



OPEN WATERWAYS TO RELIEVE ROADS

Leaders of Nation Call for Action.

USE EXPERIENCE OF FRANCE

Jusserand Says Canals Act as Rate Regulators.

BLALOCK ON THE COLUMBIA

Root Points Out Urgent Need of Cheaper and More Abundant Transportation Means—Lakes-to-the-Gulf Waterway.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Prominent officials of the National Government, Governors of states, representatives of foreign powers, members of the Senate and House of Representatives and leaders in all walks of civil life in America participated today in the opening of the convention of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress. Nearly 2000 delegates, representing every state in the Union, were present. It was not expected that any definite or concrete action in promotion of the projects advocated by the congress will be taken, but it is hoped that the work of the congress will impress the National Congress, now in session, as to induce it to make adequate appropriations for the improvement of the rivers and harbors of the country.

Eminent Speakers Present.

On behalf of the National Administration, Elihu Root, Secretary of State, extended to the congress hearty sympathy in the work which has been undertaken, and gave assurance of the support of the Administration in the conclusions arrived at by the delegates. The congress will be in session for three days, and the body will be addressed by some of the most prominent economists of the United States.

Representative Joseph E. Ransdell (La.) presided and J. F. Ellison, of Cincinnati, Ohio, officiated as secretary. The session began with prayer by Earl Cranston, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Secretary Root in Sympathy.

Secretary Root was received with great applause, the delegates rising to greet him. He said:

It is a pleasure to extend to you the interest and hearty sympathy of the National Administration in your great work. It is a subject of misunderstanding and even of derision. Our people are so ignorant of the inhabitants of one section of the country that they know little of what is going on in other sections.

The irrigation scheme has been sought under color of river and harbor improvement. It is a subject of misunderstanding and even of derision. Our people are so ignorant of the inhabitants of one section of the country that they know little of what is going on in other sections.

French Ambassador Speaks.

We hold the record for the present, you will hold it in your turn, when the great Panama Canal is finished, of which we turned the first sod. You will turn the last, and no one will applaud more heartily than your predecessors.

and also for what it prevents. The best thing it prevents is railroads raising their tariffs too high.

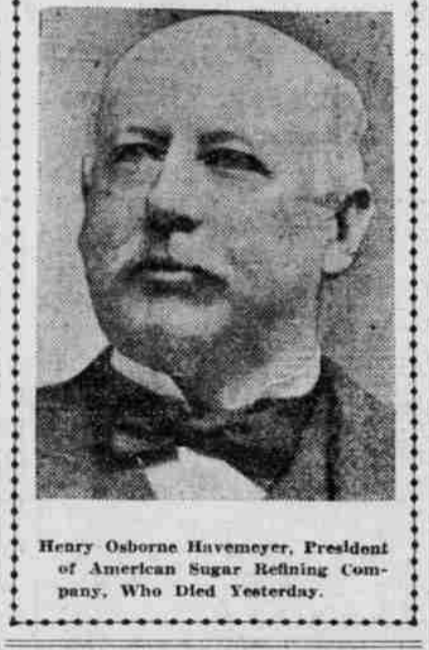
As soon as the railroad companies raise their tariffs shippers of goods find that they can very well afford to travel at a slow pace and take the water route. Our canal act, in a way, as a kind of rate bill, a self-regulating one.

Would Untonize Settlement.

Senator Newlands, of Nevada, in his address, said:

Transportation does not head state lines any more than disease heads state lines. The present system of financial exchange is paralyzed by lack of uniformity. It is our duty to standardize the methods of transportation in order that we may untionize the settlement of the country in favor of the largest exercise of the power of the people of the country.

Chairman Knapp, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, said that no



Henry Osborne Havemeyer, President of American Sugar Refining Company, who died yesterday.

man could afford to keep silence when a crisis was presented, and he believed that such crisis is now presented. The transportation interests of America, exceeding 4,000,000 tons every day, was increasing daily. Unless this traffic is able to be carried, he inquired, what possible use is there to produce it? He pointed out that it was beyond the physical power of railroads to increase their facilities in the immediate future. Said he:

It is not a question of rights of way, of locomotives, or general equipment, but of terminal facilities of railroads, and we must make our profit by carrying our products to the market. What is to be the situation if 30 days are required to carry products of this country, for example, from St. Louis to New York, via the Erie Canal? We must look to an increase of our inland transportation by water if we are to be able to compete in foreign commerce.

