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PORTLAND, OREGON, SUNDAY MORNING. SEPTEMBER 25, 1904.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Public Evidently Is Being Deceived.

## **GOLD STANDARD IN DANGER**

If Democrats Get States Claimed They Will Control Senate.

TARIFF IS ALSO IMPERILED

Sage of Esopus Has Several Times Declared His Party Cannot Hope to Be in Power in Congress In the Next Four Years.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 .- (Special.)-The Tribune today prints the following:

"Were the Democrats to carry all the states claimed by such of their leaders as Taggart and Sheehan this Fall, they would control the Senate after March 4. 1905, by two votes. Tariff revision, based on their platform assertion that 'protection is robbery,' would become not 'impossible,' but inevitable, and the 'irrevocably established gold standard would be at the mercy of such stanch 'goldbugs' as Teller, Newlands, Dubois, Patterson, Champ Clark, De Armond and Clayton, not to mention William J. Bryan, who hopes soon 'to arrive' in the Senate.

"Were Parker barely to be elected President, with votes of only a portion of the states claimed by his campaign manager, the Democratic majority in the Senate after March 4, 1907, the middle of Parker's term, would, in the judgment of shrewd politicians, be practically assured. Perhaps no sane person believes the Democrats can gain control of the Legislatures in all the states they claim, but were they to elect the President and the House, their chances of securing a majority in the Senate two years hence would be so materially enhanced that there is no doubt among those most competent to judge that they would attain their end, thus giving Democracy entire control of all the branches of the Govern-

ment is the second half of Farker's term. "In the light of these facts, many Republicans are emphatic in their assertions that Parker must have permitted himself to deceive the public, and especially that great element which would regard Democratic tariff tinkering as equally disastrous to the effort of that party to readjust schedules in 1893, when he during the next four years."

SEMI-JUDICIAL RALLY PLANNED President Roosevelt.

Noted Democrats Are to Speak, and Parker Will Charge the Jury. NEW YORK, Sept. 24.-(Special.)-The World today says:

"The main work being done in Democratic circles is to arrange the business end and the practical details of the campaign. This Mr. Parker has personally the primate on the ticket is declaring taken hold of as party leader. He has that he finds admirable the St. Louis settled the powers and duties of the declaration that protection is robbery, has various campaign officials and managers, the courage to stand up before the Deand they are all glad that he has. All mocracy and renew, without the change of friction has disappeared and everybody is a single word, the pledge of devotion to now working hard and confidently, feeling protection which the venerable man rethat a master hand is at the helm.

of Senator Gorman, Colonel Lamont, Wil- by more than a fifth of a century, but liam F. Sheehan and Thomas F. Ryan. his views on protection have changed Ryan seems to have become more promi- not one iota, and he is not afraid nent than Belmont in the business man- to say so now in the face of the St. Louis agement of the campaign, especially in platform, of Judge Parker's address of acplacing the treasury on a sound financial ceptance, and even of the Democratic

"It is planned to have Parker make his first, and probably only, public appearance | campaign of not too luminous quality." during the campaign in New York at a mass meeting and reception at Madison Square Garden. Before the speechmaking, it is proposed to have a reception to enable Parker to-meet the people, After the reception there will be speeches of a semi- ker's friends yesterday that he would judicial nature. Delancy Nicoll is to ap- make several speeches during the campear for the prosecution in the case of paign. According to the present plans, ney Jerome is to present the case of the | made in New York City, one to open and Odell.' Parker is to close with a charge Two speeches are contemplated up the to the jury, calmly and dispassionately state, a speech at Boston is being urged, weighing the evidence and facts. Parker is averse to this plan, but his managers and friends are urgent that he should Louis, Denver and Kansas City, if the make at least one public appearance in candidate can be persuaded to go that New York City."

ASK FOR CAMPAIGN FUNDS.

