to have been woven in two pieces-

upon in view of Mr. Longworth's in-

tention of taking his bride to Europe

in the Spring. This gown, with court train, is being made in Paterson, N. J. of all-American materials. It is to

be trimmed with old rose-point lace worn by Miss Roosevelt's mother at

her wedding. It is whispered that the

petticoat is to be of the richest and

heaviest white satin that ever graced a blushing bride. But more will be

known of these interesting details

Bride's Farewell Parties.

guest of honor at dinners and dances

friends in Washington and neighboring cities. A few days prior to the

dinners and dances and her innumer

.......

elect in her stellar capacity.

MASSACRE OF JEWS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 12-A

massacre of Jews is reported to have taken place at Kalarashi, Bessarabia.

But it does not disconcert him in th

Brief Journey South.

Mystery surrounds the wedding tour

that has been planned by Mr. Longworth

and Miss Rossevelt. Where it will carry, them, how long they will be gone, no one

can find out. They have taken no one into their confidence in this matter, and

they don't intend to. Unlike most bridal

couples, they will enjoy the luxury of the

private car, which Senator Elkins, of

West Virginia, has graciously offered

them for this trip. By using this car

his bride to the Southland, possibly to

the resorts on the Florida coast, but it is

generally understood the tour will be of

brief duration, to be supplemented in the Spring by an extended tour through Eu-

rope. On their wedding tour they will be

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TILLMAN SHOOTS IN ALL DIRECTIONS

Railroad Discrimination Forms Text of Verbal Fusillade.

MILLIONAIRE IN STRIPES

Longs to See One, but Question Good Faith of Roosevelt in Attacks on Railroads and Scores His Advisers.

WASHINGTON, Peb. 12 .- The Senate to lay adopted a joint resolution reported by illroan from the Senate committee on erstate commerce, which directs the nterstate Commerce Commission to inestigate the charge of discrimination and phination in restraint of trade made gainst the railroads. It was a joint esolution, and must be passed by the House and signed by the President before t becomes effective. The adoption of the resolution was preceded by a speech by Tillman, in which he practically charged that the administration was not proceed ing in good faith to secure railroad legislation, because he was not satisfied with the President's advisers. Among these he mentioned Secretary Root and Senator Knox, the former of whom, he said, was an adviser of the "magnates responsible for the devilment," and the latter of whom had been attorney for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Knox contradicted the charge relative to himself, eaying that he never had been attorney for the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Lodge also spoke at length on the raffroad question. He delivered a carefully prepared speech, in which he took a post tion for governmental regulation of rates but advised the utmost caution against too radical action. He expressed the opinion that the giving of rebates was practically the only evil existing in con nection with the railroad systems of the

Tillman After Root and Knox.

Tillman called up his resolution with a view to asking immediate consideration Before doing so, he explained the ion by saying that it was very prehendive and covered a wide field He said that the language of the resoluon was largely the same as that of the solution presented in the House & few days since by Gillespie. Giving his reasons for asking for the inquiry, he said that he was convinced that evils existed in connection with the railroad systems and he believed they should have a fair return on the money invested.

"We find, however, a system of con bination instead of the old system of competition, resulting in trusts which are grinding the people to death," he said. He believed there should be a remedy but added that the present proceeding in

Congress is a stupendous farce. "Every paper you read." he said "brings assurance that the President has won his fight, and yet when you examine further, you find that the President's two principal advisers are Elihu Root, who has been the closest adviser of the railway magnates of New York, who are at the root of all the devilment, and Mr. Knox, the junior Senator from Pennsylvania, who has been for I don't know how many years in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad and its closest friend and counsellor. When you look farther you find the Pennsylvania Railroad at the head of the list of the oppres sors of the people."

Hence, he contended that the people were being "bamboozied" by the talk of protecting the masses against the clasres, He confessed that "with such cooks he was inclined to sniff at the dish that is get before the United States."

Knox Calls Him Down.

