A SPECIAL MESSAGE

President Sends Communication to Congress on Jap Question.

The following communication has been transmitted to both houses of Congress by the President:

been transmitted to both houses of Congress by the President:

"I inclose herewith for your information the final report made to me personally by Secretary Metcalf on the situation affecting the Japanese in San Francisco. The report deals with three matters of controversy—first, the exclusion of the Japanese children from the San Francisco schools; second, the boycotting of Japanese restaurants, and, third, acts of violence committed against the Japanese.

"As to the first matter, I call your especial attention to 'he very small number of Japanese children who attend school, to the testimony as to the brightness, cleanliness and good behavior of these Japanese children in the schools, and to the fact that, owing to their being scattered throughout the city, the requirement for them all to go to one special school is impossible of fulfillment and means that they cannot have school facilities. Let me point out further that there would be no objection whatever to excluding from the schools any Japanese on the score of age. It is obviously not desirable that young men should go to school with children. The only point is the exclusion of the children themselves. The number of Japanese children attending the public schools in San Francisco was very small. The government has already directed that suit be brought to test the constitutionality of the act in question; but my very earnest hope is that such suit will not be necessary, and that as a matter of comity the citizens of San Francisco will refuse to deprive these young Japanese children of education and will permit them to go to the schools.

"The question as to the violence against the Japanese is most admirably

education and will permit them to go to the schools.

"The question as to the violence against the Japanese is most admirably put by Secretary Metcalf, and I have nothing to add to his statement. I am entirely confident that, as Secretary Metcalf says, the overwhelming sentiment of the state of California is for law and order and for the protection of the Japanese in their persons and property. Both the chief of police and the acting mayor of San Francisco assured Secretary Metcalf that everything possible would be done to protect the Japanese in the city. I authorized and directed Secretary Metcalf to state that if there was failure to protect persons and property, then the entire power of the Federal government within the limits of the constitution would be used promptly and vigorously to enforce the observance of our treaty, the supreme law of the land, which treaty guaranteed to Japanese residents everywhere in the Union full and perfect protection for their persons and property; and to this end everything in my power would be done, and all the forces of the United States, both civil and military, which I could lawfully employ would be employed. I call especial attention to the concluding sentence of Secretary Metcalf's report of November 26, 1906."

Secretary Metcalf's report is addressed to the President under date of November 26 last, and in part is as follows:

"In my previous report I said nothing the causes leading up to the

'In my previous report I said noth-"In my previous report I said nothing as to the causes leading up to the action of the school board in passing the resolution of October II, and the effect of such action upon Japanese children, residents of the city of San Francisco, desiring to attend the public schools of that city. A report on this matter will now be made.

"It seems that for several years the board of education of San Francisco had been considering the advisability of establishing separate schools for Chinese, Japanese and Corean children, and on May 6, 1905, passed the following resolution:

lution:

"Resolved, That the board of education is determined in its efforts to effect the establishment of separate schools for Chinese and Japanese pupils, not only for the purpose of relieving the congestion at present prevailing in our schools, but also for the higher end schools, but also for the higher end that our children should not be placed in any position where their youthful im-pressions may be affected by association with pupils of the Mongolian race.

with pupils of the Mongolian race."

"And on October 11 the board passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That in accordance with article X, section 1662, of the school law of California, principals are hereby directed to send all Chinese, Japanese or Corean children to the Oriental public school, situated on the south side of Clay street, between Powell and Mason streets, on and after Monday, October 15, 1906."

"The action of the board-in the pass-

tober 15, 1906."
"The action of the board-in the passage of the resolutions of May 6, 1905, and October 11, 1905, was undoubtedly largely influenced by the activity of the Japanese and Corean Exclusion league, an organization formed for the purpose of securing enactment by the congress of the United States of a law extending the provisions of the exist. congress of the United States of a law extending the provisions of the existing Chinese exclusion act so as to exclude Japanese and Coreans.

"The number of schools in San Francisco prior to April 18 was 76. Of this number 28 primary or grammar schools and two high schools were destroyed by fire and one high school was destroyed.

fire, and one high schools were destroyed by fire, and one high school was destroyed by earthquake, leaving 45 schools. Since April 18, 27 temporary structures have been erected, making the total number of school buildings at the present time 72.

of school buildings at the present time 72.

