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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 5, 1996

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's message is very long touches upon many subjects and deals with most of them in a spirit of enlightened wisdom. Of old-fashioned politics it contains no trace. From party feeling it is free. The discussions are based upon the broad principles of justice and the conclusions in the main are such as all right-thinking men have accepted already or are prepared to accept without much debate.

Corporations still hold the chief place in hie thoughts. The evils of unrestricted corporate rule in business and politics and how to remedy them he discusses at length. He begins with the recommendation, in which every honest man concurs, that corporations should be forbidden by law to make campaign contributions. From this he passes to the very important question of allowing appeals to the Government criminal cases such as the one in which Judge Humphreys gave his famous immunity decision. Mr. Roosevelt remarks that similar, if not identi- public heartily subscribes. The annual cal cases, have been decided by other judges quite as contrary to Judge railroads, togemer with preventable Humphreys, and he lamente that all casualties in this and other industries, such matters cannot be taken to the Supreme Court for final settlement. It also disturbs him that a "single District Judge, against what may be the judgment of the immense majority of his colleagues on the bench," may nullify law of Congress "and then deny to the Government the right to have the labor, observing that while the matter Supreme Court definitely decide the This is indeed an intolerable state of things. Mr. Roosevelt points out that it not only hinders the Government in its efforts to control the corporations, but it also works direct wrong upon workingmen who may sue for justice against wealthy corporate

The President goes on to say that it has become the settled policy of the Government to apply the criminal statules against the predatory corpora tione. Every effort was first made, he remarks, to control them by civil proceedings, but those efforts failed. The case is much like that of the fruitgrower in Webster's spelling book who first tried tufts of grass upon the bad boy in his apple tree, but finally had to The criminal law being absolutely the only means of controlling the corporations, one may discern how important it is that no weak or compliant judge should have the power to thwart the Department of Justice by such a ruling as the one which the President quotes. Rebates are still common. Criminal proceedings have by no means stopped them and the Government must have every proper aid from Congress or they will continue in the future as in the past.

Mr. Roosevelt also hopes to secure from Congress some legislation limit- law ing the power of the courts to reverse cases on appeal unless the trial judge has made some error which goes to the merits and is not merely technical. He The same may be said of most of the state codes. It is one of the crying evils courte to issue injunctions in labor disfunction power is right and necessary; committed "flagrant wrongs" by abusing the writ, and he condemns the issuance of preliminary writs as a matter of course upon ex parte showings. An injunction thus secured may decide a dispute in favor of the corporation and against the workmen entirely without regard to the merits of the dispute. The President objects to injunctions which "forbid workmen to better their condition in peaceful and lawful ways, and those also which enable "big corpo rations to aggrandize themselves" at the expense of labor. Certainly no injunction should issue until both parties have been heard, nor should the right of a jury trial be denied in contempt

With great wisdom the President says that the power to issue injunc-

scrutiny" of all good citizens on account of its liability to abuse; and he takes the opportunity to lecture the shortsighted people who would have the courts looked upon as sacred fetiches above all criticism. He truly remarks that "the best judges have ever been foremost to disclaim any immunity from criticism," and quotes Mr. Taft to the purport that "the opportunity freely and publicly to criticise judicial action is of vastly more in portance to the body politic than the immunity of the courts and judges from unjust aspersions and attack The President believes that the instinct of the American people is cound in this matter, and that they will not admit doctrine that any public servant even a judge, is to be above all critidism. This he says in reply, most likestrictures against Judge Humphreys in the beef trust case, but it is of wide application and sound validity.