Democrats Assert Postal Employes Are Being Assessed.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.-(Special.)-The Herald today says:

"Every postal employe in Kentucky, according to the information given out at Democratic National headquarters, is being asked to contribute to the Republican campaign fund. Secretary Urey Woodson, of the National Committee, says the clerks and carriers are being asked for 5 per cent of their yearly salary, which amounts, in many instances, to about \$79."

The Herald quotes Woodson as saying: "I learn that the Republican party managers in Kentucky are much elated over the fact that they are permitted to collect and retain the fund, and are doing their utmost to obtain contributions from every Federal employe in the state. The sending out of such letters is in direct violation of the Federal statute. If such measures are used in Kentucky, it is a lapsed Loss estimated at \$150,000.

fair inference they are being employed elsewhere. We intend to make a thor-

SINCERITY AND GOOD TASTE. A Few Facts That Judge Parker Seems to Have Forgotten.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—(Special.)— Wide circulation was given last Sunday through the Democratic press to Judge Parker's letter to Mr. Parker, of the Democratic bureau of literature, asking that there be no word in the Democratic text-book reflecting upon the personal honor and integrity of President Roosevelt The letter follows:

Rosemount, Daopus, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1904.— My Dear Mr. Parker: The Times of this morning says that the party text-book is about pre-pared, and that it will go to the printer in a few days. Therefore I hasten to beg you to see to it that there is no word in it that re-

flects upon the personal honor and integrity of President Roosevelt.

An Evening Post editorial indicates but little care was taken in that direction toward myself by the compiler of the Republican text-book, but let there be no rejoinder in kind or other-

wise.

I feel confident that you need no reminder, still my anxiety impels me to send this caution. Very truly yours,

ALTON B, PARKER.

Mr. George P. Parker It was certainly a very pretty play for the candidate to make, particularly as he coupled with this request to Mr. Parker the reflection that the Republican text-book had contained reflections upon his own personality, a statement wholly devoid of truth. It is well, however, to analyse Judge Parker's telegrams and letters to see whether they are sincers or merely expedient. One week after Judge Parker's virtuous letter of August 17, Joseph Pulitzer printed in his New York World an editorial attacking very severely the record of President Roosevelt and reflecting most emphatically upon the President's honer and integrity. In the World of Au-

gust 24 we find the following dispatch: "Kingston, Aug. 24.-After reading Mr. Pulitzer's editorial in this morning's World, Mr. Parker gave the World correspondent the following signed statement, the first signed statement he has ever given: 'A vigorous, trenchant, notable letter. should be read, marked and digested by all Alton B. Parker."

It would then seem that Judge Parker does not object to attacks upon the honor and integrity of President Roosevelt when they appear in a Democratic newspaper, although he may not consider it expedient that such attacks

be made i nthe campaign text-book.

Judge Parker's letter bears the date of August 17. A week later the Democratic National Committee began distributing a document entitled "What Roosevelt Says," containing the follow-

"Farmer-Mr. Bryan and his adherents have appealed to the basest set in the land, the farmer."—Speech before New York Wool Ex-change, October 27, 1896. Reported in New York Journal, October 28, 1896.

been denied over and over again by that has been pursued in the past. ed his voice in protest.

declared that 'It is a fact that we cannot Judge Parker's honor and integrity, voters at the polls will be upheld as legal. while on the other hand almost the entire attack of our opponents has been against the honor and integrity of

> ADMIRES COURAGE OF DAVIS. New York Sun Compliments Him for

> Sticking to Tariff Views. NEW YORK, Sept. 24 .- (Special.)-The Sun today says editorially:

"Honor to Henry G. Davis, who, while corded in his celebrated speech in the Sen-"Parker is sided by the constant advice ate in 1883. Mr. Davis has grown older campaign text-book itself. We regard the affix the seal of the county thereto. incident as one of the bright spots in a

Still Urging Parker to Speak.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24-(Special)-The Times today contains the following: "It was said confidently by Judge Parthe People of the United States against to which Judge Parker, it is said, has Theodore Roosevelt," and District Attor- partly assented, two speeches will be People of New York against Benjamin J. the other to close his speaking campaign. and one each in Baltimore, West Virginia, Louisville, Indianapolis, Chicago, St. far West."