"The Oriental school, the school set apart for the Chinese, Japanese and Corean children, is in the burned section. There is only one Japanese student attending this school at the present time, and there are no Japanese children attending any of the other public schools. I visited the Oriental school in company with the Japanese consul and found it to compare favorably with many of the new temporary structures erected in the city. The course of instruction is exactly the same as at the other public schools, and competent teachers are assigned for duty in this school. Nearly all of the pupils attending this school have to be taught the English language.

school. Nearly all of the pupils attending this school have to be taught the English language.

"I found the sentiment in the state very strong against Japanese young men attending the primary grades. Many of the people were outspoken in their condemnation of this course, saying that they would take exactly the same stand against American young men of similar ages attending the primary grades. I am frank to say that this objection seems to me a most reasonable one. All of the political parties in the state have inserted in their platforms planks in favor of Japanese and Corean exclusion, and on March 7, 1905, the state legislature passed a John resolution urging that action be taken by treats or otherwise to limit and diminish the further immigration of Japanese laborers into the United States.

"The press of San Francisco pretty generally upholds the action of the board of education. Of the attitude of the more violent and radical newspapers it is unnecessary to speak further than to say that their tone is the usual tone of hostility to 'Mongol hordes,' and the

to say that their tone is the usual tone of hostility to Mongol hordes, and the burden of their claim is that Japanese are no better than Chinese, and that

are no better than Chinese, and that the same reasons which dictated the exclusion of the Chinese call for the exclusion of the Japanese as well.

"The temper and tone of the more conservative newspaners may better be illustrated by an epitome of their argument upon the public school question. That argument practically is as follows: The public schools of California are a state and not a Federal institution. The state has the power to abolish those schools entirely, and the Federal government would have no right to lift its voice in protest. Upon the other hand, the state may extend the privileges of its schools to aliens upon such terms as it, the state, may elect, and the Federal government has no right to question its action in this reright to question its action in this regard. Primarily and essentially the public schools are designed for the education of the citizens of the state. The state is interested in the education of its own citizens alone. It would not for a moment maintain this expensive institution to educate foreigners and

tries the fruits of such education. Therefore, if it should be held that there was a discrimination operating in violation of the treaty with Japan in the state's treatment of Japanese children, or even if a new treaty with Japan should be Iramed which would contain on behalf of Japanese subjects the 'most-favored-nation' clause, this could and would be met by the state, which would then exclude from the use of its public schools all alien children of every nationality and limit the rights of free education to children of its own citizens, for whom the system is primarily designed and maintained, and if the state should do this the Federal government could not complain, since no treaty right could be violated when the children of Japanese were treated precisely as the children of all foreign nations.

"The feeling in the state is further intensified, especially in labor circles, by the report on the conditions in the Hawaiian islands as contained in Bulletin 85 of the Bureau of Labor. Department of Commerce and Labor. The claim is made that white labor has been almost entirely drives from the Hawaiian islands, and that the Japanese are gradualy forcing even the small white traders out of business.

"Many of the foremost educators in the state, on the other hand, are strongly opposed to the action of the San Francisco board of education. Japanese are admitted to, and gladly welcomed at, Stanford University. San Francisco, so iar as known, is the only city which has discriminated against Japanese chill-dren, I talked with a number of prominent labor men, and they all said that they had no objection to Japanese chill-dren attending the primary grades; that they wanted Japanese children now in the Unived States to have the same school privileges as children of other nations, but that they were unalterably opposed to Japanese children for public and the primary grades.

"The objection to Japanese men attending the primary grades could very readily be met by a simple rule limiting the ages of all children attending t

and the state of t	
Number of pupils at-	
6 years old	. 2
7 years old	. 5
8 years old	. 9
9 years old	
10 years old	. 7
11 years old	. 5
12 years old	. 8
13 years old	. 7
14 years old	. 4
15 years old	.10
16 years old	
17 years old	12
18 years old	. 6
19 years old	
20 years old	2
Number of pupils at-	
First grade	. 7
Second grade	10
Third grade	
Fourth grade	16
Fifth grade	11
Sixth grade	13
Seventh grade	7
Eighth grade	
Number of pupils born in-	
Japan	68
United States	25
Number of—	
Girls	28
Boys	
the state of the s	-

"A boycott was maintained in San Francisco from October 2 to October 24 by members of the Cooks and Waiters Union against Japanese restaurants doing business in that city. Nearly all of the leaders of labor organizations in San Francisco interviewed on this subject disclaimed any knowledge of any formal action being taken for the boycotting of these restaurants.