A letter of regret was read from Andrew Carnegie, its salient point was this: "Instead of expending money on warships to fight imaginary foes, we should expend it on our waterways."

Lakes-to-Gulf Waterway.

At the opening of the afternoon session the vice-presidents and members of the committees on resolutions and nominations were presented by the chairman of the various state delegations. The credentials committee reported that 1920 delegates from 33 states and territories had been registered, but that the list was not complete. Chairman Ransdell then introduced to the congress Cyrus P. Walbridge, of St. Louis, ex-Mayor of that city, who reviewed the work of the Lakes-to-the-Gulf Waterways Association and the present management of the present association. He said that the work of the association was in the hands of 20 members, including the Governors of several states. The object was to promote the construction of a ship channel at least 14 feet deep from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. Such a waterway, he said, would extend our coast line 1500 miles into the interior of the country and, in effect, would create, with the Erie Canal, a continuous waterway from the City of New York to the City of New Orleans.

President Ransdell then introduced John Barrett, Director of the Bureau of American Republics, who delivered an address on the "Waterways of Other Americas."

Advocates Columbia Improvement.

Dr. N. G. Blalock, of Walla Walla, Wash., concluded the afternoon proceedings with an address in advocacy of improvement of the Columbia River. He urged that the project was not merely local, but of world-wide importance. The Pacific Ocean, he said, would be the theater of the world's greatest drama in time to come, and that, necessarily, the Pacific Northwest would be the center of the commerce of the Western world. He said that the traffic between the Occident and the Orient would traverse the Columbia River, because it would seek the shortest route to the Orient from this country. He said that he spoke not merely as an American, but as a citizen of the world, because he believed Americans eventually would become a light, a guidance and an inspiration to the whole world.

MAKE FINE APPLE DISPLAY

Members of Waterways Congress Delighted Over Oregon Product.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Dec. 4.—The most striking feature of the opening of the waterways congress this morning was the magnificent display of Oregon apples placed in a prominent part of the convention hall, and presented by Delegate J. N. Teal. Each of the 1000 delegates and visitors at the congress expressed surprise and delight at this unusual feature, and Oregon was in the forefront of favorable comment. At the opening session the delegates from Oregon were: Arthur Dodge, Coos Bay; J. N. Teal. The Portland members of the Oregon delegation in the Senate and House also attended, as did Congressmen from nearly every state in the Union.

TAFT TALKS WITH CZAR NICHOLAS

Long Conversation on World's Affairs.

EMPEROR PRAISES AMERICA

Proud of Siberian Railroad Traversed by Visitor.

REVIEWS GUARD REGIMENT

Autocrat Discusses Philippine Problem and Work on Isthmus—Taft Dines With Russian Cabinet, Ministers and Generals.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 4.—Secretary Taft was received in audience today by Emperor Nicholas at Tsarskoe-Selo, and received from his majesty the frankest expression of Russia's sentiments of sympathy and regard for the United States. The Emperor requested Mr. Taft to convey his greetings to President Roosevelt. The Secretary spent about five hours with the Emperor and enjoyed the honor of a long, intimate conversation regarding matters in the United States and the problems confronting the American Government.

As the Empress is ill, Mr. Taft did not see her, but was presented to the other members of the imperial family.

On account of the Secretary's expressed desire that he be received unofficially, no salute was fired, but the reception was given a military setting by a parade and regimental festival of the Semenovskiy regiment. The Secretary and party left St. Petersburg at an early hour on a special train for Tsarskoe-Selo. At Tsarskoe-Selo the visitors were driven direct to the so-called Little Palace, the residence of the Emperor, and escorted through the palace with the usual ceremonies.

Conversation With Czar.