URGES WIVES TO STRIKE.

Pennsylvania Woman Proposes New Way to Secure Political Suffrage.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., Sept. 24.—Mrs. Charles W. Foulks, of this city, principal speaker at the 21st annual convention of the Lawrence County Woman's Christian Temperance Union, has advocated a strike among the married women if their hus-bands refuse to give them the right of suffrage so the women can vote down the

liquor traffic. She said:
"If the men do not recognize our right to political suffrage the women should re-taliate by refusing to cook for the men. In this manner the men will soon be brought to time and will recognize a

Boston School Destroyed.

BOSTON, Sept. 24.—St. Augustine's parochial school, in South Boston, a brick structure, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. It being Saturday, few persons were in the building. Several firemen were injured when the roof col-

Direct Primary Law in Operation in 1906.

NEED NOT BE USED BEFORE

Attorney - General Crawford Gives His Opinion.

QUOTES TERMS OF THE ACT

Municipal Officers May Be Nominated by Any Method That Has Been Pursued in the Past-Voters' Expression Legal.

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State's Attorney-General Crawford gives it as his opinion that the direct primary law will not be effective until 1906, and that therefore the impending city elections in Salem, Oregon City and Baker City may be under the old election forms. If the advice of the Attorney-General is to be followed, the Portland city election in June, 1905, may be held under the same conditions, unless the forthcoming session of the Oregon Legislature amends the direct primary law so as to make it operative in Portland at that time. \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

SALEM, Or., Sept. 24.—(Special.)—That the direct primary law does not go into operation until 1906, and need not be observed in municipal elections prior to that time, is the opinion found by Attorney-General Crawford after examining the question that has recently caused so much

public discussion. That the direct primary law is now in effect, Mr. Crawford does not question, but he says that by its own terms it is evident that it was not intended to become operative until 1906. He says also that previous laws governing primary elections have been repealed and that in When this document was printed the his opinion candidates for municipal ofauthenticity of the above quotation had fices may be nominated by any method

President Roosevelt and its repetition He believes it will be best to proceed therefore was the strongest kind of a in accordance with the laws last in force, reflection upon his "honor and integ- not that those laws are now binding, but rity," yet the document is still in cir- because they provide a good system of culation and Judge Parker has not lift- making nominations and the people are familiar with them. Mr. Crawford be-So far during the campaign no reflec- lieves that any form of nomination which

> Section Covering the Case. The section of the direct-primary law which led Attorney-General Crawford to adopt the view that the act does not go into actual operation until 1906 is section 41, amending section 2872 of the code, and reads as follows:

> Sec. 2873. The County Clerk shall close all books of registration for the period of 14 days at 5 o'clock P. M. on the 55th day before the regular general election in 1908, and blonnially thereafter, by writing the words "Closed for ourteen days" in red ink on the line next below the last elector registered in each pre-cinct of the general register. He shall then immediately in the indexed pages in the general register opposite the name of each cinet, in writing, certify the number of e cinct, in writing, certify the nu tors registered in that precinct for each party subject to the provisions of the primary nominating elections law, and sign his name and title and affix the seal of the county thereto: and he shall immediately send to the Secretary of State, by telegraph if necessary, a certified copy of the numbers and totals for each party for his county; he shall likewise close the books of the precinct registers, and certify in each of the precinct registers the total number of electors registered in each precinct for each of the parties subject to the primary nominating elections law, and not cancelled and sign the same with his official title and

> All of said registers shall be reopened by the Clerk on the 40th day before the ensuing general election in June, 1996, and blennially thereafter, and remain open until the 15th day of May, 1906, and biennially thereafter. when they shall be finally closed for the en-suing election in the manner above provided.