Knox was not in the Senate chamber when reference was made to him, but he came in before the South Carolina Senator had proceeded far. He immediately interrupted Tillman to say to him that he had been entirely mistaken in saying he had been an attorney for the Pennsylvania Railroad. "I never sustained that relationship, either permanently or temporarily, directly or indirectly, at any time during my career," he said. He added that he would not consider such connection at all improper.

Tillman expressed satisfaction over the denial, saying to Knox that he, "would respect him more for the balance of his

Continuing, the South Carolina Senator said that the three principal lines of road south of the Potomac were in a merger which was controlled by the Pennsylvania and the New York Central. He then spoke of the conditions in West Virginia, and said that notwithstanding Governor Dawson's predecessor had called attention to the violation of law in that state, the Attorney-General had done nothing about it. The people were, however, becoming

aroused. He proceeded: Head Devil of Monopoly.

"Even the poor, besotted Pennsylvania Legislature, owned body and soul by the Pennsylvania and the Reading, has shown signs of life by adopting a resolution as to the control of the coal output by the railroads, as if everybody did not know that the anthracite output is, and has been for years, controlled both as to quantity and price." He declared the Penngylvania road to be "the head devil in the whole policy of monopoly," and, referring to the Baltimore & Ohio's policy in West Virginia, he said that road had practically told the public that it might be "damned."

He declared that a very strenuous effort had been brought to bear on the President es grant to the railroads the privilege

appeal to the courts before the orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission go into effect. He had even heard that threats were being made that the President nust yield. "If he stands firm and does not yield, then they will have more con-

Foraker Declares Himself.

Poraker asked Tillman if he did not beleve there should be provisions for review by the courts, and Tillman replied that believed in it if properly provided for. "Otherwise," he said, "the poor devil of a complainant will be bully-ragged and dragged from one court to another until he is forced into bankruptcy."

In answer to further questions by For aker, Tillman said he was not satisfied with the Hepburn bill, and he added that he intended to offer amendments to rem edy the situation in West Virginia. He asked Foraker if he was going to vote for the House bill.

Foraker replied in a sentence, "I am ot," he said.

The South Carolina Senator then went on to say that the Senate was under a cloud and should take steps to clear its good name. "The newspaper press ass ciations, however controlled, and I have my suspicions on that point," he said, "have educated the people to believe that Theodore Roosevelt is their only friend here, and that the Senate is the supple tool of the corporations unless it takes their ipse dixit."

He declared that the Hepburn bill had a cophole that a freight train might be driven through, and added:

Put Stripes on a Millionaire. "You will never stop the devilment till ou put some millionaire in prison and

put the stripes on him." He said that he had asked the inter state Commerce Commission to make the inquiry called for by his resolution, be ause, for one reason, the Senate has not the time, and because "we know better how not to do it than anybody on God's

green earth." He then proceeded to give reasons why he thought the President could not be depended upon to serve the interests of the copie. Referring to ex-Attorney-General Griggs, he said that immediately upon retiring from office, he had taken the merger cases of the Northern Securities

Company against the Attorney-General. Speaking of Paul Morton, Tillman said that he had resigned from the Navy Department "with the confession of rebate on him, made by his own mouth, and the proof hanging over him." He continued:

He is promoted and made head of th He is promoted and made head of the great insurance organization in New York, which has been made the stamping ground for as dirty a lot of thieves as ever walked God's green earth. And they sent a man with this unclean record and put him in charge of these scores of hundreds of millions, which are the savings, so to speak, of widows and orphans who have policies in that company.

that company.

Tet here we go. The White House is immaculate. I do not Houst Theodore Rocervier's integrity and partfolism as I stated the other day, he is monatrously persuaded hy some people who get around him and "house fluggie" him with distery. Whatever their methods may be, he stands by his yield. He gave Morton a certificate of tool character.

Tillman then referred to a dinner cently given at the White House to the executive committee of the Republican

National Committee, and said: Help "Poor Old McCall."

