

DOINGS OF THE SIXTIETH CONGRESS

Tuesday, February 4.
Washington, Feb. 5.—The senate today passed the urgent deficiency bill, carrying an appropriation of over \$24,000,000. The large deficiency appropriation for the navy brought out considerable discussion of the subject of executive departments making expenditures not provided for by an appropriation.

Deficiency appropriations for the Panama canal gave rise to Democratic criticism of the publication of a paper by the Canal commission at Panama, and incidentally Teller declared that he believed the lock canal at Panama would some day be declared a failure and that a sea-level canal would take its place.

Senator Borah, of Idaho, introduced a bill absolutely repealing the timber and stone law. He offers no alternative plan of disposing of public timber, but is in conference with Secretary Garfield and is drafting a bill.

Washington, Feb. 4.—President Roosevelt's recent message to congress on the relations of capital and labor and of corporations and the public again was the theme of discussion in the house today. So great was the demand for time that general debate on the Indian appropriation bill, which is the pending business, was extended tomorrow for four hours. Interest in today's proceedings centered in a speech by John Sharp Williams, the minority leader, who, while lauding the president for some of his sentiments, expressed the belief that others were dangerous. Williams spoke for nearly two hours. His remarks on the financial question prompted a lengthy discussion of that subject by Hill, of Connecticut, in which he opposed the Aldrich bill.

Resolutions of sorrow over the assassination of King Carlos and the crown prince of Portugal were adopted today.

Monday, February 3.
Washington, Feb. 3.—Senator Piles, of Washington, made a decided hit in the senate today with his speech in support of his bill appropriating \$700,000 for government exhibits and buildings at the Seattle exposition.

Senator Fulton secured the passage of his bill sent to the United States Circuit court for the Ninth circuit all claims of American sealers whose vessels were seized by government vessels while in the open seas.

Senator Fulton introduced a resolution directing the secretary of war to survey the locks at Oregon City with a view to purchasing them in conjunction with Oregon.

Lillman's resolution asking the president to inform the senate what action had been taken in regard to violation of land grant laws in Oregon and Washington by the Southern Pacific was passed.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Three of the giants of the house of representatives had their innings today. Technically, the Indian appropriation bill was under discussion, but legislation was relegated to the background while national politics occupied the stage.

Before the political question cropped out the house, with next to the largest attendance of the session and with but one dissenting voice, passed a general pension bill granting a flat pension of \$12 a month to the widows of all honorably discharged soldiers of the United States who have not heretofore received the benefits of the pension law and an increase of \$4 a month for those who have benefited under the act of June 27, 1890. The law expressly waives the limitation of property holdings. The bill involves the expenditure of more than \$12,000,000.

Friday, January 31.
Washington, Jan. 31.—After the reading of the president's message, the senate devoted today to further consideration of the bill revising the criminal laws of the United States. The first reading was concluded, including all paragraphs to which no objection has developed. When the measure is next taken up, sections involving amendments to the law and others to which objections have been made will be considered.

Senator Nelson introduced a local option bill today applicable to Alaska.

Washington, Jan. 31.—The house today passed 288 pension bills and then took up the Indian appropriation bill. Representative French today introduced a bill proposing to amend the constitution by granting the right of franchise to women.

The house is awaiting with interest a speech from Cushman, of Washington, who now wears the title of "Humorist of the House." His colleagues look to him for at least one "funny" speech each session.

A favorable report on the Townsend arbitration bill by the committee. The bill provides for the appointment by the president of a commission to investigate each dispute between capital or labor of such magnitude as to interfere with interstate traffic.

Thursday, January 30.
Washington, Jan. 30.—The senate today held a short session during which Senator Aldrich reported his banking bill from the committee on finance, which he announced he would call up for consideration on Monday, February 10.

Mr. Aldrich said that the committee had under consideration some amendments to the bill relating to railroad bonds, and probably would suggest them at a later day. He explained that the bill was the bill of the majority of the committee and that members of the minority might have a substitute to offer later.

Senator Bourne introduced a bill providing for the sale at public auction or sealed bids of reserved land in the Sitka Indian reservation and appropriating \$300,000 for purchase.

Senator Gore introduced a bill prohibiting the granting of restraining orders by Federal courts in cases between employer and employ unless it is necessary to prevent injury to the property of the applicant.

Wednesday, January 29.
Washington, Jan. 29.—The senate was entertained today by a series of animated comments on the method adopted by Secretary of the Treasury in placing before the senate his reply to the resolution calling for notification relative to the operations of the Treasury department in connection with the financial disturbances. The secretary had had the introductory part of his reply printed, and copies of the pamphlet were on the desks of all senators, which was declared by Democratic senators to be without precedent.

The Senate's position bill was given a black eye when it was passed under rule nine. This means that hereafter the bill can be considered only when a majority of the senate votes to take it up.

