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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 an informal way, she was to be met by Mrs. 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.

At Jersey City a frenzied mob of several thousand men and women were in waiting, and descended upon the unhappy couple with wild whoops of joy. A force of police were fortunately on duty, and with drawn clubs they kept the crowd at bay. Otherwise there might have been trouble.

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.

A sergeant and twenty policemen awaited the boat in New York. With drawn clubs they formed a passageway, so that the doomed pair (pardon, I mean the happy couple) might alight. Otherwise they would probably still be out in the North River, for the crush at the ferry house was frightful.

In a carriage, with mounted police in front, behind and at each side, Miss Roosevelt and the man of her choice were hurriedly driven to the home of Mrs. Robert Goetz.

The sidewalks were crowded; men, women and children rushed into the street; many tried to climb into the carriage, and frantic ungrammatical cries of "Them's them!" resounded.

Safe at the Goetz Castle. But all honor to the policemen! They kept the infuriated forerunner of enthusiastic mob at bay, and landed their charges safe and sound, although naturally a trifle flurried, in the castle of the Goetzes.

The Goetz mansion is an imposing building, with high walls and massive doors. There 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.

"We want to see Alice!" they cried. Miss Roosevelt ventured out to see dressmakers and milliners. She called upon some of her friends. She visited the opera, and, like the heroine of the nursery rhyme, everywhere that Alice went the lamb went too.

The lamblike common people did not "follow her to school," for the very good reason that she did not go to school. But everywhere she went, they kept close on her trail.

For the first time in the history of this great city it was necessary for the police to guard zealously the headquarters of a fashionable modiste, and all because the daughter of the President dared to go in there to try on a dress.

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.

But her friends declare bitterly that she has been most shamefully treated, and that a President's daughter should not be made a public show of by a crowd of "rubbernecks."

But what are they going to do about it? There would be wild indignation if any protest was made.

But, really, isn't it an outrage that a decent, respectable young woman is unable to walk about New York without a police escort, her business life thereby being ruined, and that she is the President of the United States?

SPLIT IN THE UNIONISTS

BALFOUR MAY HAVE TO FIGHT FOR HIS SEAT.

Chamberlain Threatens to Form a Separate Party on Principle of Tariff Reform.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—That there is a split in the Unionist party is recognized as a fact by the Standard and the Morning Post, and other Unionist newspapers, will not be the only course open to Mr. Chamberlain unless, indeed, Mr. Balfour decides to call a meeting of the party and allow its members to decide the question of leadership. Even then, the papers say, it is not unlikely that either Mr. Balfour or Mr. Chamberlain will refuse to accept the leadership of the party, and Mr. Chamberlain has threatened to form a separate party on the principle of tariff reform.

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STATEHOOD BILL MAY BE BEATEN

Driven Through the House by Leaders With Whip and Spur.

WEST AGAINST JOINTURE

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.

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 60 Republicans were firmly convinced that it was bad legislation, insofar as it proposed to admit Arizona and New Mexico as one state. But these 60 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.

The opportunity presented to the House to free itself of bona rule was the best it has had in a decade; no such opportunity will come again this session. Had the 60 insurgents stood together, they could have defeated the joint statehood bill; they could have compelled a separate vote on the admission of the various territories, and the result would have been the passage of a bill admitting Oklahoma and Indian Territory, while New Mexico and Arizona would have been permitted to remain as territories.

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

EVENTS OF COMING WEEK.

The death of King Christian IX of Denmark has been the subject of so 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.

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. All the nations that export arms and munitions are 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. 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. 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 an influx of good citizens, not Mexicans. 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 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.

The Pacific Coast men, the Western Congressmen generally, know of this condition. They have been there; they have seen the people and talked with them; they have seen evidence of the promised development, and they want to wait; they want to give Arizona a "square deal." That is why they voted against the Speaker in the House last week; that is why they became insurgents. These men were not swayed by the talk of a corrupt lobby; not one of them saw the indication of such a lobby, and even Senator Beveridge, who is responsible for the corrupt lobby story, has failed to produce the lobby, or show the color of their money. The closest scrutiny failed to find it. There has been a lobby in Washington, it is true, but it is composed of the most substantial citizens of Arizona, men who are above suspicion and reproach, and their methods have not been corrupt; they have merely carried on a campaign of education.

Cannot Force Senate to Act. Now the statehood bill is in the Senate. It was reported by a strict party vote, without the slightest consideration, because Mr. Beveridge, chairman of the territories committee, had that committee packed with Senators who would vote with him for joint statehood. There is the first evidence of corruption in connection with the statehood fight in the Senate. But it is a long way from the report to the passage of the statehood bill in the Senate; it cannot be rushed through that body under whip and spur; Senators do not surrender their individuality, as do members of the House; in the Senate a man usually votes as he sees fit on a question of this kind, that is not strictly a party measure.

If the statehood bill passes the Senate this session, it is very apt to be robbed of the objectionable feature, or else it will be loaded down with the Speaker's amendment, which authorizes the people of Arizona and New Mexico to vote separately to determine whether or not they desire admission into the Union as a single state. This amendment is fair; it would result in the defeat of joint statehood, for Arizona would overwhelmingly vote it down, though New Mexico would favor it. But there is a long fight in store; an interesting fight, and the end is not in sight. There is an even chance that the bill will not reach a vote in the Senate this session.

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, and his body was dashed to pieces unconscious for a time from breathing the poisonous carbonic acid gas which permeated the air in the mine, but recovered and is 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.

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.

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, 66 North Sixth E. St., 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. Subcommittees 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. Leabro, E. S. Durkee and H. G. Parsons. We have under consideration at the present time the following planks of a platform: "A plank declaring our candidates to vote for a memorial to Congress urging that 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. Leabro, E. S. Durkee and H. G. Parsons. We have under consideration at the present time the following planks of a platform: "A plank declaring our candidates to vote for a memorial to Congress urging that the municipal ownership of public utilities."

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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.

Mr. 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 endorse 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 endorse 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 stated 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 posted a greater number 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. Healy, 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.

Quite a lot of preliminary discussion ensued relative to the name of the proposed labor party, various suggestions being offered, but it was finally agreed to allow the committee on platform and permanent order of business further time in which to make a complete report, hence an adjournment was taken for two weeks. The convention will meet February 13 at Carpenters' Union Hall, 66 North Sixth Street, at which time the committee will be prepared to make a full report. Upon that occasion a membership roll will also be opened, a charge of \$1 each being made as an initiation fee.

The convention was anxious to have a full attendance at the next meeting, and

(Continued on Page 2.)

BIG CHIEF BILL CALLS HIM ROLLO

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

GUYED BY NEW YORKERS

Jokers Seize on Name and Indignam 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