The President has been elected nearly a year and a half and never has it been found necessary or desirable to bring these friends of his, these true and tried lieutenants and counsellors in his last race for the Presidency, to dine with him. The inevitable conclusion in my, mind, as least it ought to be if it is not, is that these people were brought together to confer how the money could be raised to help poor old McCail out of the bog into which he has sunk and refund \$148,000 which he stole from the policy-holders of the insurance company and contributed to the campaign funds of the National Republican Committee. For surely this man McCail is not going to he left in the lurch and run the risk of bankrupter or of being sent to the penitentiary because of being sent to the penitentiary because the fact that his love for the Republic party got him into this trouble

He closed as follows: The other day somebody here made an allusion to the comparison between Andrew Jackson and President Roosevelt. Let us look at it. Andrew Jackson never put Nicholas Biddle in his Cabinet. In his fight against the money power he fought to the bitter end. He used no blandishments; he used a bludgeon. The President had no need for any campaign fund, but his lieutenants

(Concluded on page 2.)



pointed Wilbur Glenn Voltva as dep uty general overseer of the Church of Zion. His authority extends over all ecclesiantical branches and business enterprises of the church throughout the world. With full powers of attorney, Voliva will be authorized to aut in all things as Dowie himself.

Voliva is an Indiana man, having been born near Newton, Fountain County, in 1870. He is a graduate of Union Christian College at Marion. Ind., and of Hiram College in Ohio, receiving the degrees of A. H. and B. D. He is said to be a man of great executive ability. His work in Australia has been more successful than that of any other overseer and has sent more than 200 converts to Zion City. His appointment confirms chosen to succeed the head of the

HOLDS THE STAGE

Statesmanship at a Discount in the Roosevelt Household.

WHIRL PRECEDES WEDDING

Thousands of Invitations, but Still Many Are Disappointed-Flood of Presents-Europe Will Entertain Couple.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Wash ington, Feb. 12.-These are strenuous days at the White House; as strenuous indeed, as any days since the beginning of the Roosevelt administration. Questions of state have dwindled into comparative insignificance; problems legislation have ceased to attract the usual amount of attention; patronage troubles have been sidetracked for the time being, and everything centers on the approaching wedding. These are strenuous days for the President, for Mrs. Roosevelt and more particularly for Miss Alice Roosevelt, upon whom the eyes of the United States, indeed of the whole world, are now centered, for the wedding of a President's daughter, so rare in this country, is of such importance as to invite the attention of the ruling monarchs the world over,

Not since he took up the duties of President has Mr. Roosevelt had to solve a more perplexing problem than that which fell to his lot and the lot of his family when the list of wedding guests was being made up. State din ners are perplexing in themselves and call for the skill of men drilled in social and official etiquette, but a state wedding, as this one promises to be. presented problems vastly more intricate, and it required the joint resources of Miss Roosevelt and Mr. Longworth and President and Mrs. Roosevelt to make up this list, and, it may be added. the list was not concluded at a single

Invitations by Thousands.

The list of invited guests has been carefully guarded, but it is learned that 4700 invitations have been issued. though it is not probable that more than 1000 of the chosen few will actually attend the wedding. Invitations have gone to the far corners of the globe, as well as to all parts of the United States. Approximately 1903 were distributed in Washington City. and it is out of this number that the large percentage of actual guests will they can more readily stude their pursuers particularly friends of the bridal couple, are expected to make trips to Washington Just to witness the cere-

Even with this large number, the invitations were so restricted that there is a great outery from persons who think themselves entitled to receive them, but were left off the list. They were sent to the close personal friends of the bride and bridegroom, to their mmediate kinsfolk, to the representatives of foreign countries in washing ton, to the entire Ohio and New York TESTERDAYS-Maximum temperature, ton, to the entire Ohio and New York TESTERDAYS-Maximum temperature, deg.; minimum, 34. Precipitation, nontives of foreign countries in Washingdelegations in Congress, to members of the Cabinet and ex-members of the Cabinet who are now members of the Senate.