Mr. Taft was received by His Majesty in his private study. There the Emperor discussed with him military topics at considerable length. He questioned Mr. Taft concerning his journey over the Trans-Siberian Railroad, and drew a contrast between the present means of communication and the method in vogue, three-horse sleighs and steamers across the rivers and lakes; when he made his trip across Asia to inaugurate the Trans-Siberian lines. The Emperor showed a keen interest in the problems which the American Government has to solve in the Philippine Islands, and he asked many questions concerning the new Philippine Assembly. He referred also in a complimentary manner to the work

done by the American Government on the Isthmus of Panama in its fight against yellow fever.

The party then proceeded to the riding school, where the Semenovskiy Regiment, 1500 strong, accompanied by a machine gun battery and several other detachments, was drawn up. The Emperor and his guest, accompanied by their respective staffs, walked together through the lines of the regiment and inspected its formation. When this exercise was over, the troops passed twice at a quick step before the reviewing party and then the host and his guests returned to the palace for luncheon.

Luncheon at Palace.

In the course of the luncheon Emperor Nicholas toasted the Semenovskiy Regiment and thanked the officers for their loyal services in recent trying times, making special reference to the work of this regiment in putting down the Moscow insurrection.

It was a late hour in the afternoon before the visitors returned to St. Petersburg.

Tonight Mr. Taft and the members of



King Oscar, of Sweden, whose illness causes him to appoint Crown Prince Regent.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 4.—A serious situation has arisen in Sweden. King Oscar, who is nearly 83 years old, is in such ill-health that he has been compelled to hand over the reins of government to Crown Prince Gustaf, who was formally appointed regent today.

The illness of the King is such that there is little hope for his recovery, his heart and kidneys being seriously affected.

TAFT'S MOTHER NEAR DEATH

Family Decides to Send No Message to Secretary.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 4.—The condition of Mrs. Louise M. Taft has become so grave that her son, Horace, was sent for, and he arrived last night from Watertown, Conn. A family conference was at once held as to the advisability of informing Secretary Taft that he may be hurried home. His mother is unconscious, growing weaker daily, and the physicians say her death can be expected at any time.

Horace Taft announced after the conference that no message would be sent to Secretary Taft.

HIS FRIEND



TROOPS READY TO QUIET GOLDFELD

Great Mining Camp in Dread of Anarchy.

ROOSEVELT ISSUES ORDERS

Crime Rampant and Riot Likely Among the Miners.

NEVADA HAS NO MILITIA

Garrison at Presidio Ordered to Be Ready to Move—Federation Responsible for Strike, Which May Be Its Last Stand.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—President Roosevelt today issued orders to have Federal troops in readiness to aid in restoring order at Goldfield, Nevada. This action was taken upon representation from Governor Sparks, of that state, that the miners at Goldfield are in revolt and riot.

Nevada is the one state in the Union which has no state militia.

The Governor does not deem the situation such as to justify immediate Federal interference, but it is likely at any time to get beyond his ability to control.

UNREST MAY END IN RIOTS

Mineworkers Assured of Protection.

Crime Becoming Rampant.

GOLDFIELD, Nev., Dec. 4.—The executive committee of the Mineworkers' Association of Goldfield tonight received assurances from Governor Sparks that he called upon Washington requesting that Government troops be held in readiness for use in the Nevada mining camps, and that a garrison of regulars be established at Goldfield.

There is nothing in the immediate situation to require the intervention of troops. The town is as quiet as usual, but it is feared by the mineworkers that trouble is brewing and that overt acts might be committed at any time.

The strike is at a deadlock and the mineworkers propose to keep the mines shut down until the violent element of the Miners' Union and the lawless element generally in the camp are compelled to leave. The Miners' Union is not prepared to make a long fight, as its treasury is depleted, and it is believed that for this reason the miners will force the issue by violence, as has been threatened.

Money has been scarce in Goldfield

since two of the banks closed and scrip was resorted to by the third bank, and as all the mines have been shut down for several days, the pinch of poverty is being felt by the miners, who, as a rule, are an improvident lot, living from hand to mouth. Hold-ups and burglaries have been frequent of late, attributable to this fact, and there is a general feeling of unrest which is likely to break out into a general riot before long. Protective reasons, more than an acute situation, have impelled the call for troops.