The senate passed a bill to reorganize the corps of dental surgeons attached to the army.

Senator Hopkins introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution prohibiting polygamy in the United States.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The need of an American merchant marine as an auxiliary to the navy formed the principal topic of discussion in the house today during the consideration of the urgent deficiency appropriation bill. The debate was precipitated by Littlefield, of Maine, who questioned the legality of the provision appropriating \$1,000,000 to supply a deficiency of coal for the navy caused by transfer of the battleship fleet from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He criticized congress for its failure to make appropriations for a merchant marine.

The bill was still under consideration when the house adjourned.

REPORT TO BE FAVORABLE
Fulton's Bill Regulating Railroads Receives Support.
Washington, Feb. 3.—Northwestern senators who united in supporting Senator Fulton's amendment to the interstate commerce act, prohibiting railroads from enforcing any increased interstate rate prior to the determination of its reasonableness by the Interstate Commerce commission, have been very busy during the past week, so much so that the Interstate Commerce commission has agreed to report favorably on the bill.

When Senator Fulton appeared before the committee early in the week, he was told that the railroads were demanding a hearing and that the committee would not act on the bill until a full hearing could be granted. This meant that the bill would be pushed aside and go unacted upon, at least this session. The Northwest men were determined to get action that they finally induced the committee to give hearings on condition that the bill be amended giving the Interstate Commerce commission the right to determine what increased rates should become operative without action on their part and what should be investigated before becoming effective. The compromise bill was framed by a subcommittee Saturday afternoon.

Rushes Revenue Cutter Bill.
Washington, Feb. 4.—Senator Fulton today took up with the house members of the Oregon delegation his bill appropriating \$250,000 for a revenue cutter for Oregon coast service, which passed the senate last evening. Earnest effort is to be made to pass the bill in the house, and the delegation believes this will be accomplished.

Young Men Are Wanted.
Washington, Feb. 5.—The United States reclamation service is looking for able-bodied engineers, preferably young men, for service on government irrigation projects. Civil service examinations will be held in all the regular examination cities April 15 and 16, and in addition on many of the projects where government work is now in progress. Among the latter points are Klamath Falls and Hermiston, Oregon; Okanogan, Washington; Provo, Utah; Cody, Wyoming; La Mesa and Huntley, Montana, and Oakland, Cal.

Experiment Farm in Umattila.
Washington, Jan. 30.—Representative Ellis today again took up with the reclamation service the question of establishing an experimental farm in the Umattila irrigation project to demonstrate the best method of irrigation and the best crops to plant. He was told that 40 acres had been set aside for this purpose. Later he was assured by the secretary of agriculture that his department would at once take charge of the farm.

SCENES IN EUROPE.

President of Washington State School Tells His Experiences.
Following is the address delivered by President E. A. Bryan, of the state college, to the wheatgrowers of Washington at their recent meeting in Pullman, in which he recited various observations he had made during his recently completed trip abroad:

"The one thing that impressed me while in Europe was the fact that we Americans do not fully realize the greatness of our own land, and its opportunities, and the greatness and opportunities of our own people as compared with our brethren in Europe. The opportunity for the average man is so much greater that we can hardly conceive the difference. In Europe a man is born in a class from where he cannot escape, and he accordingly fits himself for that class. There is stratification after stratification, and it is practically impossible for an individual to pass from class to class; and think that the freeman of the American people is one of the greatest things which we have here.

"In Italy the poverty and distress were very interesting, although it excited the greatest pity. It seemed as if there were no end of beggars. They begged in almost every way imaginable. Whole families could be seen begging together by means of musical instruments. In one case I noticed a woman holding an umbrella upside down to catch the coppers, while the father played the guitar, and the children each played some sort of musical instrument, and all were begging. Several husky looking fellows dived into the sea to get coppers worth about a half cent, and begged the people to throw the coppers in. It seemed as if one-half of the population lived off the other half.

"I was very much interested in the horses. The average horse in Paris for the heavy draft work is a very good animal indeed. There were great numbers of magnificent stallions that would have sold in this market for from two thousand to three thousand dollars, and they were all of a very high type. One thing that impressed me both in London and Paris was that the average coach horse was a much larger animal than we have been accustomed to see for that work. I think that we people here in America should look toward breeding a larger animal that we have in the past, and unless we watch ourselves, we will be inclined to breed down. In Naples there were many cab horses, and about ninety per cent of the cab horses were stallions. One thing that was very interesting to me was that they do not use the bit. They use an instrument that fits over the nose, and above the nostril is a piece which extends out about three inches, and when pulling a horse to stop, they pull on the nose.

