

## POLICE USE CLUBS TO GUARD ALICE

## President's Daughter Treated Like a Museum Freak by Gawking Gothamites.

## MOB TRAILS AT HER HEELS

## Advent Is Met by Musketry Fire of Camera Shutters, the Battery of Curious Eyes and Vulgar Tongue of Comment.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—(Special.)—There are more "farmers" in New York City than anywhere else in the world. Nothing has illustrated this better than the recent visit of Miss Alice Roosevelt to this city. The way this young woman has been stared at, followed about, and made a spectacle of day and night, is a disgrace to the people who proudly claim to be the most sophisticated in the world. Of course, the young lady is the daughter of the President of the United States. Furthermore, she is going to be married. But why should she be treated as if she were Barnum's circus?

## Planned to Do Some Shopping.

Miss Roosevelt came to this city, and Congressman Longworth accompanied her from Philadelphia. Miss Roosevelt planned to do some shopping, and in a small store a few of her attendants, Miss Longworth, Miss Roosevelt, the latter's maid and pet dog arrived from Philadelphia in an ordinary parlor car on an ordinary train. Their fellow passengers did not annoy them, and during the trip across New Jersey there was no intimation of what was to come.

## Wild Mob on the Ferry.

When Miss Roosevelt boarded the boat the admiring throng followed, and the vessel was packed from stern to stern. Men and women fought to reach a position where they could see the happy pair. They gawked and stared and made audible comments that could not help but be disgusting. A small army of photographers were on duty, and the click-click of their cameras was like the sound of a far-away volley of musketry. The illusion being heightened by irregular explosions of flashlight powder and the sharp, shrill cries of the contestants.

## Safe at the Golet Castle.

But all honor to the policemen! They kept the infuriated mob at bay, and landed their charges safe and sound, although naturally a trifle flustered, in the castle of the Golets. The Golet mansion is an imposing building, with high walls and massive doors. The visitors remained in safety, while outside photographers, artists, reporters and what some persons delight to call "the common people" raged and raved and roared.

## Shop Girls as Souvenirs.

"Had it not been for the brave police," declared one pretty shop girl, "I honestly believe they would have carried us off as souvenirs. It was not as bad as what we read about the French Revolution, but it was mighty unpleasant, just the same. We were all relieved when Miss Roosevelt went away."

## The President's daughter went to Sherry's to luncheon one afternoon. Everybody who had the price, and large numbers who didn't, trooped in after her. Finally the manager was compelled to bar the doors. This caused unpleasant comment, and Mayor McClellan was publicly blamed in the crowd that waited outside.

## When the young woman visited, the

## opera it was an evening of discomfort to those who had assembled to hear the music.

Men and women swarmed about, pointing out Miss Alice, loudly criticizing her appearance, and numbers of them lurked about in the corridor outside, the box where she was seated. Several even attempted to enter and had to be ejected. Thousands of people waited outside to see her, blocking traffic and causing trouble.

## Forget to Go to Sleep.

They followed her to a restaurant, tracked her home, and mobbed her in the street until early in the morning. And when she arose there they were again. Apparently many people in the city have not slept since "Princess Alice" came to town. The President's daughter has behaved admirably, despite the ordeal, has not uttered one word of complaint that anybody has heard, and has outwardly been calm and self-possessed through it all.

## White Population of Arizona Protests Against Union With Mexicans of New Mexico—Senate May Kill Union.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 4.—The fate of the joint statehood bill is in doubt. It is in doubt because there is a very strong opposition in the Senate to that feature of the bill proposing to join the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona and admit them as one state. It is in doubt because those methods which passed the bill through the House over the protest of a majority of the members can not be applied in the Senate.

## Never before in the history of the House of Representatives has such pressure been brought to bear on members of the majority party to force them into the support of a measure which is really non-partisan, but which has been made a party issue by the direct say-so of the party leaders.

Had the statehood bill been considered purely on its merits, it would never have passed the House in its present form. The entire Democratic side was against it, and 90 Republicans were firmly convinced that it was bad legislation, insofar as it proposed to admit Arizona and New Mexico as one state. But these 90 Republican members were not permitted to voice their sentiments, and as a result of the strongest pressure that could be brought to bear by the President and Speaker Cannon, enough insurgents were induced to make the passage of the bill possible, and it went through under whip and spur.