"As a matter of fact, a most effective boycott was maintained against nearly all of the Japanese restaurants located in San Francisco for at least

three weeks. Pickets were stationed front of these restaurants and every front of these restaurants and every effort was made to prevent people from
patronizing them. At times stones were
thrown and windows broken, and in one
or two instances the proprietors of the
restaurants were struck by these stones.
"I am satisfied, from inquiries made
by me and from statements made to
me by the Japanese restaurant keepers,
that the throwing of stones and breaking of windows was not done by the men
plaketing the restaurants, but by young

picketing the restaurants, but by young men and boys who had gathered in front of the restaurants as soon as the boycott

was instituted.

"Assaults have from time to time heen made upon Japanese subjects resident in the city of San Francisco. I was informed by the chief of police that upon receipt of a communication from the Japanese consul he at once instructed captains of police to make every effort to stop these assaults, and, if necessary, to assign men in citizens' clothes to accomplish the purpose.

"These attacks, so I am informed, with but one exception were made when

with but one exception were made when no policeman was in the immediate neighborhood. Most of them were made by boys and young men; many of them were vicious in character, and only one appears to have been made with a view of robbing the persons attacked. All of robbing the persons attacked. All these assaults appear to have been made subsequent to the fire and earthquake in San Francisco, and my attention was not called to any assaults made prior to the 18th day of April, 1906
"I know that these assaults upon the Japanese are universally condemned by

Japanese are universally condemned by all good citizens of California. For months the citizens of San Francisco and Oakland have been terrorized by numerous murders, assaults and roband Oakland have been terrorized by numerous murders, assaults and robberles, both at day and night. The police have been powerless. The assaults upon the Japanese, however, were not made, in my judgment, with a view of robbery, but rather from a feeling of racial hostility, stirred up possibly by newspaper accounts of meetings that have been held at different times relative to the exclusion of Japanese from the United States.

"While the sentiment of the state of

the United States.

"While the sentiment of the state of California, as manifested by the public utterances of the Japanese and Corean Exclusion league, by articles in many of the leading newspapers in the state, by declarations of the political parties in their platforms, and by the passage of a joint resolution by the state legislature on March 7, 1905, is in favor of the exclusion of Japanese coolles, yet the overwhelming sentiment in the state is for law and order and for the protection of Japanese in their persons and their property. heir property.
"The chief of police of the city of San

"The chief of police of the city of San Francisco, as also the acting mayor of the city, assured me that everything possible would be done to, protect the Japanese subjects in San Francisco, and they urgently requested that all cases of assault and all violations of law affecting the Japanese be at once reported to the chief of police

of assault and all violations of law affacting the Jananese be at once reported to the chief of police.

"I impressed very strongly upon the acting mayor of the city, as also upon the chief of police, the gravity of the situation, and told them that, as officers charged with the enforcement of the law and the protection of property and person, you looked to them to see that all Japanese subjects resident in san Francisco were afforded the full protection guaranteed to them by our treaty with Japan.

"If, therefore, the police power of San Francisco is not sufficient to meet the situation and guard and protect Japanese residents in San Francisco, to whom under our treaty with Japan we guarantee full and perfect protection for their persons and property,' then, it seems to me, it is clearly the duty of the Federal government to afford such protection. All considerations which may move a nation, every consideration of duty in the preservation of our treaty obligations, every consideration prompted by 50 years or more of close friendship with the empire of Japan, would unite in demanding, it seems to me, of state is interested in the education of the unite in demanding, it seems to me, of the United States government and all its people, the fullest protection and the institution to educate foreigners and allens who would carry to their counley, 20623c, according to fineness; mohair, choice, 26@28c.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

In a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

HAPPENINGS OF TWO CONTINENTS

of the Past Week.