> Plain Intent of the Law. "Now," says the Attorney-General, "you can see from this section that the law did not intend that the voters should register their party affiliations until the Spring of 1906. The closing of the books for 14 days is required because of the primary election and the law particularly refers to 1906 as the first time when this is to be done. I do not believe it is intended that those who register this Fall should give their party affiliation, though

> there is no harm done if they do. "I am satisfied, too, that there is no warrant of law for voters registering a second time in one year. The existing law expressly provides that a voter shall register only once unless he changes his residence, and in that case he must cancel his first registration before he registers again.

"I do not believe, either, that it is either necessary or that it is contemplated by law that a man shall at this time add to his last registration the name of the political party to which he belongs. There would be no particular wrong that I can see in a man going to the County Clerk and having his party affiliation written in after his name on the register, but there is no law authorizing it, and in the view I take of the law it could do no good. If the nomination of candidates by direct vote does not go into practical operation until 1906, there is no reason why a voter should register his party af-

Use of the Party Names.

filiation now."

Attorney-General Crawford believes that in municipal elections prior to 1906 candidates should be nominated and city elections conducted as they have been in the past. Since the system of cheesing party Youth's. Pages 35-39.

candidates and party managers by direct vote does not take effect until 1906, it collows that until that time the present party organizations are entitled to use the party names as they have in the past, When the new law becomes operative only those candidates nominated in the

direct primary will be entitled to use the Unconstitutional, Says Fulton.

ASTORIA, Or., Sept. 24.—United States Senator Fuiton expressed the opinion to-night that Oregon's direct primary law is

unconstitutional.
"That provision which requires voters to announce their political faith alone is sufannounce their political faith alone is sufficient to render the law unconstitutions. I," declared Senator Fulton. "The Constitution of the United States provides the qualifications of the voter, and the State Legislature cannot add to nor take from the qualifications stipulated by the National Constitution, nor impose any additional condition to the right to vote. "Perhaps, in other respects also the direct primary law is at variance with the Constitution, but in requiring voters to register their political faith it is certainly unconstitutional. I regard it as a most

unconstitutional. I regard it as a most unfortunate measure, and am satisfied I could beat it in the Supreme Court."

JANITOR WARNED BOARD.

School Directors Were Told Floor Over Cesspool Was Weak.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 24 -- Of those resrued from the Pleasant Ridge School accident, three are in a critical condition The Mayor and members of the School Board have raised by subscriptions almost \$1000 for families of the victims.

Several mothers are prostrated.

Henry Swift, formerly janitor, today repeated his statement that the floor partially caved in two years ago, when he laid additional boards on the floor, and that members of the Board disregarded his

PEACE IS MADE.

Uruguay Comes to Terms With the Revolutionists.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Sept. M. Peace has been concluded between the government and the revolutionists. From official sources it is learned the peace conditions will be signed tonight. The agreement, it is said, is based principally upon a promised reform of the constitution, and the terms were accepted by President Batile y Ordonez. The cos-sation of the Uruguayan struggle will, it is believed, have an influence upon the revolution in Paraguay.

Fire at Minnesota University. MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 24.—The main building of the University of Minnesota was totally destroyed by fire today, en-tailing a loss of \$125,000, fully insured.

CONTENTS OF TODAY'S PAPER Political.

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Senator Pairbanks tours Minnesota. Page 3.

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Board. Page L Russo-Japanese War. British steamer Crusader from Portland is captured by Japanese. Page 2. Foreign cruiser sighted 30 miles off Golden Gate may be the Korea. Page 2. General Orioff will be transferred from Man-

churtan army on account of his blunder at Lino Yang, and may even be retired. fapanese are believed to have captured six more forts at Port Arthur. Page 3.