## Twenty Yield to Pressure.

Never before in the history of the House of Representatives has such pressure been brought to bear on members of the majority party to force them into the support of a measure which is really non-partisan, but which has been made a party issue by the direct say-so of the party leaders. When it became apparent that the "insurgents" had sufficient numbers to defeat the statehood bill, the Speaker and the President took up the various insurgents one by one and used what persuasion they could. The result was that nearly 20 insurgents deserted a cause they believed to be just and right, rather than run the risk of incurring the ill-will of the Speaker and the President. For the most part the deserters from the ranks of the insurgents were men whose constituents had no special interest in Arizona or New Mexico, and at the show-down they deserted to stand with the party leaders that to stand for what they believed to be right. The driving of these 20 Republicans into camp was a masterly stroke for the administration and for the Speaker, in that it showed their strength, but it was compelling them to vote against their convictions; it was another demonstration of the fact that the average member of Congress surrenders his individuality in order to dip his hand into the pork barrel.

## West Solid Against Bill.

Every Congressman from the Pacific Coast, every Congressman from the great West, except Dixon of Montana and Hogg of Colorado, stood with the insurgents in the very end. Though these men were called before the Speaker and threatened; though many of them were called to the White House, they refused to vote against their convictions, and stood out to the end against the joint statehood bill. These men were honestly opposed to the joining of New Mexico and Arizona; most of them had been to the two territories; they knew of their own knowledge that Arizona is overwhelmingly opposed to jointure with New Mexico, and prefers to remain a territory indefinitely rather than come into the Union with the neighboring territory. New Mexico wants statehood at any price; she is willing to come in separately, or with Arizona.

## Why Arizona Objects.

The chief objection which Arizona has to admission with New Mexico is the fact that a large part of New Mexico's population is made up of Mexicans. Though the two territories are adjoining, their population is very different. The Mexican element in Arizona is very small, not large enough to swing an election; the purchasable vote would do no damage. Arizona boasts of a better citizenship than New Mexico, and there is ground for the boast. That is why Arizona objects to being joined with New Mexico; Arizona does not want to fall into the hands of a corrupt machine, as it undoubtedly would do if it should be admitted with New Mexico. The Mexican element in New Mexico is large enough to swing the elections in the two territories. If they should be joined, and Arizona, instead of having a voice in Congress, would be at the mercy of men elected by the purchasable Mexican vote.

## Would Rather Be Territory.

Rather than submit to this, Arizona prefers to remain a territory. Arizona men admit that their territory is not now equipped for separate statehood; they do not ask it. But they are on the verge of a boom that is expected to develop the territory as it has never developed before. The Government, as well as private enterprises, is opening up large

## STATEHOOD BILL MAY BE BEATEN

## Driven Through the House by Leaders With Whip and Spur.

## WEST AGAINST JOINTURE

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## EVENTS OF COMING WEEK.

The death of King Christian IX of Denmark has been the subject of many of the courts of Europe that it will make this week a period of almost universal mourning. But the important events which can be forecasted will not be affected by his death.

## Program Is Being Made Slowly at Algiers, where the delegates to the Moroccan conference are apparently more in accord than at any previous time.

Progress is being made slowly at Algiers, where the delegates to the Moroccan conference are apparently more in accord than at any previous time. The two nations most directly concerned, France and Germany, still seem loath to consider the serious issue—the policing of Morocco—though they have succeeded in satisfactorily adjusting the questions of taxation and customs duties.

## Much interest attaches to the launching at Portsmouth, England, Saturday next, of the Dreadnaught, the largest and most powerful battleship in the world's navy.

Much interest attaches to the launching at Portsmouth, England, Saturday next, of the Dreadnaught, the largest and most powerful battleship in the world's navy. All the nations that export arms and munitions are still keenly interested in the Russo-Japanese naval battles have been considered in building this battleship, so that the finished product will present many innovations in naval construction.

## February 11, at Havana, Cuba, will be begun the second international automobile races, which will last three days.

February 11, at Havana, Cuba, will be begun the second international automobile races, which will last three days. The most important event is the 200-mile municipal challenge cup race. Last year the event was won by a Cuban. Many of the participants in the Ormond-Daytona races will take part in this race.

## The 25th annual convention of the American Woman's Suffrage Association will be held in Baltimore February 7 to 13 inclusive.