Speaking still of the law's delays and lefects, Mr. Roosevelt adverts at some ength to lynchings, which, he says, are sadly common all over the country. As to negro lynchings in the South, he that those who "avenge a bestial deed in bestial fashion" reduce ecalls that most of the lynchings are not for the crime of rape, while in an evil proportion of them the victims are wholly innocent. He regrets that ne groes should shield guilty members of the race from the law, as they notoriusly do; but he omite to state the equally patent fact that this practice made almost inevitable by lynch law. Where the whites make no discrimination between guilt and innocence it hard to ask the negroes to do so Mr. Roosevelt would make rape a cap tal crime, and recommends less pub icity in trials for that offense. This in chalf of the female witnesses; but one nust always look askance upon any movement in the direction of secre proceedings in criminal jurisprudence gains are problematic; the evils

certain. Speaking generally of the negroes Mr. Roosevelt points out the fatal con sequences to the whites of holding the lacks in a servile statue and believed that the best interests of both races will be promoted by mutual aid and advancement. Incidentally he remarks that Booker Washington's educational theories are best for the colored race He might have added, as he does later in the message, but they are also best for the whites. He says that violen talk does nothing to help solve the race problem, and adverts to a point which the Oregonian has emphasized that eated discussions of crimes, no matter what ones, may well multiply them through suggestion.

Passing naturally from these matters o the relations between capital and labor, Mr. Roosevelt speaks his mind very plainly about the "einister demaes" who seek profit or power by inflaming class hatred between rich and poor. He thinks that the worst enenies of genuine reform are the demagogue and the conscienceless agitator and warns us equally against the "base creature" who panders to "the lowest "equally base" who seeks to exploit his fellow-Americans in callous disregard o their welfare of soul and body. reference is doubtless to Mr. Hearst. Besides these general remarks, which are of the deepest interest coming from such a source, the President has number of definite suggestions to make concerning capital and labor. He befieves that the eight-hour day is a de strable aim in all employments, and especially wishes to see the hours of railroad employes limited. To this the slaughter of human beings upon our outnumbers the yearly total of the Civil War, the Philippine and the Cuban wars taken together, according to Josiah Strong; and a large part of this total is due to overworked employes Mr. Roosevelt recommends sional investigation of child and female is not one for Federal control, still Congress may greatly help by giving the facts publicity. He desires more thoroughgoing employers' liability laws, both Federal and state, and would have the Federal statute apply to public works, as well as private. To mitigate the evils of strikes Mr. Roosevelt recnmends compulsory investigation of disputes, but stops short of compulsory

ests which still belong to the public Mr. Roosevelt believes that they should be permanently withdrawn from sale and worked by individualities under the royalty system. This is a reason able solution of a pressing problem He remarks that the disposal of forests and coal lands should be under conditions "which would inure to the benefit of the public as a whole," and no fairminded man will disagree with him. Since it is the predatory corporations which have been the principal de spoilers of the public domain, the President naturally deals with them next He favors legislation which will in crease the control of the Government over them, and is encouraged by the good which the rate bill has accom plished. Instead of injuring the ralloads, he points out that their profits are greater than ever, while the new "has produced an unprecedented number of voluntary reductions in freights and fares by the railroads." But he says that the power of the Gov-ernment over the "use of capital in insays that the Federal criminal law is terstate commerce" must be still invery unsatisfactory in this particular. creased. Ownership by the Nation still seems undesirable to him, but he seeks a control which will "conduct interstate of the times. In the same connection he business in the interest of the public." ould set limits upon the power of the There should be a law, for example, to prevent stock-watering; on the other putes. Where property or life is threat- hand, he would not forbid pooling ened the President believes that the in- Pooling, he thinks, would do away with rebates. A little later he admits that but he remarks that some judges have pools actually exist, just as if the law permitted them. If they exist and do ot prevent rebates, legalizing them would not make matters any better in that respect. Still, pooling may be justified on other grounds. In a message so extensive as this one, it would be miraculous if all the logic were perfect.