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Pacific Const. Municipal elections in Oregon should be car-ried on under old methods, advises State ried on under old method Attorney-General. Page 1. Nez Perces will have big doings at election of

Oregon corporation warned to turn in their Fire at Dawson does damage estimated at Portland and Vicinity.

President will open Lewis and Clark Fair. Mayor will enforce ordinance against saloon

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Passenger Trains Meet Head-On in Tennessee.

SIX SCORE ARE INJURED

Engineer Who Disregarded Orders Among the Dead.

HE MAY HAVE BEEN ASLEEP

Scenes About the Wreck Are Most Horrible-All the Passengers in One of the Coaches, Save Two, Are Killed.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 24.-Running n a roadbed in a supposedly high condition of maintenance, and having about them every safeguard known to a modern railroad, two trains on the Southern Railway carrying heavy lists of passengers met head-on near Hodges, Tenn., today, sending 54 people to death and injuring 130, several of whom will probably die. Some of the bodies have not yet been recovered, and many remain unidentified. This appailing loss of life and maim-

ing of the living resulted apparently from the disregarding of orders given to the two trains to meet at a station which has for a long time been their regular meetingpoint. This action on the part of the engineer of the westbound train is made more inexplicable by the fact that the accident happened in broad daylight, and according to the best information obtainable he had the order in a little frame in front of him as his engine rushed by the station, and a mile and a half further on came upon an eastbound passenger train. The possibility exists that the engineer may have been asleep.

The trains were on time, and not making over 35 miles an hour, yet the impact as they rounded a curve and came suddenly upon each other was frightful. Both engines and the major portions of both trains were demolished, and why the orders were disregarded or misinterpreted will probably never be known, as the engineers of the two trains were crushed, their bodies remaining for hours under the

wreckage of their locomotives. The collision was between eastbound passenger No. 12 and westbound passenger No. 15, from Bristol. No. 12 was a heavy train, carrying three Pullmans, two day coaches and mail and baggage-car. No. 15 was a light local train. The greatest on the St. Louis Board and refused again perhaps a score of women, and h loss of life occurred on the eastbound to recognize him. train, while on the westbound train only the engineer and firemen were killed.

Relief Trains Soon on Scene. Relief trains were dispatched from Knoxville within an hour, and all the physicians in the vicinity of the wreck were doing all they could when the local corps arrived. The first train arrived here from the scene of the wreck at 4:20 o'clock. oringing about 70 of the injured. Six of the injured aboard had died while en route to the city, and after their bodies were taken off, the train proceeded to a point near the general hospital, where a large force of physicians were ready to receive the wounded. The next train from the wreck arrived shortly after 8 o'clock. It brought the bodies of 43 dead. The six others who died en route bring the list up to 49, and there are at least six more at the scene of the wreck, none of the bodies of the trainmen having yet

been recovered. John W. Brown, of Rogersville, Tenn. a newspaper man, was in the coach of the westbound train. When the fearful jolt came, he said, all the seats in the car were torn loose and people and seats were hurled to the front end of the car. When he recovered from the shock he heard the screams and groans of the injured and dying in every direction.

Sight is Horrible.

"I left the car," said Mr. Brown, "as soon as I could, and walked to the main part of the wreck. It was the most horrible sight I ever witnessed. I saw a woman pinioned by a piece of split timber which had gone completely through her body. A little child, quivering in death's agony, lay beneath the woman. I saw the child die, and within a few feet of her lay a woman's head, the decapitated body being several feet away. Another little girl whose body was fearfully mangled was piteously calling for her mother. I have since learned that she was Lucille Conner, of Knoxville, and that both of her parents were killed. I heard one woman, terribly mangled, praying earnestly to be spared for her children, but death ensued in a few minutes. Both engines and all of the coaches of No. 15 were demolished, the smoker and baggage-car completely so. The sleepers remained on the track undamaged. Both engines lay to the north of the track, jammed together into one mass of ruins. The cars which were demolished were piled on the wrecked engine."