The 25th annual convention of the American Woman's Suffrage Association will be held in Baltimore February 7 to 13 inclusive. Many prominent men and women will address the various sittings of the convention, which promises to be the most successful ever held.

## agricultural areas by irrigation and Mexico.

agricultural areas by irrigation and Mexico. Arizona's mines are just beginning to be developed; its transportation facilities are about to be extended to those remote corners heretofore inaccessible; every point is to be a material development. But until that development has come, until the population has grown and the territory is in every way equipped for separate statehood, Arizona wants to be let alone. That is all.

## NO LABOR TICKET TO BE PUT UP

## Unions Will Work for Nomination of Their Friends by Old Parties.

## RECONSIDER FORMER MOVE

## Independent Action Voted Down by Decisive Majority—Time Not Yet Ripe for New Political Organization.

## RESOLUTION AGAINST PUTTING REGULAR TICKET IN FIELD.

Moved. That we recommend to the organization that the members of organized labor make an effort to get as many bona fide union labor men to work for the primary election nominations as Legislators and executive officers as possible.—Extract from report of committee on permanent organization at Labor Party Convention.

## No regular labor party ticket will be placed in the field this year after all.

No regular labor party ticket will be placed in the field this year after all. The decision of the labor body a week ago to that effect was practically rescinded by the convention yesterday. Although the friends of the organization will be afforded the chance of voting for candidates in sympathy with their principles, this ticket will be made up from the nominees of the two regular parties, and in case of sufficient number cannot be secured in this way to complete the full ticket. All vacancies will be filled direct from the labor party.

## An adjourned meeting of the Labor Party Convention was held at Carpenters' headquarters, 96 North Sixth street, yesterday afternoon, at which E. A. Gessell, from the committee on platform and permanent order of business, made this partial report:

## Reports a Platform.

"Our committee on platform and permanent organization begs leave to submit the following report: We have held two meetings, one Monday evening, January 29, and one Friday evening, February 2. Our first meeting was organized by the election of H. G. Parsons as president and E. S. Durkee as secretary, and was devoted to the task of considering the planks of a platform. Subcommittee members were appointed to bring in suggestions as to said planks.

## At our second meeting various suggestions as to planks were received and commented upon. The president of this organization was present and appointed a finance committee from the members of the main committee as follows: E. A. Gessell, Charles Schultz, Thomas M. Leaboy, E. S. Durkee and H. G. Parsons. We have under consideration at the present time the following planks of a platform:

## "A plank declaring in favor of the municipal ownership of public utilities."

## "A plank declaring that we pledge our candidates to the Legislature to exert their influence to bring the perpetual gas franchise owned by the Portland Gas Company to a close."

## "A plank declaring that we oppose any changing of the Federal Chinese exclusion laws as to planks were received and commented upon. The president of this organization was present and appointed a finance committee from the members of the main committee as follows: E. A. Gessell, Charles Schultz, Thomas M. Leaboy, E. S. Durkee and H. G. Parsons. We have under consideration at the present time the following planks of a platform:

## "A plank favoring the election of the United States Senators by the people direct."

## Against Leasing Convicts.

## A plank declaring our opposition to the leasing of convicts in any manner that will bring them in competition with free labor, and favoring having them work on state and county roads under state control.

## A plank declaring that we stand by the present ten-hour law relating to female employees and urge its more rigid enforcement. Also that we favor the law being changed to include all restaurants and mercantile establishments.

## "A plank favoring the ownership of a more rigid enforcement of the health laws of the state to prevent the spread of tuberculosis and other contagious diseases."

## "A plank favoring the eight-hour law relating to laborers and mechanics on all city, county and state work, and urging that all such work be done by the authorities and not by contract."

## A plank favoring the ownership of the state printing plant by the state and the placing of the State Printer on a stated salary.

## own men at the primaries of both parties and concentrating their efforts in the direction of securing their nomination.

This idea eventually prevailed, the theory being that if they were unsuccessful at the primaries under those conditions there was no further use of their continuing the fight along the lines indicated. Another argument was that in this way the pulse of public opinion could be felt, and the laboring elements gradually assume a position where it could stand on its own footing as a political party.

## Big. Herven moved the adoption of the resolution feature of the report, briefly setting forth his reasons.

Big. Herven moved the adoption of the resolution feature of the report, briefly setting forth his reasons. J. F. Cassidy spoke in opposition and advocated a straight labor ticket. Charles Schultz believed in letting side issues alone. If there was any intention of putting a labor party in the field, by this time it meant that no dependence could be placed upon the idea of securing nominations through either of the other parties.