"In going up the Tiber river north of Rome, almost every wagon that I met was being drawn by oxen, either by tandem, or with a yoke. The oxen were all very strong fellows, quite large, well built, and had huge horns rising above their heads. There did not seem to be the beef type of cattle, nor was there any milk type. I suppose their cows, were, of course, used for milking purposes, but they were not apparently bred to either type, but rather to the ox type.

"The poorer class of Italians do not know what it is to have meat in any quantity. The average man is too poor to be able to buy beef, as they would have to pay not less than twenty-two cents a pound for it. Kids are used for flesh there, a great deal. The swine there were very large, and rather more of the type of the bacon hog than like our Berkshire or Poland Chinas. They use goats' milk a great deal, and especially in Naples. In the morning you would see women and men driving goats around from place to place, as the customer has the privilege of having the operation of milking performed in his presence. The goat selected is milked, and in many cases you will see a goat being taken up in an elevator, or up a stairway, wherever the customer may be, and then milked in his presence.

"In Italy the tillage is of a very interesting kind. There, many of the Italians have their own vegetable garden, and raise their own vegetables. Here we pay twelve or fifteen cents a head for cauliflower, and in Italy you can buy a dozen heads of cauliflower for six cents, and that will make it clear why the Italian is able to live on a vegetable diet so well. The people there in their vineyards use trees, and in many cases they hardly allow the trees, as they had been cut down to stumps for the vines to climb on. I did not get a decent apple to eat until I was on board the ship, and had some Oregon apples served to me."

Crustified Fruit.
Make a syrup by boiling together a pound of sugar and a gill of water, without stirring, until a little dropped into cold water becomes brittle. Take from the fire, set in an outer vessel of boiling water and add the juice of a quarter of a lemon. Have the various fruits ready and as dry as they can be made, run a thin skewer through each and dip it in the syrup. Lay on waxed paper to dry. In packing in tin boxes to keep clean, sprinkle each layer with powdered sugar. Keep in a dry, cool place.

Horseshod Sauce.
For cold meat. To four tablespoonfuls of freshly grated horseradish add a heaped teaspoonful of granulated sugar, half a teaspoonful of salt, a dash of pepper and two teaspoonfuls of prepared mustard. Add vinegar to make it smooth and creamy. To serve with hot meat, add two tablespoonfuls of thick cream and heat in a dish set in boiling water. Do not let the mixture boil.

Eggs Baked in Tomatoes.
Select round, smooth tomatoes of uniform size. Cut a thin slice from the top of each and with a teaspoon scoop out enough of the pulp to admit an egg. Season the cavities with salt and pepper and a tiny pinch of onion or parsley. Drop an egg into each. Set the tomatoes into a well-buttered pan, to which a very little water has been added and bake about fifteen minutes. Season with butter and serve each tomato on a slice of delicately browned meat.

SCORES EVIL-DOERS

President Answers Critics and Proposes New Laws.
Washington, Feb. 1.—President Roosevelt yesterday sent to congress a special message which is devoted mainly to a vigorous defense of his policy as regards railroads and trusts from the assaults of his critics and an even more vigorous denunciation of those critics and those whom they champion.

Beginning with the recommendation of new employers' liability bills, both binding the government and interstate corporations, and of laws restricting the issue of injunctions, the message proceeds to renew the president's former recommendations for legislation dealing with railroads and monopolies. Then it enters upon a reply to the criticism of the president's policy, not mincing words in its characterization of his antagonists as lawbreakers. It shows their inconsistency in criticizing Judges Landis and Wellborn after having commended the president's much milder criticism of other judges. It advocates measures to prevent stock gambling, attributes the panic to speculation and high finance, and declares that, even if the president's policy did contribute to the panic, it is better than to allow dishonest business to thrive. He declares his purpose of continuing the same policy without flinching.

While the message was being read in the senate, many senators simply scanned their printed copies at first, and before it was half finished they generally took up other matters. When the striking passages were reached, many of the senators looked around the chamber and exchanged smiles. Tillman seemed especially pleased with the document; L. Follette paid very careful attention; Beveridge, McCumber, Knox, Gallinger, Nelson, Elkins, Henway and Burrows, on the Republican side, and Culberson, Teller, Davis, Bankhead and Overman, among the Democrats, were especially attentive to the document.

On the conclusion of the reading of the message, Senator Davis, of Arkansas, promptly moved that 10,000 copies of the message be printed as a public document.

"It is the best Democratic doctrine that I have ever heard emanating from a Republican source," said Davis.

The motion was agreed to, and without further comment the message was referred to the committee on interstate commerce.

The reading of the message in the house was listened to with intense interest by the members, of whom there was an unusually large number in attendance.

As the reading of the message proceeded in the house, numerous members were heard audibly to exclaim "most unusual," "this is red-hot," etc.