Speaking of the coal lands and for

The President makes his expected recommendation of the income and inherltance taxes, both of which, he says, should be graduated. As to the inheri tance tax, he sees no constitutional objections; but the case of the income tax is a little different. The Supreme Court has already decided against it, but there seem to be reasons why a re-versal might be expected. Rather than not have an income tax, Mr. Rossevelt would even favor a constitutional

reduce the tariff on Philippine imports; but this is the only reference he makes to the pressing question of the tariff. Commercial and industrial education also meet with the President's provat. He believes that the schools hould work for efficiency and that this must come through technical training. Farming, he says, is a scientific pro-fession, not to be followed profitably without education. He laments the fack of organization among the farm-

nations as Germany. With a recommendation of a National How he was brought to this view of the genuine purpose and real effect of follow the ebb. the bill, should it become law. Among several other subjects, such as the currency, the Philippines and Alaska, South America, the Army and Navy and Japanese affairs, he gives much space, treating them upon broad humanitarian grounds and with reference themselves to the criminal's level, and to our permanent welfare. There is more than a hint that San Francisco may feel the force of the Federal arm should her recalcitrancy against our desires legislation which will make it its obligations to foreign nations. This

is now lacking, as we know to our National shame. The message as a whole illustrates the change which has taken place in politics and statesmanship within a few years. Politics is now sociology, Statesmanship is an effort toward interna-tional justice. What Mr. Roosevelt has to say about the moral obligations of nations is illuminating and prophetic. He seeks first of all peace and rightousness, but he does not forget that the best security for both is the power o compel the evilly disposed to respect them.

MR. BOURNE IN HIS RIGHT PLACE. Oregon needs Mr. Bourne at the Na ional capital, and thinks well of him for being there. The people of Oregon, who chose him in the last election for their next Senator, will put it down to his credit that he is serving the interests of the state in Washington instead of trying to organize at home the Oregon Legislature and "work" politics, as numbers of his predecessors have done

Mr. Bourne is the first seeker of the office of United States Senator to hold his hands off the Legislature. The people elect their lawmakers to serve the people, but the lawmakers have been fiverted from their duty often; legislation has been held up or suspended, or warped or prevented. But now, thanks to the direct primary law and Mr. Bourne's election under it, his acceptance of the votere' guarantee of Legislature's apparent acquiescence, there is good promise that the Legislature will be free from Senatorial polities this Winter, and the members will levete themselves to the duties for which they were elected.

Oregon is practically without repre sentation in the House of Representatives, owing to the ostracism from that ody of its two members. In the Senate Mr. Gearin has served the state as well as he could, but, being a shortterm Senator, destined to be followed in a year by a Republican, he could not attain much influence. The result is that the task of representing Oregon has fallen chiefly on Senator Fulton which, though perhaps not a wearing task, has physical limitations. For a spokesman in the House of Representa-tives, Oregon has had to depend on sense pathetic, since he died alone and

Were Oregon's two Representatives encible of their duty to their state, they would have made way for the election of men last June to take their places, and their two vacant scats in the lower branch of Congress would now be filled. Three months more of them. however, and they will be out of the way. It will be recorded against Mr. Hermann and Mr. Williamson that, however implicated they may be in land frauds, their chief offense against the people of Oregon was their standing in the way of representation for this state after their usefulness was gone. Had they resigned, they would have mitigated, in large degree, whatever penalties public opinion may visit upon

Senator-to-be Bourne is in the right place. The capital is where Oregon eeds him and wants him and voted send him. Mr. Bourne seems to be the harbinger of a "new deal" wherein candidates for the United States Senate in Oregon are to abide by the people's verdict in elections and keep hands off the people's Legislatures, and Legis latures are to accept the same verdict and confirm the people's choice.

PROSPERITY'S FLOOD TIDE. The present year is going out with the tide of prosperity flooding full and strong. The comparative tables printed on yesterday's editorial page of The Oregonian reflect trade conditions never before equaled in this or any other country. Not only is the yield of our six great cereals more than 100,000,-000 bushels in excess of last year, but the average price for the year promises to range sufficiently high to make the aggregate value of the crop greater than ever before. Perhaps the most interesting feature in connection with the Bradstreet statistics is the statement that the general level of prices for the products mentioned is 50 cent above the low-water mark of July, 1896. Foreign trade, which has been breaking records for the past three years, makes a remarkable showing with a gain of 10.5 per cent, exports being credited with a gain of 13.4 per cent for the first ten months of the year as compared with the corresponding period