## Gessell did not think the members understood the proper meaning of the resolution, and explained that it was not the intention to support anybody except union people and those who indorse the platform of the Labor Party.

## "We are going to get out and put some men of our own in the primaries," said he, "and if they are nominated, all well and good, but if not we will run them, anyhow, and get out and work for them."

## Chairman Duke Explains.

Chairman Horace A. Duke stated that the resolution did not mean that the organization should indorse any name except a bona fide union man who had been placed on the ticket, and who was in favor of the Labor party platform. A. E. Austin was in favor of the resolution, and said their candidate could go into the primary election a free man, and there was no reason why he could not go before the people on the Republican ticket and still be loyal to labor interests. In that way, he contended, the organization would get strength from the dominant party, and by this process accomplish all that was desired.

## In supporting the resolution, Edward Hughes could see nothing therein that pledged the labor organizations to support all the candidates on the ticket of the party nominating some of their members.

## C. H. Gram also favored the resolution, and claimed that as a class the labor party has no standing in the political field. He believed in taking advantage of the primaries, and after the two tickets had been nominated, for the labor vote to support its friends and assist in the defeat of its enemies.

## J. Lastell contended for a straight ticket, having his advocacy upon the alleged fact that both political parties are turning down the laboring men upon the slightest provocation. He opposed any affiliation with other parties, claiming that by so doing the laboring men would sink their identity.

## Pleds for Harmony.

Sig. Beyens courted harmony in the ranks of the Labor party. "We are all aiming at the same end," he said, "the only difference being in the way we get there. We are all in the primary class as politicians, and when we get to dabbling in politics we will find that we are up against pastmasters. I am in favor of fighting the devil with fire. We possess a greater power now than ever before, if we only know how to handle our resources."

## He believed in going slow and solid if they did not like the policy of either the Republican or Democratic parties.

## They could take advantage of the primary law, which he considered the best any state has ever had.

## W. B. Heald, Charles Schultz, Harry Gurr, A. E. Austin and others spoke in similar vein, advancing many reasons why the resolution should prevail and the support of the labor organization concentrated upon certain candidates at the primaries, who were members of labor organizations, men who might be running as a Republican or Democrat.

## In the course of his remarks, Gurr declared that the politicians were all anxious to have the laboring people put a straight ticket in the field and keep away from the primaries, knowing that the organization would not count as a factor in the issue by so doing.

## Relies on Primary Law.

He referred to the direct primary law as one that "is put into the hands of the laboring men against any political party," and cited the growth of the Labor Union party in San Francisco as an example for the local organization to follow. Mayor Eugene E. Schmitz, of that city, he said, had been nominated by the Republicans twice before becoming the exclusive nominee of the laboring men. Gurr also extolled George Orion, candidate at the coming primaries for Joint Senator on the Republican ticket, and classed him as a true friend of labor, a remark that drew forth much applause. On the other hand, he pronounced John L. Rand, candidate for Congress, an unmitigated enemy of labor upon every possible occasion.

## Chairman Duke favored registering and voting in a body at the Republican primaries, so as to combine against whatever enemies of labor existed in its ranks, having special reference to members of the Citizens' Alliance. He advocated supporting none but union men and filling all vacancies on their ticket from the ranks of labor organizations.

## Some Refuse to Vote.

J. F. Cassidy made an earnest argument against the resolution, but it was adopted by a rising vote of 81 to 5. Some of those present refraining from expressing themselves.

## BIG CHIEF BILL CALLS HIM ROLLO

## Rhineland Waldo, Heir to Millions, Chief Deputy Police Commissioner.

## GUYED BY NEW YORKERS

## Jokers Seize on Name and Indignantly Statement of Aristocratic Aunt That Neither He Nor His Father Ever Worked.

## NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—(Special.)—A clean-cut, honest-minded, well-intentioned young fellow, who means well and would probably do well if he had a chance, is growing weary of life, because everybody is laughing at him.

And the ridicule of a great big city is a mighty hard thing to stand. Rhineland Waldo is the victim. The position he fills is that of First Deputy Commissioner of Police, and the things that have happened to him in the course of a week are many and unpleasant. His name started the jokers; misguided relatives helped it along, and everybody is assisting to make him unhappy.