Attention has been called to the lib eral distribution of invitations to the coming welding as contrasted with the limited number to the wedding of Nellie Grant and Mr. Sartoris, which took place at the White House 32 years ago There were only 200 invitations to the Grant wedding, and only 200 guests were present at the ceremony. Miss Grant, by the way, was but 19 at the time of her marriage, and, like the bride of the present month, was the daughter of the then youngest Presi-

Wedding Presents Pour In.

Forcrunners of the wedding are daily making their appearance at the White House. The flood of wedding presents has begun, and as rapidly as received, they are carried up to the spacious attic, to be held in reserve until just before the wedding. The nature of the presents is as carefully concealed as the list of invited guests. but judging by the number of packages delivered at the White House and the daily increase, it is safe to predict that the attic will be well filled. This is the assumption of those in charge of the White House, for the ample supply of apples, potatoes and the like has been removed to the cellar to make room for the presents.

Eastern papers have printed columns ed columns about the trousseau of the bride-elect, and her recent shopping trip to New York was featured and amply illustrated. But the most of this matter has been the conception of imaginative brains of society writers, for little of fact has been given out as to the details of the trousseau and it is not probable that any official announcement will be made until just before the wedding. Certain it is that Miss Roosevelt made lavish purchases in New York, and it may be relied upon that she bought garments and other articles in large numbers and of good quality. But any attempt to enumerate or describe her purchases would be futile. Miss, Roosevelt is authority for the statement that her trousseau will be extremely simple and entirely sensible; this from choice rather than necessity, for she carried with her a well-filled purse. which is replouished from time to time by her father and by her maternal ndmother, Mrs. Lee, of Boston. When the wedding gown is com-

J. Maliey appounces his candidacy Sheriff against Word. Page 14. East Side suffers from the gas graft, Page 7. Lane's policy announced to segregate all disorderly women in the North End.

Tattoo" Kelly on trial for his life for mur-der of Thomas Flemmings. Page 14. Evidence appears certain that Harriman lines will holid from Portland to the Sound

pleted, an accurate description will be given out at the White House, and until that time any attempted description is uscless. The material is said WHIPPING POST both brocade and plain. According to rumor, it will be built to conform to the rules laid down by the court of England for the women's gowns to be worn when presented at court. This design is said to have been agreed

Bill to Establish It in Washington Is Killed With Ridicule.

GREAT DAY FOR "JOSHERS"

For several weeks past and up to Baltimore Member Offers Disuse the very day of her wedding. Miss Roosevelt has been and will be the Implement of Torture-Bill Is Passed to Make Receivers of given in her honor by her closest Rebates Repay Double. wedding Miss Roosevelt will entertain hor girl friends at dinner in the White

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.-The House to House, her farewell maiden party, Mr. day had sport with the bill providing the Longworth will give the customary whipping-post for wifebeaters in the Dislast stag dinner to his friends at his trict of Columbia, and then laid it on the Eighteenth-street home. Between these table, effectively disposing of it, by a vote of 153 to 40. The most impassioned speech able calls. Miss Roosevelt has little for the measure was delivered by Hepburn time these days to devote exclusively (Iowa), who depicted the brutality of the to ber future husband. But, as is our man who would beat his wife and detomary, the bridegroom prospective atclared that to be whipped was hardly adetends most of the functions given in uate punishment. Adams (Pa.) opened the discussion with a serious speech in favor of the bill. All the opposing speeches partook of levity, and Adams received more than one fling because he is a bachelor. The bill requiring the return of freight rebates was passed, also a neasure relating to court procedure. The rebate bill provides that, when a rebate has been received with guilty knowledge. it is a violation of law and double the himself as custom demands, is the reamount is to be returned by the recipient cipient of endless congratulations, and and one-half of this amount is to go to then steps aside to watch the bride-