Congressman H. R. Gibson, from the second Congressional District of Tennessee, was a passenger in a day coach on the eastbound train. He and another man, whose name is not known, were the only persons to escape alive from the demol ished car. Congressman Gibson was en route to Russeliville, Tenn., to deliver a political address.

DEAD AND INJURED.

Majority of the Former Are From Tennessee Points.

RALPH MOUNTCASTLE, of Knozville. W. A. GALBRAITH, of Knoxville, MONROE ASHMORE, aged 19, of Knoxville.

TWO CHILDREN OF JAMES KING, Know JOHN BLACK, White Pine, Tenn. JAMES KING, Knoxville. WILLIAM KANE, Knoxville, engineer

rest-bound train.
RICHARD PARROTT, Knoxville, engineer of ascbound train.

JAMES MILLS, colored, Newmarket, Tenn.

ROSCOE KING, Newmarket, Tenn.

E. G. ERNEST, Johnson City, Tenn.

G. W. BROWN, Dandridge, Tenn.

R. B. GOODWIN, Jefferson City, Tenn.

J. D. BIRD, Jefferson City, Tenn.

WILLIAM JONES, son of James Jones, South

Conveylie, Tenn.

Inoxville, Tenn. MRS. R. B. WEST, Grainger County, Ten-J. B. GASS, Dandridge, Tenn. MRS, J. B. GASS, Dandridge, Tenn.

MISS GASS. BIGHT ITALIAN IMMIGRANTS, names un-HOWE.

JOHN T. CONNER, Knoxville.

MRS. JOHN P. CONNER AND DAUGHTER,

Knoxville.

CLAYTON HEISKELL, Cincinnati.

MRS. MARY PHELPS, residence unknown.

J. H. STEVENS, Dandridge.

YOUNG MAN, envelope in pocket bearing
name "J. W. Daly, Greensburg, Ind."

MISS NANNIE MURRAY, Newport, Tenn.

MRS. W. O. HADDEN, Knoxville.

WILLIAM BREWER, Knoxville.

MARY ETHEL SHIPP.
J. M. ADKINS, Jellico, Tenn.
JOHN MOLINEAUX, Glenmary, Tenn. REV. ISAAC EMORY, Knorville

J. KING, Newport, Tenn. DR. D. A. FOX, Nashville, MISS HATILOW, Birmingham, Ala. MRS. KINZELL, Knoxville. MRS. M. FWEN, Knoxville.

JOHN BLACK, White Pine, Tenn.

JULIA W. HADDOX, Dandridge, Tenn. MRS. A. RUSSELL AND TWO CHILDREN

aged I and 5. Knoxville.

J. C. DANIEL, Tampico, Fia.
D. S. FOX, Birmingham, Ala.
The injured—J. C. Wejsh, Swannanos, N. C. painfully; Paul Henry, Asbeville, N. C., seriously; G. W. Robinson, Columbia, S. C., slightly; William F. Hay, Wilmington, N. C., slightly; William F. Hay, Wilmington, N. C., slightly; Miss Mary Bryan. Hendersonville, Ky., bruised; S. T. Lawyer, Louisville, seriously; B. C. Prince, division freight agent, Central of Georgia Railroad, Atlanta, badly bruised; Mrs. George Broughton, Jackson, Ill.; Rev. J. Knox Montgonery, Charlotte, N. C.; S. B. Peace and J. H. Miller, negro Pullman porters; T. W. Ellis, Jersey City, N. J.: Congressman Henry R. Gibson, Knoxville, bruised about legs and shoulders back wrenched: Mrs. Jerney and shoulders, back wrenched; Mrs. Jerome Gass, Dandridge, Tenn., fatally injured; Mrs. Nichols, Dandridge, fatally; J. N. Smith, Knoxville; J. Shelms, Knoxville; J. H. Free, Newmarket, Tenn.; Mrs. J. Jones, Union, S. C.; J. C. White, Strawberry Piains, Tenn.; Mrs. J. W. White, Strawberry Piains, Tenn.; Oscar Dalton, Knoxville; Miss Lucy Gray. Greeneville, Tenn.; William Livingston, Louisville; A. A. Park, Columbia, S. C.; G. C. Groves, Asheville, N. C.; B. C. Trent, Chatta-nooga; Mollie Clowers and child, Anniston, Ala., probably fatally; Emery Moore Dand-ridge, Tenn.; J. M. Anderson, Morristown, brutsed; Mrs. James McCampbell, Knoxville, slightly; Mrs. G. C. Nance, Knoxville; Mrs. Norie Tuber, New York, perhaps fatally; Mrs. Lucy Harbin, Morristown, seriously; Mr. and Mrs. Hey, Burlington, N. C.; Mrs. Will Jones, South Knoxville; W. B. Seaton, Jefferson City, Tenn.; C. E. Wright, Jefferson City, Tenn.; Mrs. L. C. Blankenship, South Knoxville, both ilmbe broken; Mrs. T. O. McCallie, Knoxville, back injured.