These figures eloquently answer all isleading arguments of the ship-subsidy hunters to the effect that our foreign trade is languishing for want of transportation facilities. What this increase amounts to can be better understood when it is stated that for the first ten months of 1906 the value of the merchandise sold to the foreigners was \$168,248,452 in excess of that sold to them during the same period in 1905. It is, of course, unreasonable to suppose that this phenomenal increase can be maintained indefinitely, but the wave of prosperity has secured such momentum that there is small possibility of its being brought to a sudden halt. But prosperity has always been productive of extravagance, and the present era of good times can hardly be expected to prove any exception to

the general rule. tions should be subject to the "jealous | The President, too, would abolish or | The present prosperity, as is shown

in all lines of trade and industry, is affecting practically every individual in the United States. Farmers grown rich through several years of good times and high prices are, of course, spending more money than they spent when 50-cent wheat was the rule. Manufacturers have increased the capacity of their plants and through necessity have in most cases advanced the wages of their employes. The latter are paying higher rents and an increased cost of ers and believes that the schools should living, and so on through the list. The give them not only special training, but situation is a pleasing one, and we should teach them how to organize and should like to have it last indefinitely, co-operate. The great danger to our but it will not. The pendulum will not industrial pupremacy, he truly gays, is swing upward forever, but the extent industrial supremacy, he truly says, is not at all in pauper labor, but in the highly-trained technical labor of such to a certain extent by prudence at this to a certain extent by prudence at this time. "In time of peace prepare for war" is an axiom of unquestioned ly, to the shortsighted censures which divorce law. Mr. Roosevelt passes to value, and the individual or firm that some worthy people passed upon his the ship-subsidy bill, which he favors. portunity will emerge from the strinthe matter one can only guess. It is gency fairly well equipped for a good certain that he is misinformed about start on the next flood that will always

> -The demands of the lumber trade throughout the country for carriers were never so great and so insistent as now. They extend to lumber craft of all descriptions, and to cars or every railroad. No vessel that will carry a cargo of lumber with a fair prospect of keeping affoat until she reaches port is barred from this trade. If doubt upon this point is too strong, treaty obligations continue. He also she is still not barred, but loaded to the limit, "hooked on to a tug or a possible for the Government to fulfill steamer and towed down the coast. This is the testimony of the marine superintendent of the Hammond Lumber Company, of San Francisco, who is familiar with every detail of the lum-ber trade on this Coast. The irresistible conclusion from evidence of character is that business is waiting with big profits pledged to charter every lumber-carrier that shipbuilders and plants on the Pacific Coast can turn out. Clearly a subsidy is not needed to encourage shipbuilding when legitimate business is eager and anxlous to take all the tonnage that can be secured.

> The Willamette Valley Chautauqua Association has wiped out old scores and is about to begin anew with clean balance sheet. An organization rich in experience and unincumbered by debt should make of this yearly lit erary, social and educational festival financial success, to the extent at least of paying its own way. The relief promised by the O. R. & N. Railway in the agreement to lay a track to the grounds and maintain thereon an adequate service during the annual meeting of the association is an important feature of the reconstructed organization. This feature is one from which both the railway company and the association will profit, and incidentally the public will be accommodated by it. While it was not concelvable that the association had broken up permanently and the Willamette Valley Chautauqua Assembly was a thing of election by the Legislature and the the past, it is gratifying to note thus early its reconstruction, upon a more satisfactory financial basis

In the death of George E. Cole, an other name that belongs to the pioneer era of Oregon and Washingotn is consigned to history; the final chapter in another life of long and varied endeavor and many vicissitudes has been written. The name of George E. Cole once familiar to every citizen of Portland, has not often been heard here of late, and his figure, in former years familiar upon our streets, has latterly been seen but seldom. As an energetic busy man of affairs in his early man hood and on through middle age, Mr. Cole was well known. His closing years were spent in retirement grate-

Age never appears to such disadvanage as when its representatives, victed of moral delinquency, stand before the public in high places, un-The great State of York suffers rebuke and humiliation in seeing two men of this class answer in the United States Senate when her name is called.