the informant. Babcock called up the bill to punish "Nick" Longworth is a jolly, good feiwifebeaters with 30 lashes, and Adams low; everybody likes him, but he is playwas heard for 30 minutes in its favor. At ing second fiddle in the social orchestra once he was importuned to yield to quesat this time, and will not blossom out into tions, but positively declined to be intera star part until the day of the wedding rupted, and began with a rebuke of the levity with which the subject had been least; he takes it all modestly and in good treated. He said President Roosevelt and nature, even to the eternal joking he rethe District of Columbia officials were in ceives at the hands of his friends. He is sympathy with the bill, and it was only just recovering from an attack of tonsfthose possessed with the character of litis, and was able to go outdoors for the "maudlin sentiment which sent flowers to the criminal's cell who opposed it." first time in a week and take a short

The Chief of Police of Washington. he said, has reported 108 wifeheaters it the past two years. Adequate punishshould be provided

Steady Fire of Ridicule.

Wachter (Md.) said that it the bill passed the City of Baltimore had a good whipping-post in the Baltimore City Jail which the District could buy at a bargain. In 30 years, he said, it had been used

"The women of Maryland don't want it used any more than the men," said

Wachter. "Where does the gentleman get his inthan if they traveled by regular train. It formation?" asked Adams. is believed that Mr. Longworth will take

"At home," replied Wachter and then "Oh, I mean in Baltimore." (Laughter.) Sims (Tenn.), opposing the bill, predicted that it would get one vote in the House. The President, he said, had advocated increased punishment for wifebeaters, adding, "but he is a year older now and his last message said nothing about it."

He made the further point that the report of the local Chief of Police indicated that "common law wives and other females" received most of the beat-

"Someone has suggested we amend the bill to apply to wife-chasers," he declared further. "I don't know whom that would hit." (Laughter.) James made another attempt to advo-

cate that the whipping of "beaters" should be done in public, For five minutes Stanley made fun of

the bill and incidentally took Adams to task for never marrying. "The whipping-post is," he said. brutal measure of brutalizing a brute."

Fears Red-Headed Women. Gaines (Tenn.) asked what the gentle-

men would do if they were to witness a husband beaung his wife.

"It would depend," replied Stanley. "on the husband and upon the wife; if she was red-headed, even my Southern chivalry would not tempt me to interfere."

Hadley talks on crimes of Standard Oil. Page 4. (Laughter.) Great preparations for Miss Roosevelt's wedding. Page 1. Bartholdt (Mo.) offered several amend-

ments, one to put upon the rack a man guilty of non-support of his family; one that a wife-deserter should be pinched with red-hot tongs; another penalizing every man over 25 years old who refuses to take a wife and providing that he shall stand in the pillory, and after six months, if he shall still refuse, he shall be burned at the stake. These amendments were received with hilarity,

Mahon (Pa.) created much merriment by offering an amendment providing for the punishment of women who are "common scolds," commonly called "hell-cats," who shall be ducked in the Potomac River not less than five nor more than ten times. This amendment exempted the President, members of his Cabinet, members of the Senate and House of Representatives,

Hepburn Rebukes Humorists.

Hepburn took the floor in favor of the bill, after an attempt had been made to extend the time of debate, during which it was stated that many gentlemen wanted to speak. Payne refused such extension, Hepburn declared the situation which the bill sought to remedy a serious and disgraceful one. It was impossible to find an adequate punishment for the 538 "brates" had beaten their wives in the district. He said he knew the bill was not going to pass, but wished to rebuke the levity with which the attempt to administer proper punishment had been received.

Payne moved that the bill be laid or the table. A vote by roll call was adopted on his motion, which was carried by a vote of 152 to 60, thus defeating the measure.