Four rich Nebraskans have been con- lation along the following lines: victed of land frauds.

Oregon miners will ask the next legislature for a state mining inspector.

much of the car shortage to excessive prosperity.

Creditors of Zion City are making strenuous efforts to get affairs of the Dowie city settled.

The pope has sent a protest against the French church policy to all the papal representatives abroad.

C. A. Prouty, of Vermont, member

of the Interstate commission, says freight rates will soon be reduced all over the country. Hilary Herbert, ex-secretary of the

troops than Grant and Lee both did. Testimony heard by the Interstate Commerce commission indicates that

traffic conditions are much worse in the South than in any other part of the In its annual report the Panama

construction of the canal will go for- also to the action of the retailers in ward rapidly. The Chinese famine is growing

There is a move to put a British prince on the Servian throne.

All Italian shipping has been tied up

by the general strike of seamen. At Norflok, N eb., the temperature is

3 below zero with coal at \$20 per ton.

A mining exchange has been organized in Chicago in connection with the board of trade.

Germans are confident of a tariff agreement between their country and the United States.

There is no oil and the gas and electric plants have shut down. Governor Mead has appointed a spe-

cial committee to investigate the shortage of coal in Washington, Charles G. Washburn has been elected congressman from Massachusetts to

succeed the late Rockwood Hoar. There is little doubt in London circles but that James Bryce will be the next British ambassador to the United graduates.

A Montana man whose cereals won a gold medal at the St. Louis fair has found there is not a particle of gold in his medal.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 30@35c. Eggs-Oregon ranch, 35c per dozen.

per pound; mixed chickens, 11@12c; one language. spring, 11@12c; old roosters, 9@11c; dressed chickens, 14 @ 15c; turkeys, live, 17 @ 17%c; turkeys, dressed, part of a larger organization, and the choice, 20@22e; geese, live, 10c; ducks, 15@16c.

Fruits - Apples, common to choice, 50@75c per box; choice to fancy, \$1@ titude we take, and whether we train 2.50; pears, \$1 @ 1.50; cranberries, ourselves to meet the Japanese and \$11.50@12.50 per barrel; persimmons, \$1.50 per box.

Vegetables - Turnips, 90c@\$1 per sack; carrots, 90c@\$1 per sack; beets, \$1.25@1.50 per sack; horseradish, 9@ 10c per pound; sweet potatoes, 21/2@ 2%c per pound; cabbage, 114@11c per pound; cauliflower, \$1.25 per dozhead, 30c per dozen; onions, 10@12%e per dozen; pumpkins, 11/4c per pound; spinach, 4@5c per pound; squash 1@ 11/4c per pound.

Onions - Oregon, 75c@ \$1 per hundred.

Potatoes - Oregon Burbanks, fancy, \$1@1.10; common, 75@85c.

Wheat - Club, 65@66c; bluestem, 67668c; valley, 666667c; red, 63c. Oats - No. 1 white, \$25@26; gray, \$24.50@25.

Barley - Feed, \$21@21.50 per ton; brewing, \$22.50; rolled, \$22.50@24.

Rye-\$1.40@1.45 per cwt. Corn-Whole, \$26; cracked, \$27 per Hay-Valley timothy, No. 1, \$11@

12 per ton; Eastern Oregon timothy, \$14@16; clover, \$7@8; cheat, \$7.50 (@8.50; grain hay, \$7.50@8.50; alfalfa, \$11.50; vetch hay, \$7@7.50. Veal-Dressed, 51/6/8c per pound.

Beef - Dressed bulls, 16:2c per pound; cows, 4 @ 5c; country steers, 5@514.

Mutton - Dressed, fancy, 86 9c per pound; ordinary, 6@7c. Pork-Dressed, 6@8c per pound.