Mr. Bourne is not the only Oregon Senator elected by direct vote of the people; there's Mr. Mulkey, who as short-term Senator will precede Mr. Bourne and himself will cut a figure when he goes to Washington

Urgent demand for a 20-room school building at Aaurelwood tells more about the growth of one southeastern suburb than columns of real estate ads. What holds good there applies also to the entire East Side.

Those Hood River apples will bob up again in the Legislature when Hood River seeks a county seat. We trust that that will not affect the apples in the sight of Senator Whealdon, of The Dalles.

The two Republican clubs of Portland will have plenty of rivalry, no doubt, with Charles Lockwood secretary of the one and Max Cohen of the

New York's new Governor proposes to go after Manhattan's intra-mural railroads for lack of care. were only a law by which Oregon's Governor could move similarly.

No doubt the talk of hostilities between the Mikado and Uncle Sam is the only humorous thing that has come to the Czar's notice since the Portsmouth conference.

Five weeks from next Monday the people's lawmakers will meet in Salem to organize the Legislature. The poople will not have a hand in the organizing.

What Roosevelt has to say today

lacks customary brevity, but he is cer-

tain of more interested and sympa-

thetic readers than any President since Trains of empty freight cars are said to be coming into Oregon and the shortage is "easier." The convention

at Eugene should have been held

The other Portland, in Maine, yesterday elected a Democratic Mayor for the first time in fifteen years. easier to stand when you're used to it.

The only way to get more Alaska

trade is to go after it by steamships Portland is making the start. If Harriman wants to make Oregon a welcome Christmas gift, let him send

2000 freight cars.

MANY CAUGHT LIKE CARUSO. Bishop, Clergymen and Lawyers Have

Been Arrested on Like Charges. Washington (D. C.) Post. Deputy Police Commissioner Mathot, of New York, declares that many men prominent in professional or business life had been arrested in Central Park for offenses similar to the ones which Enrico Caruso, the Metropolitan Opera-House tenor, was found guilty. The deputy po-lice commissioner asserted that a bishop ice commissioner asserted that a bishop, several clergymen, lawyers, business men, actors, managers and others have their names on the police records as defendants in cases of that sort, but the news of their arrests had been suppressed.

The deputy commissioner said further that he had received "Black Hand" letters, threatening his life on account of his activity in the prosecution of the Caruso case.

"I don't care so much for the threats gainst my life," said Mr. Mathot, "as do for the criticisms of some persons of alleged intelligence who appear to be as meagerly informed as to the facts of this situation as are the writers of the

letters threatening violence. The public at large has no conception of the actual facts concerning offenses such as these of which Caruso was convicted.

"The very day before Caruso's arrest a musician in the Metropolitan Opera-House orchestra was arrested on a charge similar to that made against Caruso and to that made against Caruso and

fined \$10. "It is the experience of the police de-partment that women will not appear in court as complainants in cases of this kind, except in rare instances. Repeated instances, have proved that it is better to keep the cases quiet and hold over the offender a threat of publicity if he transgresses again. This has been found to be an effective method of keeping these to be an effective method of keeping these perverts from offending in public. Al the fines in the world inflicted in private would not have the effect of a threat to expose one of these offenders of high social standing to public opprobrium. "Many of these men have wives and alany of these men have wives and daughters or mothers and fathers who would be blasted socially by exposure. If the policy of the police department in allowing these offenders to go for the first or second-offense and holding over them the threat of publicity to insure their subsequent good behavior has been wrong then let us have publicity.

then let us have publicity.

"In the case of Caruso he was an old offender. One woman whom he insulted went to the station-house, preferred a complaint against him and promised to oppear in the police court to prosecute "The newspapers got hold of the facts

and the prominent position the man occ pies made his trial an event of impor-ance. Except for the fact that he coloyed eminent counsel to defend him ade a baseless and later abandone through his manager, that almost any woman in New York would be willing to open a filrtation with him, his case was no different from that of the ordi nary offender who is picked up by a

It Is "Will" and "Theodore."