The president's vigorous denunciation of wrongdoers was greeted with loud applause, as was his defense of Federal judges who punish offenders for violations of the law.

The frequency of the applause increased as the reading proceeded. The hub of conversation over the message subsided and the members followed every word. But the climax came when the reading was concluded.

Without regard to party, the members loudly applauded, cheered, thumped their desks and gave other evidences of their approval of the document.

At a moment's notice, the applause broke out again, several members, including many Democrats, arising from their seats and clapping their hands.

The message then, on motion of Payne, of New York, was referred to the committee on the state of the Union.

Blame for Theater Fire.
Boyetown, Pa., Jan. 30.—The jury which has been investigating the disaster fire at the Rhodes opera house, turned in a verdict at 1 o'clock this morning, in part as follows: "We are of the opinion that Mrs. Munro, the deputy factory inspector are largely responsible for the disaster, owing to negligence. We request the prosecuting attorney of Boyetown, to arrest and if possible convict Mrs. Munro, owner of the stereopticon machine, and Harry M. Bechtel, the deputy factory inspector, on the charge of criminal negligence."

Blame for Theater Fire.
Boyetown, Pa., Jan. 30.—The jury which has been investigating the disaster fire at the Rhodes opera house, turned in a verdict at 1 o'clock this morning, in part as follows: "We are of the opinion that Mrs. Munro, the deputy factory inspector are largely responsible for the disaster, owing to negligence. We request the prosecuting attorney of Boyetown, to arrest and if possible convict Mrs. Munro, owner of the stereopticon machine, and Harry M. Bechtel, the deputy factory inspector, on the charge of criminal negligence."

Blame for Theater Fire.
Boyetown, Pa., Jan. 30.—The jury which has been investigating the disaster fire at the Rhodes opera house, turned in a verdict at 1 o'clock this morning, in part as follows: "We are of the opinion that Mrs. Munro, the deputy factory inspector are largely responsible for the disaster, owing to negligence. We request the prosecuting attorney of Boyetown, to arrest and if possible convict Mrs. Munro, owner of the stereopticon machine, and Harry M. Bechtel, the deputy factory inspector, on the charge of criminal negligence."

Blame for Theater Fire.
Boyetown, Pa., Jan. 30.—The jury which has been investigating the disaster fire at the Rhodes opera house, turned in a verdict at 1 o'clock this morning, in part as follows: "We are of the opinion that Mrs. Munro, the deputy factory inspector are largely responsible for the disaster, owing to negligence. We request the prosecuting attorney of Boyetown, to arrest and if possible convict Mrs. Munro, owner of the stereopticon machine, and Harry M. Bechtel, the deputy factory inspector, on the charge of criminal negligence."

Blame for Theater Fire.
Boyetown, Pa., Jan. 30.—The jury which has been investigating the disaster fire at the Rhodes opera house, turned in a verdict at 1 o'clock this morning, in part as follows: "We are of the opinion that Mrs. Munro, the deputy factory inspector are largely responsible for the disaster, owing to negligence. We request the prosecuting attorney of Boyetown, to arrest and if possible convict Mrs. Munro, owner of the stereopticon machine, and Harry M. Bechtel, the deputy factory inspector, on the charge of criminal negligence."

Blame for Theater Fire.
Boyetown, Pa., Jan. 30.—The jury which has been investigating the disaster fire at the Rhodes opera house, turned in a verdict at 1 o'clock this morning, in part as follows: "We are of the opinion that Mrs. Munro, the deputy factory inspector are largely responsible for the disaster, owing to negligence. We request the prosecuting attorney of Boyetown, to arrest and if possible convict Mrs. Munro, owner of the stereopticon machine, and Harry M. Bechtel, the deputy factory inspector, on the charge of criminal negligence."

SETTLE FATE OF RUEF

Played Prosecution False From Very Beginning.
San Francisco, Jan. 30.—An attempt to kidnap Abe Ruef from the county jail and spirit him away was unavailing last night by Sheriff Larry Dolan. The details of the plot were revealed by one of the guards, who had seen the preparations. The plot was being engineered by the indicted magnates, who recognize that they must get Ruef out of the way at all hazards to save themselves.

In the midst of the denunciation being heaped upon the graft, prosecution by Patrick Callahan and his fellows in indictment has come a clear light showing that the prosecution stands at the present moment as strong as, if not stronger, than ever.

Abe Ruef's trial will be pressed with vigor. Then he will be sentenced to 14 years in prison. He may at once be placed on trial again and his sentence raised to 28 years. Then Patrick Callahan will be put on trial and Ruef dragged from the prison to testify.

This arrangement has been made necessary by the discovery that Ruef and the indicted magnates were negotiating during the very time that Ruef was under guard. The plot has been unearthed by Special Agent William J. Burns, and it includes the intimation that Ruef had an advance tip on the decision of the appellate court, which quashed the indictment against him. With this information, Ruef, believing that he would be turned loose, suddenly lost his memory on all matters that would tend to incriminate Callahan and other indicted magnates.