When the committee queried the Governor what he would do with respect to a call for Government troops, should conditions arise according to, require them, he answered that he had already taken the matter up with Washington ten days before. The nearest troops are at the Presidio at San Francisco, 18 hours distant by special train. The mining camps all over Nevada are co-operating with the Goldfield mine operators and are acting in harmony with them.

The miners know that in all the large camps of the country hundreds of miners are walking the streets, out of employment, and there is nowhere for the Goldfield miners to go. This is the last stand apparently to be made by the Western Federation of Miners, and

WILL USE RUEF AS WITNESS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—(Special).—William H. Langdon, District Attorney of San Francisco, who is in New York on legal business, stated today that at the next trial of T. L. Ford, the Ruef will be placed on the witness stand.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4.—(Special).—

"The graft prosecution will go right ahead. Ford will be tried again in due time. There will be no let-up," said Francis J. Heney today, in commenting upon the acquittal of T. L. Ford on the charge of having bribed ex-Supervisor Jennings Phillips.

Mr. Heney's statement was echoed by Rudolph Spreckels and William J. Burns, who added:

"We have proof of the guilt of every man indicted."

"The acquittal of Ford was due to the failure of the prosecution to place Ruef on the stand. This was the statement made by nearly every member of the jury which tried him."

Moral Certainty of Guilt.

"The moral certainty was there," said one member of the jury, "but the jurors felt that one link was missing and that, as long as Ruef had not testified, there was no absolute proof that Ford had paid over the money. We gave Ford the benefit of that doubt."

The graft cases have reduced themselves to the proposition: Shall the prosecution send Ruef to jail and let the magnates go, or shall it let Ruef go and send the magnates to the penitentiary? Ruef has demanded full immunity as the price of his testimony, and it looks very much as if the prosecution would not be able to convict without Ruef's testimony.

Will Grant Ruef Immunity.

Against Ruef are indictments enough, on which convictions would be easy, to send him to jail for three or four centuries. The former "boss" demands that he be granted complete immunity or he will invoke his constitutional right and refuse to testify when called to the witness stand. Mr. Heney made every effort to convince the jury that Ruef is the essential link, and the American jurymen refuses to convict while the slightest doubt which could be construed to the advantage of the defendant remains. With the alternative of the conviction of Ruef or the acquittal of the guilty magnates would be swift and certain.

Patrick Calhoun, president of the United Railroads, will be placed on trial tomorrow morning. It is understood that Ruef will appear as a witness in this case.

Thirteen indictments for bribery still remain against Ford, and the prosecution is in no way worried by the one acquittal.

Ruef's Evidence Essential.

In the graft cases which preceded the Ford trial, Ruef was not a "sine qua non." The Pacific States Telephone Company paid its bribes to the Supervisors and did not use Ruef as an intermediary. Louis Glass was convicted on the testimony of the Supervisors. In the United Railroads case, Home Telephone and Parkside bribery cases, however, Ruef acted as the go-between and his testimony is absolutely essential. In view of this, it is said that the prosecution will give Ruef the desired immunity bath. When Ruef is put on the stand against Ford, he will testify that Ford paid him the \$200,000 which was used as hush money. Up to the present time the United Railroad case maintained that the money was never paid to Ruef. When Ruef gives his testimony, the company will be forced to set up the defense that the money was to purchase Ruef's influence only.

SELECTING NEW GRAND JURY

Prominent Citizens Summoned to Serve as Inquisitors.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4.—Thirty citizens from among a new grand jury to be chosen were today ordered to appear in the Superior Court next Monday

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RUEF TO TESTIFY AND GET IMMUNITY

No Let Up in Graft Trials, Says Heney.

WILL TRY AND CONVICT FORD

Juror Admits Moral Certainty of His Guilt.

BUT LEGAL PROOF LACKING

Boss Demands Complete Immunity as Price of Evidence Against Bribers—Calhoun Trial Begins Today With Ruef as Witness.

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