## There is a mystery about Waldo's appointment that has not been solved. He made his first appearance one day at the City Hall, where he took the oath of office. Later when he visited police headquarters, Commissioner Bingham's own secretary did not know him, had never seen him, and had not the slightest idea that he had taken office.

## Gets Off on Wrong Foot.

The Commissioner introduced his new deputy and put him in a false light at the start by saying he would not allow him to talk. Then he explained that Waldo was 39 years old, and served as an Army Captain in the Philippines, and lived at the Army and Navy Club.

## Relatives supplemented the biography by announcing that the young man was "a Waldo" and his mother was "one of the famous Rhinelanders." He has an income of \$25,000 a year and "will inherit \$1,000,000."

## "What is Captain Waldo's business?" an inquisitive reporter inquired of his aunt.

"Why, he has never been in business," was the indignant reply. "His father's business, though."

## "His father never worked either. He is of an old New York family," was the proud reply.

So there you have the basis of the plot. A young clubman, vastly wealthy, who never worked, knows nothing about the police, and has a peculiar name. And everybody has been wringing the changes on it ever since.

## Devery Calls Him Rollo.

Of course the reporters trooped off at once to see ex-Chief William S. Devery, who, if he lived in small place, would be awarded the palm as the "village cut-up." As it is he is recognized as one of the institutions of New York.

## "What do you know about Waldo, Chief?" was the first question.

"Sport," replied William severely, as he lit a fresh cigar, "it is so long since I read that book that I don't remember anything about it, except that he had an Uncle George. But what the—"

## He was interrupted and told that Rollo was not under discussion, but Waldo Rhineland Waldo, the new First Deputy Commissioner of Police. He was also furnished with what was known about the official.

"Well, it beats me," he said. "I suppose he is one of those dukes who escaped Town Topics. And he takes Tommy McAvoy's place. Can you beat it? He knows all about clubs, but the Union and the Tuxedo may be clubs, but they ain't policemen's clubs."

## "I suppose the cops will have to wear evening clothes now, and put on style, and know all about our first families. 'I tell you, Sport, it's a bad scheme, a mighty bad scheme. You don't want social airs to make good policemen. The best men are the fat pot-bellied cops, with the big fat clubs, and a willingness to use them. You've got to be a policeman to know how to deal with policemen, too; but I suppose we'll have Harry Lehr's old force now, so it doesn't matter much."

## "Just like my tip, Little Lord Waldo is going to get his, all right, all right, even if papa never had to work."

## Nickname Sticks to Him.

His names have stuck to the new deputy. To the rank and file of the force he is known as "Rollo" and "Little Lord Waldo." He knows they call him that, but what is he going to do about it?

## The second night after his appointment, a young man drifted into the tenderloin police station and introduced himself as Deputy Commissioner Rhineland Waldo.

He told the Sergeant that he had been accosted by two women on Broadway, and he desired that such practices should stop. The "Commissioner" inspected the station, gave a good deal of sage advice and explained that he "would be out a good deal tonight, because the Commissioner is too old to attend to that branch of the business personally. Then he went away, after the Sergeant had inscribed these words on the official blotter: "At 9:35 First Deputy Commissioner Rhineland Waldo visited the station."

And the very next day Sergeant Renner was dragged down to headquarters on charges. For his visitor was not

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## OVERCOME BY FOUL AIR

## MINER PLUNGES FROM CAGE TO BOTTOM OF SHAFT.

## Companion Is Choked to Death Before He Reaches the Surface at Cripple Creek.

## DENVER, Colo., Feb. 4.—A New special from Cripple Creek says that bad air in the Bluebird mine caused the death of two men and the injury of three others today.

Allen Webster and T. Oleason were overcome and were being hoisted to the top when Oleason tumbled out of the cage and was dashed to death. Webster expired from asphyxiation before the cage reached the surface. Fred Benjamin was waiting to be hoisted to the opening at the top of the shaft, when in some unaccountable way he became wedged between the shaft wall and the cage and was badly crushed about the body. He was not recovered. Fred Harvey and W. P. Gassman were unconscious for a time from breathing the poisonous carbonic acid gas which permeated the air in the mine, but recovered and are out of danger.

All the men were just going on duty and had been warned by the foreman to be careful on account of the air, which had been discovered to be bad. Both the deceased were single.

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(Continued on Page 3)