PUT ON '05 FAIR BOARD. Chief Clerk Chance Will Represent the Postal Department.

GREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Sept. 24.—Merritt O. Chance, Chief Clerk of the Postoffice Department, was today designated to represent that Department on the Lewis and Clark Government Board. It had been expected John B. Brownlow would secure this ap- present with enthusiastic applause.

Every member of the St. Louis Board permitted to appoint an assistant on salary. Brownlow appointed his son who, workers in the preparation of the Government exhibit. Payne, however, roundly condemned Brownlow for appointing his son, especially at a time when the Department was under investigation, tinguished assemblage of legislators Payne even went so far as to insist young and parliamentarians. low, senior, replied: "! but I will, if necessary."

The matter was compromised today by the appointment of Chance. The sympa-thies of all the members of the Government Board are with Brownlow allege Payne's action was without justi-

HER CONDITION IS UNCHANGED

fication.

Lady Curzon Undergoes an Operation, but Relief Is Not Yet Apparent. LONDON, Sept. 24 .- A dispatch from

Walmer Castle, sent at 11 o'clock tonight, reported that Lady Curzon's condition is unchanged. cessful operation was performed upon Lady Curzon this afternoo

Leiters Barely Make Steamer. NEW YORK, Sept. 24.-Mrs. L. Z. Leiter

and her daughter, Nannie, who raced across the continent on the way to London to the bedside of Lady Curzon, who is critically lil at Walmer Castle, ceeded in catching the Red Star steamer Vaderland just as she was about to sail, and is now on her way to Europe. They arrived in this city at 10 o'clock at the Grand Central depot, coming from Denver, and were whirled to the pier just in time to catch the Vaderland.

Pray for Her Recovery. SIMLA, Sept. 24.-The natives of India

display the deepest concern over the condition of Lady Curzon, wife of the Vice-rby. The Mohammedans here prayel for her three times yesterday.

WOULD BE GIFT BY AMERICA. Independence for Philippines Means Another Nation's Gain, Says Moses.

meetings of the International Congress of Arts and Science concluded today, and the congress will adjourn tomorrow, after holding two sessions per-taining to religious discussions at the Worlds' Fair grounds.

Professor Bernard Moses, of the University of California, at the sectional meeting on colonial administration, stated that the civilization in the Philippines was due to Spanish effort, and in conclu-The granting of independence to the

Philippines would be equivalent to turning them over to some other power." In a criticism of the average character of teachers before the sectional meeting on the theory of education, Professor Elmer E. Brown, of the University of Callfornia, said:

"If society would attain through educa-tion such a high end as to prepare men for moral activity it must find better teachers, better selected, better trained, better supported, and make them the high stewards or its will."