HALL ON STAND.
Testimony is Vigorous Denial of Conspiracy Charges.
Portland, Jan. 30.—For over three hours yesterday John H. Hall, ex-United States attorney, testified in defense of the alleged conspiracy charged in the indictment on which he is being tried in the Federal court. He vigorously denied that he had ever entered into a conspiracy or an illegal agreement with Steiwer and his associates or with anybody else. He asserted that at no time had he ever been unfaithful to his trust as a prosecuting officer for the government, neither had he ever been dilatory in prosecuting all violations of the law that had been reported to him and supported by the necessary evidence. Mr. Hall will probably complete his testimony this morning and the cross examination of the witness by Henry will follow. Aside from the final arguments to the jury, Henry's cross examination of Hall promises to be the feature of the trial.

Judge Webster, counsel for Mr. Hall, said last night that he would probably call only one witness when the witness finished his testimony, although it is understood Steiwer will be recalled for further cross examination. Henry will offer some testimony in rebuttal when the defense has concluded its case, so that the final arguments cannot begin before tomorrow afternoon and probably not until Saturday.

HALL ON STAND.
Testimony is Vigorous Denial of Conspiracy Charges.
Portland, Jan. 30.—For over three hours yesterday John H. Hall, ex-United States attorney, testified in defense of the alleged conspiracy charged in the indictment on which he is being tried in the Federal court. He vigorously denied that he had ever entered into a conspiracy or an illegal agreement with Steiwer and his associates or with anybody else. He asserted that at no time had he ever been unfaithful to his trust as a prosecuting officer for the government, neither had he ever been dilatory in prosecuting all violations of the law that had been reported to him and supported by the necessary evidence. Mr. Hall will probably complete his testimony this morning and the cross examination of the witness by Henry will follow. Aside from the final arguments to the jury, Henry's cross examination of Hall promises to be the feature of the trial.

Judge Webster, counsel for Mr. Hall, said last night that he would probably call only one witness when the witness finished his testimony, although it is understood Steiwer will be recalled for further cross examination. Henry will offer some testimony in rebuttal when the defense has concluded its case, so that the final arguments cannot begin before tomorrow afternoon and probably not until Saturday.

HALL ON STAND.
Testimony is Vigorous Denial of Conspiracy Charges.
Portland, Jan. 30.—For over three hours yesterday John H. Hall, ex-United States attorney, testified in defense of the alleged conspiracy charged in the indictment on which he is being tried in the Federal court. He vigorously denied that he had ever entered into a conspiracy or an illegal agreement with Steiwer and his associates or with anybody else. He asserted that at no time had he ever been unfaithful to his trust as a prosecuting officer for the government, neither had he ever been dilatory in prosecuting all violations of the law that had been reported to him and supported by the necessary evidence. Mr. Hall will probably complete his testimony this morning and the cross examination of the witness by Henry will follow. Aside from the final arguments to the jury, Henry's cross examination of Hall promises to be the feature of the trial.

Judge Webster, counsel for Mr. Hall, said last night that he would probably call only one witness when the witness finished his testimony, although it is understood Steiwer will be recalled for further cross examination. Henry will offer some testimony in rebuttal when the defense has concluded its case, so that the final arguments cannot begin before tomorrow afternoon and probably not until Saturday.

HALL ON STAND.
Testimony is Vigorous Denial of Conspiracy Charges.
Portland, Jan. 30.—For over three hours yesterday John H. Hall, ex-United States attorney, testified in defense of the alleged conspiracy charged in the indictment on which he is being tried in the Federal court. He vigorously denied that he had ever entered into a conspiracy or an illegal agreement with Steiwer and his associates or with anybody else. He asserted that at no time had he ever been unfaithful to his trust as a prosecuting officer for the government, neither had he ever been dilatory in prosecuting all violations of the law that had been reported to him and supported by the necessary evidence. Mr. Hall will probably complete his testimony this morning and the cross examination of the witness by Henry will follow. Aside from the final arguments to the jury, Henry's cross examination of Hall promises to be the feature of the trial.

Judge Webster, counsel for Mr. Hall, said last night that he would probably call only one witness when the witness finished his testimony, although it is understood Steiwer will be recalled for further cross examination. Henry will offer some testimony in rebuttal when the defense has concluded its case, so that the final arguments cannot begin before tomorrow afternoon and probably not until Saturday.