During the consideration of a bill

regulate the sale of poisons in the District of Columbia, the statement was made that the drug habit, particularly the use of cocaine, had grown at an alarming rate during the past five years. Chairman Babcock said he had been called on at all times of day and night by mothers and persons interested to plead for a law which would make it impossible to obtain this drug.

"The evil has grown," he said, "to b decidedly greater than the liquor habit." The bill was passed.

The urgency deficiency bill was sent to conference, with Littauer, Tawney and Livingston as conferees on the part of the House.

Must Refund Rebates Double.

The regular order being demanded, the Barker bill for the recovery of unlawful freight rebates was taken up. It was favored by Parker (N. J.), Alexander (N. Y.) and Clayton (Ala.), and opposed by Brantley (Ga.).

Williams (Miss.), in giving the bill his indorsement, made a brief explanation of its terms. It first subjects the man who has received an unlawful rebate to suit and provides that he shall pay back the amount he has received, regardless of the question as to whether he received it knowing that he was or was not violating the law; it then provides that, when he shall, knowing the unlawfulness, receive the rebate, he shall return double amount; it gives the informant half the amount recovered but prevents "dummy" suits against the roads by requiring every suit begun to be continued unless by the consent of the Attorney-General and the court, when they may be discontinued. After a brief speech by Smith (Ky.), the bill was passed without objection.

A bill was passed, after being explained by Clayton, who introduced it. providing for the right to transfer cases from equity to law courts upor such terms as the court may prescribe also to allow defective pleading to be corrected in the Appellate Court, so that a mere technicality may not be allowed to defeat a meritorious case. A new gavel was dedicated to the memory of Lincoln, by Speaker Cannon in opening the House, and the birthday of the martyred President was remem bered in the prayer of the chaplain,

MRS. ZEISLER COLLAPSES

FAMOUS PIANISTE BECOMES A VICTIM OF MELANCHOLIA.

Wanders Alone Through Chicago All Day and Returns Exhausted. Fear of Blindness Cause.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12-For nearly eight hours today Mrs. Fannie Bloomfield-Zeisler, the workl-famous planiste, was missing from her home, and her friends and relatives, together with the police were scouring the city for her. During the afternoon Mrs. Zeisler returned to her home alone, utterly exhausted. She what she had been doing.

For some time Mrs. Zeisler has been greatly troubled with her eyes, which have failed steadily, and the fear of being compelled to abandon her musical work had so proyed upon her mind that she had become at times subject to periods of melancholia. This morning she eluded her attendants and left the house alone, She was missed within a few minutes, and her husband hurrled after her. She had disappeared, however, and no trace was found of her until she returned. Mr. Zeisler said tonight:

"Mrs. Zeisler was very nervous when she returned, being on the verge of collapse. She would not talk about her absence and, when I asked her where she had been, she would only say, 'Walking.' She was assisted to her room and immediately went to sleep. As soon as practicable she will be taken to a sanitarium for rest and treatment."

MATHEW KIELY, CHIEF OF PO-LICE OF ST. LOUIS, SUSPEND-ED ON GRAFT CHARGES



Chief Mathew Riely, or or, main, of "graft," had been at the head of the Police Department for air years but connected with the force over 20 years. He was first promoted when "Larry" Harrigan was Chief, to be Deak Sergeant at the Four Courts, and won fame for his witty comments on current events, something after the fashion of Mr. Dooley, Antheny Ruebler then was placed at the head of the force, retaining the position eight years, when Harrigan again assumed command. One of his first acts was to make Kiely Captain and to place him in charge of the big central district. While Governor Folk was Prosecuting Attorney arose between him and Kiely, the reason, as alleged, being that Kiely had refused to place the Police De partment under the orders of Mr.

CRIES"STAND PAT"

He Throws Down Gauntlet Against Advocates of Reciprocity.