Roosevelt Will Call International Congress.

HAGUE AS MEETING PLACE

Request of the Interparliamentary Union Is Honored.

DELEGATES ARE RECEIVED

President Shares Their Desire That Arbitration and Other Questions Not Settled at the First Conference Be Taken Up.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.-President Roosevelt announced this afternoon that at an early date he would ask the nations of the world to join in a second congress at The Hague for the promotion

of arbitration. The occasion for the announcement was the reception by the President of the delegates to the Interparliamentary Union, which recently held a session at St. Louis. At that session the following resolution was adopted unanimously:

"Whereas, enlightened public opinion and the spirit of modern civilization alike demand that controversies between nations be settled in the same manner as disputes between individuals are settled. that is, by the judgment of courts in accordance with recognized principles of "This conference requests that the sev-

eral governments send delegates to an

international conference to be convened at a time and place to be agreed on by them, for the consideration of the following questions: "The negotiation of arbitration treaties

between the nations represented at the conference to be convened. "The advisability of creating a Congress of Nations, to convene periodically for the discussion of international ques-

"And respectfully and cordially requests the President of the United States to invite all the nations to send representatives to such a conference."

tions.

Received With Hearty Applause. The President's acceptance of the terms of the resolution was received by those pointment, but Postmaster-General Payne 2:30 P. M. about 150 delegates to the Interwas displeased with Brownlow's conduct parliamentary Union, accompanied by Representative Bartholdt, of St. Louis, president of the Union, marched as a served without compensation, but was body to the White House. They assembled in the East Room corridor. Ten minutes later the President, accompanied it is said, was one of the most active by Secretary Loeb, Colonel Charles S. Bromwell, his military aid; Major Charles McCauley and two or three military and naval attaches, was ushered into the presence of the dis-

Brownlow should resign. To this Brown-low, senior, replied: "He won't resign, assemblage to the President and stated in brief the object of their meeting. Mr

Bartholdt said: "The American people, being committed to many precedents to the principles of international arbitration, it is the belief of those present that the people, irrespective of party, would applaud your taking the initiative in the convening of a second conference of governments which we hope and trust would result in the completion of the work begun at The Hague in the negotiation of further arbitration treaties and in the establishment of an interna-tional parliament for the consideration of

questions which are of common concern Mr. Bartholdt then introduced to President Roosevelt, Dr. Albert Go-bat, of Switzerland, general secretary of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, who presented formally to President Roosevelt the resolution of the union re-questing him to call a second conference. Dr. Gobat addressed the President in French, with which the Presi-

dent is familiar. Dr. Gobat expressed the hope that the President would comply with the wishes of the Inter-Purliamentary Union and that success would crown his initiative. In response to Dr. Go-bat's speech, President Roosevelt de-

livered the following address: Address of Roosevelt.

"Gentemen of the Inter-Parliamen-tary Union-I greet you with profound pleasure as representatives, in a spe-cial sense, of the great international movement for peace and good will among the nations of the earth. It is a matter of gratification to all Americans that we have had the honor of receiving you have of receiving you here as the Nation's guests. You are men skilled in the practical work of government in your several countries, and this fact adds weight to your championship of the cause of international justice. I thank you for your kind allusions to what the Government of the United States has accomplished for the policies you have at heart, and I assure you that this Government's attitude will continue unchanged in reference thereto. We are even now taking steps to secure arbitration treaties with all other governments which are willing to en-ter into them with us.

"In response to your resolutions, I shall, at an early date, ask the other nations to join in a second congress at The Hague. (Applause.) I feel as I am sure you do, that our efforts should take the shape of pushing forward toward completion the work already begun at The Hague, and that whatever is now done should appear not as something divergent therefrom, but as a continuance thereof. At the first onference at The Hague several questions were left unsettled, and it was expressly provided that there should be a second conference, A reasonable time has elapsed, and I feel that your

(Concluded on Page Two.)