HALL ON STAND.
Testimony is Vigorous Denial of Conspiracy Charges.
Portland, Jan. 30.—For over three hours yesterday John H. Hall, ex-United States attorney, testified in defense of the alleged conspiracy charged in the indictment on which he is being tried in the Federal court. He vigorously denied that he had ever entered into a conspiracy or an illegal agreement with Steiwer and his associates or with anybody else. He asserted that at no time had he ever been unfaithful to his trust as a prosecuting officer for the government, neither had he ever been dilatory in prosecuting all violations of the law that had been reported to him and supported by the necessary evidence. Mr. Hall will probably complete his testimony this morning and the cross examination of the witness by Henry will follow. Aside from the final arguments to the jury, Henry's cross examination of Hall promises to be the feature of the trial.

Judge Webster, counsel for Mr. Hall, said last night that he would probably call only one witness when the witness finished his testimony, although it is understood Steiwer will be recalled for further cross examination. Henry will offer some testimony in rebuttal when the defense has concluded its case, so that the final arguments cannot begin before tomorrow afternoon and probably not until Saturday.

HALL ON STAND.
Testimony is Vigorous Denial of Conspiracy Charges.
Portland, Jan. 30.—For over three hours yesterday John H. Hall, ex-United States attorney, testified in defense of the alleged conspiracy charged in the indictment on which he is being tried in the Federal court. He vigorously denied that he had ever entered into a conspiracy or an illegal agreement with Steiwer and his associates or with anybody else. He asserted that at no time had he ever been unfaithful to his trust as a prosecuting officer for the government, neither had he ever been dilatory in prosecuting all violations of the law that had been reported to him and supported by the necessary evidence. Mr. Hall will probably complete his testimony this morning and the cross examination of the witness by Henry will follow. Aside from the final arguments to the jury, Henry's cross examination of Hall promises to be the feature of the trial.

Judge Webster, counsel for Mr. Hall, said last night that he would probably call only one witness when the witness finished his testimony, although it is understood Steiwer will be recalled for further cross examination. Henry will offer some testimony in rebuttal when the defense has concluded its case, so that the final arguments cannot begin before tomorrow afternoon and probably not until Saturday.

THE MODERN CROZUR.

Planned for Establishment of Postal Banks.
How Bills of Carter and Hitchcock Differ from Madden-Snapp Measure.

DISPOSITION OF THE FUNDS.
Democrat Provides for Board of Investment—All Fix Deposit Limit at \$1,000.

Upon the endorsement by Postmaster General Meyer and later by President Roosevelt of the postal savings bank system for the United States, three separate and distinct plans have been proposed to Congress as the proper procedure for establishing and putting into operation such banks. In the House of Representatives Representatives Madden, of Chicago, and Snapp, of Joliet, Ill., have introduced similar measures. Representative Hitchcock, of Omaha, a Democrat, has introduced another House bill, and Senator Thomas, of Montana, is the father of a senate bill. The main differences in these bills lie in the protection afforded depositors and deposits and in the investment features of the funds of the postal savings banks.

All these bills place a limit on the interest-bearing deposits which can be made by any individual within any single calendar year and finally. The Madden-Snapp bill provides that \$300 may be deposited within one year and that no interest shall be paid to any depositor upon a deposit in excess of \$1,000. The Carter bill makes the limit of annual deposit \$500 and the final limit of interest-bearing deposit \$1,000, while the Hitchcock bill has a double-barreled provision which is more complex. It provides a limit of monthly deposit of \$100 and the final limit of any single deposit at \$1,000. In addition it provides that no interest shall be paid on more than \$500 to any depositor and that if any depositor deposits more than \$200 in any one year interest shall not be paid on new deposits in excess of that amount.

Both the Madden-Snapp and Carter bills provide an interest rate of 2 per cent on deposits, while the Hitchcock bill stipulates that the rate on \$200 or less shall be 2 1/2 per cent, and over that amount and up to \$500 the rate shall be fixed by a board of investment, composed of the Postmaster General, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency.

In establishing postal savings banks, adjustments to post offices there is also a difference between the Madden-Snapp bill and the others. The Madden-Snapp measure gives the Postmaster General discretion in the selection of offices for postal savings bank purposes; the Hitchcock bill is mandatory in that all money order post offices are made branches of the postal savings bank system, while the Carter bill makes all first, second and third-class post offices branch postal savings banks and gives the Postmaster General some discretion as to further extension into the fourth-class post offices.

In administration the Madden-Snapp bill provides a general superintendent of postal savings banks, with such assistants and clerks as may be necessary, while the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to increase the auditor's force in the Post Office Department. The sum of \$50,000 is set aside to start the banks in operation. Both the Hitchcock and Carter bills stipulate that the head of the postal banks shall be an officer known to the Fifth Assistant Postmaster General, and ask \$100,000 to establish the banks.

FOREIGN

The Nobel prizes were awarded, that for literature going to Rudyard Kipling. The treasurer of a Canadian railroad confessed to stealing \$185,000 in eighteen years.