GIVE NOTHING TO GERMANY

Leader of High Tariff Champions Scoffs at Benefit Farmers Gain From Commerce With the Kaiser's Empire.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.-The twentieth annual Lincoln dinner of the Republican Club of New York was held tonight at the Waldorf-Astoria. The 420 men present were seated in the grand ballroom and more than 100 women were served in the Astor gallery and later heard the speeches from the boxes. The toasts included: "Abraham Lincoln," General Horace Porter; "The Republican Party," Representative J. S. Fassett: "Shall the United States Make Its Own Laws?" Representative James T. McCleary, of Minnesots

That the United States need not lower' he tariff on products now imported from Germany for fear that our export trade to that country would be ruined if such a tariff reduction is not made, was the contention of Mr. McCleary.

Buys Very Little Grain.

"Ten thousand circulars," the speaker said, "are being sent out from Chicago every day by an organization whose object it is to stir up the American farmers, especially those of the Central West. against our present tariff law. One of the ries of this organization is that 'Germany, our second best customer, will be lost to us if we do not make concessions to her.' During the fiscal year 1966 we sent to Germany goods to the value of \$212,696,329.

"Inasmuch as this Chicago organization is directing its energies toward trying to make our farmers of the Middle West feel that they are going to suffer greatly if we do not do something for Germany, it may not be amiss to state that our total sales of wheat to Germany in 1905 amounted to only \$2,300,62, and of wheat flour to only \$381.217, and of other breadstuffs except corn to only \$51,964,597, or \$4.688,196 in all, about our domestic sales of a single day. Of corn, we sold Germany \$7,000,000 to \$12,000,000 worth a year This is only about 1 per cent of our crop and, if we lost it, we would scarcely know of the loss without being

Meat Purchases Small.

"Aside from something less than \$15,000. 000 worth of lard, which they cannot well get anywhere else, Germany took only \$1,877,406 worth of meat from us year," continued Mr. McCleary

Mr. McCleary concluded by saying that, if the United States could sell Germany all the meat that she buys from the entire world "our sales would average less than \$10,000,000 a year."

SHOULD AVOID TARIFF WAR

Keynote of Address to German Agrarians on America.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.-The annual convention of the Agrarian Association. including in its membership 270,000 proprietors of estates, large and small, and forming one of the most powerful political hodies in the empire, opened here today at the Hippodrome. About 8000 owners of estates were present. Dr. von Floecker, a large landowner of Hanover, and until recently secretary of the legation at the City of Mexico, made a carefully worded statement upon the trade relations with the United States. He said:

These relations have become soute, because up to the present time we have not been able to conclude a new commercial agreement with the United States. You all know that we take twice as much from America as w send there. But, unfortunately, the principl of closed home market has the upper hand in the Senate. President Roosevelt, in spite of his admiration for Germany, cannot after the intention of the Senate.

Diplomacy consists in reckoning with given facts and siriving for the obtainable, and in this diplomacy differs from private and party life, in which one so often tries to treat facts to suit one's self and to attain the impossible. We might argue that with the ex-ception of cotton, wheat and lard we could get anything else we buy from the United States from other countries. But firm as we must be in our negotiations, it would be fatal The English and French would be the chief

gainers were we to engage in a commercial war with the United States. Such a war, therefore, could have only one result on our side, and that would be to weaken us. But that must never be the aim of our policy Upon the other hand, we have every reason in the present complicated world situation to strengthen our ties with America, which is the only world power that can remain passive toward Great Britain and at the same time form a closer friendship with us.

Dr. von Floecker, in conclusion, said: "Do not think too little of American friendship, but do all you can to impress upon all classes the political importance of this friendship."

SHOOTS FORMER LOVER

Chicago Man Ends Wife's Friendship With Another Man.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.-Dr. D. P. Had-field, of Carroll, was shot and probably fatally wounded tonight by George W. Durphy, superintendent of the Chicago Dock Company, in a room at the Grand Pacific Hotel. The shooting took place in the presence of Mrs.

Dr. Hadfield and Mrs. Durphy have been friends for several years, both having lived in Louisville, Ky., before parriage of Mrs. Durphy, who has