Washington (D. C.) Herald. President Rooseveit is on no more cordial or intimate terms with any member of his official household than with Judge Taft. In their private in tercourse they call each other "Will and "Theodore," and while they have differed more than once as to the ad-visability or wisdom of certain policies of the administration, it can be stated as a fact of personal knowledge, or, at any rate, of first-hand assurance, they have never permitted these dif-ferences to lead to even heated collo-quy. For example, Secretary Taft was at the inception of the President's rate-regulation programme the only mem-ber of the Cabinet, except Attorney-General Moody, who was in thorough accord with the President. As that policy developed, however, the Secretary parted company with the Presi dent and tried hard to dissuade him dent and tried hard to dissuade him from pushing the programme on Cougress with too great vigor. Not ever elations. It is now so generally known that President Roosevelt would se gratified should Secretary Taft sucs no longer discussed, but merely ac

Millionaire Weds Stenographer.

on B. Chisholm, and a member of the most select social circles in Cleveland, and Miss Anna Laughray, a stenographer, have just been married by Rev. Patrick Farrell at the bishop's house of St. John's Cathedral,

The wedding had recently been set at the cathedral. Later, at the office of his attorney, P. D. Quigley, Chisholm au-nounced that the wedding had been inattories, P. D. Quigtey, Calsholm announced that the wedding had been indefinitely postponed. He gave no reason.

After the ceremony the couple said the amouncement of a postponement was made in the hope that they could be married and away before the news of the wedding was published.

The Brownsville, Tex., incident, involving the Twenty-fifth infantry, is merely touched on. "On the whole," says General Barry, "the discipline of the Army is good and is usually a question of its who has lived with her The bride,

mother and sister, had been employed as a stenographer by a publishing company and a car-roofing company. The family came here from Bay City, Mich. Chisholm is popular in the younger so-ciety set. He holds memberships in half dozen clubs. His family made a for tune in steel.

She Husks Corn at Ninety-One.

Nobleaville Cor. Indianapolis News. Mrs. Imura Ann Owen, while celebrat ing her 21st birthday anniversary, arose from the dinner in her honor and spoke of being in unusually good health for one so far advanced in years. She said she believed she had the strength to do the work which she performed daily 50 years

ago.

Some of her relatives questioned her ability to do this, which made Mrs. Owen anxious to prove that she had not yet outlived her usefulness. Throwing a shawl over her head and shoulders and donning a pair of gloves, Mrs. Owen went to the farm and husked a row of corn around a 30-acre field without stopping to rest. She accomplished the feat in only a little longer time than an active man would have done the work, and she did not seem to be much fatigued. not seem to be much fatigued.

Mrs. Longworth's Clothes "Slinkers." Washington Special in the Philadelphia North American

When Mrs. Nicholas Longworth re-turned to Washington from New Eng-land, where she and her husband have been visiting, she brought seven trunks, which contain some of her "slinkers. This is the name Mrs. Longworth applied to her walking suits which she was compelled to adopt in lieu of evening gowns during her "campaigning tour," when Mr. Longworth was stumping in Cineinnati for re-election. Until their home of thteenth street is ready for them, Mr. i Mrs. Longworth will remain at the White House.

In the Toothsome Line.

New York Press.

A London dentist who believes in adertising displays the following drawing inducement:

Have Your Teeth Pulled Out For a Christmas Present.

And Lives to Tell the Tale.

Baltimore News.

George R. Peck, the general counsel of the St. Paul road, is one of the few men in the United States who refused to go to the United States Senate. He was ap-pointed once and would not take the place.

Comes From First Family-Sure. New York Press.
A man of the name of Cain Abel keeps the Adam and Eve tavern in Vermont.

NEW CHARGE OF LABOR GRAFT | CHANGES Shea's Lawyer Springs It on Young.