Hops-11@15c per pound, according to quality. Wool-Eastern Oregon average best, 13@18c, according to shrinkage; valrence of the present congestion. These

into law, will tend to prevent a recur-

HANSBROUGH OFFERS REMEDY,

Discusses a Car Shortage Bill With President and Knapp. Washington, Dec. 21.-Senator Hansbrough, of North Dakota, who has

taken an active interest in steps to

remedy the situation caused by the car

shortage, particularly in the North-

Giving the Interstate Commerce com- its next meeting. mission power to inquire into the equipment capacity under stress of exafter the cars have been placed in the ness. position to be unloaded; making it a Mondell, of Wyoming, succeeded in

Many suggestions on the question of ti n of the government. legislation affecting the car shortage sitlegislation affecting the car shortage at adjourned at 12:45 p. m. A hundred laid aside for the president; Navy, says the president did nothing is being taken in the West on this sub- greeting to Speaker Cannon. more in the discharge of the negro ject by commissioners Harlan and Lane and their conclusions will be awaited before any further communication on the subject is made to the president.

ment of another.

work has been completed and actual days' notice before changing a rate, and should be done with it. ceived. He added:

then in force. The retail dealers, to poned action until tomorrow. have all the advantage of this rate, alpass by before ordering coal. The re- pension bills. Japanese warships will avoid San sult was that the railroads were not Francisco for a time lest the Maine dis | able to ship it fast enough."

AMERICA MUST WAKE UP.

Hamilton Mabie Says Germany and Japan Are Forging Ahead.

Chicago, Dec. 21.—America must soon ton W. Mabie prophesied in an address spar during the closing days." on "Works and Days" at the 61st convocation of the Universty of Chicago held yesterday in Mandel hall:

"Remember that the trained man for the past 12 years. commands the situation today, and that After considerable discussion on a in the future." Mr. Mabie told the

"The race which combines science with inventiveness and ability to work will rule the world's future. Unless we awake to the fact that the business man of the future must take science as a partner we lose in the struggle. "Germany is sending out to the ends

of the world young men thoroughly trained and prepared. The man who has four languages with which to aid Poultry-Average old hens, 11@12c him will drive out the man with only

"The Japanese for centuries have been learning that every man is but a value of obedience and discipline.

"Fifty years from now it will make all the difference in the world what at-Germans."

Aid Must Come Soon.

Los Angeles, Dec. 21.-W. J. Washburn, president of the Los Angeles chamber of commerce, has sent the following telegram to President Roosevelt; "Please have aid rendered immediately en; celery, \$4@4.50 per crate; lettuce, to corral waters now pouring into Imperial valley, which will soon render work along the Colorado river useless, leave Yuma high and dry, besides undermining the great Jaguns dam. This territory can support a population of 1,000,000. Unless river is stopped entirely within 60 days it will be practically useless to attempt it."

Color of the Filipino.

Washington, Dec. 21.—The school authorities of Washington have been is white or colored. The problem w brought before them by Major M. F. Waltz, U. S. A., who sent a communication asking that his Filipino servant be admitted to the white schools. Major Waltz said his servant had been denied admission to the public schools of Atlanta, Ga. After much discussion, it was referred to a committee.

Ask \$1,225,000 for Seattle Fair.

Washington, Dec. 21,-Senator Piles and Representative Humphrey will tomorrow introduce a bill appropriating \$1,225,000 for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific \$75,000 for the Hawalian exhibit \$100,000 for the Philippine exhibit and \$500,000 for buildings to accomodate these exhibits.

IN THE NATIONAL HALLS OF CONGRESS

Thursday, Dec 20.

Washington, Dec. 20 —Senator For-senate during his recent visit on aker occupied the attention of the sen-senate during the greater per west, has prepared the outlines of legis- ate in its last session before the holiday west, has prepared the balleves, if enacted recess today in an extended criticism message, handsomely of the basis of the president's action placed on the balleves. of the basis of the president's action placed on the desk of each to in discharging the negro troops of the the reading of the document of the followed Twenty-fifth Infantry on account of the followed. Preceding the run Resume of the Less Important but have been shown to the president, at whose suggestion the senator's ideas the demand of the Ohio senator for a personnel were regiment. were put into shape, and to Chairman the demand of the Ohio senator for a Knapp, of the Interstate Commerce full investigation of the matter by the senate military committee. A resolucommission. They contemplate legis- tion declaring for such an investigation is before the senate for action at day next until January 3.