Advice from London indicated that Ambassador Bryce may quit his post in this country.

Japan and the United States came to a verbal understanding to limit emigration of Japs to this country.

Richard Miller of St. Louis won high praise in France, one of his paintings being bought by the Minister of Fine Arts.

Mrs. Taft, wife of the Secretary of War, whose ship was caught in a storm off Boulogne, had a narrow escape from death.

Mrs. Atherton won her breach-of-promise suit against Captain Yarde-Buller, the London court giving judgment for damages and costs.

Foreign newspapers expressed varied opinions on the significance of the sailing of the American fleet on its globe-girding expedition.

The cabinet of the Shah of Persia resigned because of the delay in executing soldiers who fatally attacked Teheran shopkeepers.

A terrible storm swept the Atlantic coast of Europe, a French schooner sinking off Niarriz in view of thousands, among whom was the premier.

The financial program of Japan was formally settled at the meeting of the council of the elder statesmen on Monday. It involves a reduction in the expenses of the army and navy for the next six years, whereby the government will save \$200,000,000.

Dispatches from Santiago, Chile, indicate that about 5,000 laborers in the Tarapaca nitrate fields have gone on strike and business is paralyzed. The situation is considered critical and warships and troops have been sent to the troubled districts, but up to the present time there has been no violence.

PLANS FOR ESTABLISHING POSTAL BANKS

How Bills of Carter and Hitchcock Differ from Madden-Snapp Measure.

DISPOSITION OF THE FUNDS.
Democrat Provides for Board of Investment—All Fix Deposit Limit at \$1,000.

Upon the endorsement by Postmaster General Meyer and later by President Roosevelt of the postal savings bank system for the United States, three separate and distinct plans have been proposed to Congress as the proper procedure for establishing and putting into operation such banks. In the House of Representatives Representatives Madden, of Chicago, and Snapp, of Joliet, Ill., have introduced similar measures. Representative Hitchcock, of Omaha, a Democrat, has introduced another House bill, and Senator Thomas, of Montana, is the father of a senate bill. The main differences in these bills lie in the protection afforded depositors and deposits and in the investment features of the funds of the postal savings banks.

All these bills place a limit on the interest-bearing deposits which can be made by any individual within any single calendar year and finally. The Madden-Snapp bill provides that \$300 may be deposited within one year and that no interest shall be paid to any depositor upon a deposit in excess of \$1,000. The Carter bill makes the limit of annual deposit \$500 and the final limit of interest-bearing deposit \$1,000, while the Hitchcock bill has a double-barreled provision which is more complex. It provides a limit of monthly deposit of \$100 and the final limit of any single deposit at \$1,000. In addition it provides that no interest shall be paid on more than \$500 to any depositor and that if any depositor deposits more than \$200 in any one year interest shall not be paid on new deposits in excess of that amount.

Both the Madden-Snapp and Carter bills provide an interest rate of 2 per cent on deposits, while the Hitchcock bill stipulates that the rate on \$200 or less shall be 2 1/2 per cent, and over that amount and up to \$500 the rate shall be fixed by a board of investment, composed of the Postmaster General, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency.

In establishing postal savings banks, adjustments to post offices there is also a difference between the Madden-Snapp bill and the others. The Madden-Snapp measure gives the Postmaster General discretion in the selection of offices for postal savings bank purposes; the Hitchcock bill is mandatory in that all money order post offices are made branches of the postal savings bank system, while the Carter bill makes all first, second and third-class post offices branch postal savings banks and gives the Postmaster General some discretion as to further extension into the fourth-class post offices.

In administration the Madden-Snapp bill provides a general superintendent of postal savings banks, with such assistants and clerks as may be necessary, while the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to increase the auditor's force in the Post Office Department. The sum of \$50,000 is set aside to start the banks in operation. Both the Hitchcock and Carter bills stipulate that the head of the postal banks shall be an officer known to the Fifth Assistant Postmaster General, and ask \$100,000 to establish the banks.

FOREIGN

The Nobel prizes were awarded, that for literature going to Rudyard Kipling. The treasurer of a Canadian railroad confessed to stealing \$185,000 in eighteen years.

Advice from London indicated that Ambassador Bryce may quit his post in this country.

Japan and the United States came to a verbal understanding to limit emigration of Japs to this country.

Richard Miller of St. Louis won high praise in France, one of his paintings being bought by the Minister of Fine Arts.

Mrs. Taft, wife of the Secretary of War, whose ship was caught in a storm off Boulogne, had a narrow escape from death.

Mrs. Atherton won her breach-of-promise suit against Captain Yarde-Buller, the London court giving judgment for damages and costs.

Foreign newspapers expressed varied opinions on the significance of the sailing of the American fleet on its globe-girding expedition.