Who Denies It. CHICAGO, Dec. 4.-Extended argument

etween the attorneys in the Shea trial cupled the greater part of the hearing Cruice, attorney for the defense,

asked the witness;
"Is it not true, Mr. Young, that Mr. Shea was not in favor of the strike'?"
"No; it is not." "Is it not true that Shea did all in

his power to bring about a peaceful set-tlement of the strike?"
"No: it is not."
"Is it not true that you are sore at Shea because he refused to accept \$5000 to the up the coal business of Chicago and divide the money with you?"

The attorneys for the state objected

to the question, but before the court could rule on the admissibility the wit-

'No, sir; that is not so." "Do you know Mr. Campbell, of the ampbell-Gardner Coal Company?" asked

Campbell-Ga Mr. Cruice. "I have known him for several years," replied Mr. Young.
"Did not Mr. Campbell in your presence offer Mr. Shea \$500 to the up the coal usiness of Chicago?

"Did not Mr. Campbell, acting in the interests of the Peabody Coal Company, want the teamsters locked out? The court ruled that the witness need not answer the question. Young was still under cross-examination when court adjourned late this afternoon. Attorneys for the defendants were unable to make the witness deviate from the testimony given along the lines of his confession.

FAIR PLAY TO BOTH PARTIES

Laughlin Pleads With Employers for Employes. .

CHICAGO, Dec. 4 .- During an exposition of the labor question, Professor Laurence Laughlin, of the University of Chicage, told the members of the Citizens' Industrial Association of America, whose guest he was at a ban-quet last night, that socialism is the philosophy of fallure. He declared further that in allying themselves with it men admitted themselves failures, and asked society to do for them. they had been unable to accomplish fo

nemselves. Professor Laughlin took up the labor question with ungloved hands and first made a plea for fair play in behalf of the employe. He asserted that better conditions could be derived by reduction of the tariff on raw materials and that this would redound to the benefit of the employer and employe, afford-ing better markets abroad and cheaper products for home consumption. Labor and capital must work in conjunction.

Other speakers at the banquet were W. Post, president of the association, and J. W. Van Cleave, of St. Louis. The latter, who responded to the toast, "The President of the United States," compared President Roosevelt to President Andrew Jackson. He was extelled for his conduct in steering a middle course in labor questions and applying the law to "capitalislic trusts and labor trusts." In conclusion, he

"Gentlemen, I do not renominate The-odore Roosevelt for President in 1998; he is already renominated in the hearts of the American people.

ARMY NEEDS MORE VESSELS

Lack of Transports Hampers Move-

ments in Emergencies. WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—In his annual report, made public today, Brigadier-Gen-eral Thomas H. Barry, acting chief of staff, calls to mind the fact that the Government is without water transporta-tion facilities in cases of emergency in the movement of troops. He cites the the movement of troops. He cites the case of the army of pacification in Cuba, and says that the lack of such transportation facilities was severely felt. He

'Had there been a small fleet of transports in reserve on the Atlantic Coast, received any communication e movement could have been accom plished much scoper."

Praise is given to the Army as a whole for its adaptability and resourcefulness

when dealing with novel and unprecedented conditions, General Bary giving as an Illustration the work of the Army during the San Francisco earthquake and fire. General Barry declares that by reason of the number of officers detached for special and important duty the Army official personnel and the manner in which they perform their duty. The enlisted men constitute an excellent body and as a rule are cheerful under conditions of hard work and discomfort." Higher pay for noncommissioned ficers and privates is strongly urged.

Messages on Porto Rico and Panama

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4. - President Roosevelt's special message to Congress on Porto Rico will be sent to Congress December, 11. The President's views on the Island and the legislation he favors are the direct outcome of his recent visit to Porto Rico. The President's special message on Panama will be laid before Congress December 17.