Washington, Dec. 20.—After being Commerce and Labor of the bourt tional Harmonia in session for three-quarters of an hour Railroad men and shippers attribute traordinary conditions; giving the com- today, the house adjourned until Janumission authority to require shippers ary 3, 1907. Empty desks greeted the also directing the state holding cars in demurrage to unload speaker when the house convened, and the desire to get away for the holidays and reload such cars within 24 hours was superior to the inclination for busi-

misdemeanor for common carriers to passing the bill extending to May 15, compel trainmen to attempt to move 1907, the time in which entrymen may The San Francisco school board acthe registered tonnage enpacity of the Indian reservation. Then Payne, of
the registered tonnage enpacity of the Indian reservation. Then Payne, of
dispose of as much legislating a
cuses Roosevelt of meddling and miscuses Roosevelt of meddling and miscuses Roosevelt of meddling and mistrains containing tonnage in excess of make final settlement on the Shoshone representation in the Japanese ques- ing the commission to require the tem- lating to the distribution of the presiporary use of idle equipment of one deat's annual message to the several congress again convens, h road to supplement the overtaxed equip- to amittees in accordance with a cus- several small bills were me to n that has existed since the founda-

mission. Meanwhile much testimony members waited to extend the senson's concerning the Panama can

Wednesday, Dec. 19.

Washington, Dec. 19. - President Roosevelt's message dealing with his afforded an opportunity for Senator Kittredge, of South Dakota, action in dismissing from the army the tured comment, the inne today expressed the opinion that the negro troops of the three companies of in a state paper being looks a coal famine in the Northwest was the the Twenty-fifth infantry furnished the favor. Messages from the preresult of the requirement of the amend- one topic of interest in the senate's ses- public lands and the maly ed interstate commerce law, under sion today. A lively debate followed were also read. Canal commission says preliminary which the railroads have to give 30 the reading of the message as to what

Foraker wanted it sent to the miliputting off shipments of coal until they tary committee with instructions to Hector Carruthers, premier d could have the advantage of the new make further investigation, should the South Wales, has entered a second rate. The senator made this statement committee deem it necessary. He said worded protest against any latest as the result of many letters he had re- that in reality much that appeared to on the part of the imperair be testimony was not testimony, as wealth in the rights of the said "The railroads gave notice of a rate much of it was not under oath. On ernments in state affairs. He on coal 20 per cent less than the rate objection from Clay, the senate post- that the Australian states de

The pension calendar was cleared by ister of the commonwealth, to lowed the entire month of October to the passage of more than 200 private in their behalf, and that my

At the suggestion of Senator Lodge, concerning state matter world President Roosevelt's Panama message nore i unless the individual state will be printed for the senate in "normal" spelling. Kittredge secured the adoption of an order for 20,000 copies.

Washington, Dec. 19.—In the house today Lacey, of Iowa, took a pronounced position in opposition to the adjournbow to Germany and Japan as world ment of congress for the Christmas hol-A fuel famine is on at Phoenix, Ariz. powers if a revolution is not effected in the house to adjourn and then jam all idays, declaring that "it is idiotic for the receipts from the sales the methods of its commerce. Hamil- legislation through under whip and

> Clark, of Missouri, declared that the statement made by Lacey about the idiocy of adjourning for the holidays was the most sensible thing he had said

the trained race will take the situation Proposed increase of clerks an absence of a quorum was revealed and the house adjourned.

Tuesday, December 18. Washington, Dec. 18.-The senate

today devoted nearly four hours to consideration of unobjected bills on its calendar. The result was the passage of a number of measures of minor importance. Among those passed was one authorizing a government loan of \$10,-000,000 to the Jamsetown Tercentennial Exposition company, and another providing for an investigation of the industrial, social, moral, educational and physical condition of women and tive Littauer, a member of the on child workres in the United States by the department of Commerce and Labor. The urgent deficiency appropriation of increasing the salaris de tion bill was also passed.

Washintgon, Dec. 18 .- During the session of the house today the Indian appropriattion bill was passed practically as it came from the committee on appropriations. The early morning session was devoted to the consideration of District of Columbia business. The exodus of members has already commenced for the Christmas holidays.

Roosevelt portraying conditions as he valid excuses.