Begin Smoot Debate Tuesday. WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.-Senator Bur

rows, of Michigan, gave notice today that on next Tuesday he would call up for the consideration of the Senate the question of the right of Senator Reed Smoot to a

White to Go to Paris, Griscom to

OF

AMBASSADORS

Rome-Others Undecided. WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 .- Henry White, Ambassador to Rome, will be trans-ferred in the near future from that

post to Paris, where he will succeed Robert S. McCormick as Ambassador. . White will be succeeded at Rome Lloyd C. Griscom, now American Ambassador to Brazil. It is stated that It is stated that beyond these changes the President has not defi-

nitely settled on the persons who are appointed to fill the vacancies caused by the promotions and exchanges. The name of Charles Page Bryan of Illinois, Minister to Portugul, has been mentioned in connection with the post of Ambassador to Bra-zil, which will be vacated by the promotion of Mr. Griscom to Rome. Mr Bryan was formerly Minister to Bra

The vacancy at St. Petersburg, which will result from the transfer of Ambassador Meyer to the Cabinet, will probably be filled by the promo tion of a person now in the diplo matic service with the rank of Min ister, though the change will not be

WORSE THAN THE DEMAGOGUE

Van Cleave Denounces Those Who Oppress Workmen.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.-James W. Vancleave, of St. Louis, president of the National Manufacturers' Association, in an address today before the Citizens' In-dustrial Association condemned strongly-men who oppressed their employes, de-claring such a man to be a worse citizen than the demagogue whom he assails Continuing, the speaker said:

We see Socialists, anarchists and extremists of all sorts springing up on all sides. It is well for us employers to question our serves and learn whether we have had any part in the generation of implacables and destructionists. It is well to understand that some of the captains of industry and the heads of some of the great aggregations of captain and server to the captains. capital and some of the employers of labor in general are in a measure responsible for these things. The outbreaks which have occurred

ABANDONS SUBSIDIZED TRAIN

Southern Railroad Renounces Special Allowance for Mails.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The Postoffice Department has decided to issue orders terminating the allowances for fast mail facilities from Washington to New Or-leans on January 5. Postmanter-General Cortelyou made this announcement to night after receiving notice from Southern Railroad that owing to heavy traffic and the necessity for double tracking the road, it will be unable to ue the operation of train No. 97 after January 5.

after January 5.

The last session of Congress appropriated \$157,000 for fast mail service to the South, and of this amount about \$140,000 has gone to the Southern to maintain train 97, which carries only mall and train 37, which is a limited passenger The latter of course, will not be

reason for this change has often been the subject of vigorous debate in Congress, when opponents of the "special facilities" objected to the appropriation as a "subsidy."

Bowles Has a Pipedream.

LONDON, Dec. 4 .- Both the Foreign Office and the American Embassy here have expressed themselves as being quite unable to imagine the reason for the question which George Stewart Bowles, Conservative, proposes to ask in the House of Commons December 6, whether any convention or arrangement has been made between the Unitproviding that in case Germany omes engaged in war the German mercantile marine shall be taken under the United States flag. The interpollation asks also if the government has subject from the British Ambassad

o the United States. At the Foreign Office today it was stated that the officials there had never heard the slightest suggestion of such an arrangement could have given birth to such an idea.

Plant Torpedoes at Golden Gate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Representative Kahn, of California, called on Secretary Taft today and received from him a promise that he would recommend to Congress an immediate appropriation of \$150,000 for the purpose of building a torpede planter for use in San Francisco harbor.

Mr. Kahn showed that no less than 30 days' time would now be required to properly mine the Golden Gate, a work which old be accomplished in a few hours by

Russell Says Castro Is Better.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—William Russell, American Minister to Venezuela, and Mrs. Russell arrived from Caracas today for a leave of absence of 60 days.

Mr. Russell said the present situation in Venezuela was absolutely quiet, and that President Castro, who has been ill. was much better when Mr. Russell sailed for

Consider Moody's Nomination Today.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.-Senator Clark of Wyoming, chairman, has called a spe-cial meeting of the Senate judiciary com-mittee for tomorrow to consider the nomi-nation of Attorney-General William H. Moody for the Supreme Court and other nominations to which no objections have been filed.