Was There Congo Lobby? Washington, Dec. 19 .- Senator Pat-

the charges by a New York newspaper universal and systematic classific relation to a late of the densi in relation to a lobby having been sent of freight in response to the dense to the United States at the last session the shippers and to the sugardian of congress to influence senators con- the Interstate Commerce commis called on to decide whether a Filipino cerning Congo Free State legislation be the Interstate Commerce is white or colored. The problem w investigated by the senate committee taken by the Central Freight son for the contral taken by the Central Freight so on foreign relations. The resolution tion, which has asked the Easter lie recites that the lobby is alleged to have to join it in considering the quality been maintained and the lobby is alleged to have to join it in considering the quality been maintained and the lobby is alleged to have to join it in considering the quality been maintained and the lobby is alleged to have to join it in considering the quality been maintained and the lobby is alleged to have to join it in considering the quality been maintained and the lobby is alleged to have to join it in considering the quality been maintained and the lobby is alleged to have to join it in considering the quality been maintained and the lobby is alleged to have to join it in considering the quality been maintained and the lobby is alleged to have to join it in considering the quality been maintained and the lobby is alleged to have to join it in considering the quality been maintained and the lobby is alleged to have to join it in considering the quality been maintained and the lobby is alleged to have the lobby is alleged to have the lobby is all the lobby in the lobby is all the lobby in the lobby is all the lobby in the lobby in the lobby is all the lobby in the lobby in the lobby in the lobby is all the lobby in the lobby been maintained by a foreign govern- The plan is to appoint continued by ment and that a consular official sent which will confer together and se communications to senators in an effort uniform classification cannot be to influence them,

Reclamation Bill Strikes Snag. con delered defects in the act for the re-clamation of arid back to the reclamation of arid land were pointed other corporations authorized by other corporations. out in a general discussion in the sen-ate today of a hill to are not to see gress, as well as corporations in section is ate today of a bill to amend that act. from contributing to election by no action was a sign of a bill to amend that act. No action was taken. Senators desired was occasidered yesterday by the second to include in further debates and provided exposition at Seattle in 1909. The bill to indulge in further debate. The bill was occasidered yesterday by the indulge in further debate. The bill requires estimates for proposed reclamination of problem of problem in the proposed reclamination of problem in the problem i ation work to be sent annually to congress and amendments were proposed with the addition of an imprismaking a direct appropriation necessary before the work can proceed.

found them on the isthm session today. Printel

The senate agreed to the journment resolution and will be cess from the end of the residence

Resolutions were agreed to it an investigation by the de tional Harvester company is whether it effects restmin committee to report what congress may have under the clause of the constitution to pe

Washington, Dec. 17-The suspension of the rules. The appropriation bill was taken up The hou e passed the resolution and of the 57 pages completed the consumed more than an ho reading, being listened to by number of members.

The pictorial feature of

State Rights in Australia. permit Alfred Deakin, the prir tions adopted at the colonial of

Fulton Looks Out for Countie Washington, Dec. 20 .- Senter amend the bill repealing the and stone act so that 20 per timber shall be paid to ex which the timber is cut. This lieu of taxes. The bill provided hereafter public timber at ain reserves can only be acquired by

value. North Dakota Has No Coll.

chase at not less than its app

St. Paul, Dec. 18 .- A special till Despatch from Grand Ferb, L snys that the fuel situation tolg sents the most critical coning has existed in the history of the 6 Careful inquiry in every portion northern half of the state show, there is not a town in which call be had to supply immediate hed; in dozens of places there is not appear to be bought, the dealers laving out of fuel for days and weeks.

Opposes Blanket Increase

Washington, Dec. 19.- Repu tee on appropriations, talks! President Roesevelt today on the ernment employes. The presi understood not to favor a blasis a crease of 20 per cent, although said to feel that there are may a more than they are receiving.

Pay Lawma' era By the Day Washington, Dec. 18. - Repres tive Gaines introduced a bill is providing that senators and receive \$13.75 a day, to pay to be deducted from their side Washington, Dec. 17.—A pictorially sions. The sickness of needs to the illustrated message from President illness in their families as the

May Agree on One Classificator Chicago, Dec. 19 .- An effort terson in a resolution has asked that be made by the railroads to disupon.

Penalty for Making Campaign Washington, Dec. 18.-The for offenders.