The cabinet of the Shah of Persia resigned because of the delay in executing soldiers who fatally attacked Teheran shopkeepers.

A terrible storm swept the Atlantic coast of Europe, a French schooner sinking off Niarriz in view of thousands, among whom was the premier.

The financial program of Japan was formally settled at the meeting of the council of the elder statesmen on Monday. It involves a reduction in the expenses of the army and navy for the next six years, whereby the government will save \$200,000,000.

Dispatches from Santiago, Chile, indicate that about 5,000 laborers in the Tarapaca nitrate fields have gone on strike and business is paralyzed. The situation is considered critical and warships and troops have been sent to the troubled districts, but up to the present time there has been no violence.

FOREIGN

The Nobel prizes were awarded, that for literature going to Rudyard Kipling. The treasurer of a Canadian railroad confessed to stealing \$185,000 in eighteen years.

Advice from London indicated that Ambassador Bryce may quit his post in this country.

Japan and the United States came to a verbal understanding to limit emigration of Japs to this country.

Richard Miller of St. Louis won high praise in France, one of his paintings being bought by the Minister of Fine Arts.

Mrs. Taft, wife of the Secretary of War, whose ship was caught in a storm off Boulogne, had a narrow escape from death.

Mrs. Atherton won her breach-of-promise suit against Captain Yarde-Buller, the London court giving judgment for damages and costs.

Foreign newspapers expressed varied opinions on the significance of the sailing of the American fleet on its globe-girding expedition.

The cabinet of the Shah of Persia resigned because of the delay in executing soldiers who fatally attacked Teheran shopkeepers.

A terrible storm swept the Atlantic coast of Europe, a French schooner sinking off Niarriz in view of thousands, among whom was the premier.

The financial program of Japan was formally settled at the meeting of the council of the elder statesmen on Monday. It involves a reduction in the expenses of the army and navy for the next six years, whereby the government will save \$200,000,000.

Dispatches from Santiago, Chile, indicate that about 5,000 laborers in the Tarapaca nitrate fields have gone on strike and business is paralyzed. The situation is considered critical and warships and troops have been sent to the troubled districts, but up to the present time there has been no violence.

FOREIGN

The Nobel prizes were awarded, that for literature going to Rudyard Kipling. The treasurer of a Canadian railroad confessed to stealing \$185,000 in eighteen years.

Advice from London indicated that Ambassador Bryce may quit his post in this country.

Japan and the United States came to a verbal understanding to limit emigration of Japs to this country.

Richard Miller of St. Louis won high praise in France, one of his paintings being bought by the Minister of Fine Arts.

Mrs. Taft, wife of the Secretary of War, whose ship was caught in a storm off Boulogne, had a narrow escape from death.

Mrs. Atherton won her breach-of-promise suit against Captain Yarde-Buller, the London court giving judgment for damages and costs.

Foreign newspapers expressed varied opinions on the significance of the sailing of the American fleet on its globe-girding expedition.

The cabinet of the Shah of Persia resigned because of the delay in executing soldiers who fatally attacked Teheran shopkeepers.

A terrible storm swept the Atlantic coast of Europe, a French schooner sinking off Niarriz in view of thousands, among whom was the premier.

The financial program of Japan was formally settled at the meeting of the council of the elder statesmen on Monday. It involves a reduction in the expenses of the army and navy for the next six years, whereby the government will save \$200,000,000.

Dispatches from Santiago, Chile, indicate that about 5,000 laborers in the Tarapaca nitrate fields have gone on strike and business is paralyzed. The situation is considered critical and warships and troops have been sent to the troubled districts, but up to the present time there has been no violence.

FOREIGN

The Nobel prizes were awarded, that for literature going to Rudyard Kipling. The treasurer of a Canadian railroad confessed to stealing \$185,000 in eighteen years.

Advice from London indicated that Ambassador Bryce may quit his post in this country.

Japan and the United States came to a verbal understanding to limit emigration of Japs to this country.

Richard Miller of St. Louis won high praise in France, one of his paintings being bought by the Minister of Fine Arts.

Mrs. Taft, wife of the Secretary of War, whose ship was caught in a storm off Boulogne, had a narrow escape from death.

Mrs. Atherton won her breach-of-promise suit against Captain Yarde-Buller, the London court giving judgment for damages and costs.

Foreign newspapers expressed varied opinions on the significance of the sailing of the American fleet on its globe-girding expedition.

The cabinet of the Shah of Persia resigned because of the delay in executing soldiers who fatally attacked Teheran shopkeepers.

A terrible storm swept the Atlantic coast of Europe, a French schooner sinking off Niarriz in view of thousands, among whom was the premier.

The financial program of Japan was formally settled at the meeting of the council of the elder statesmen on Monday. It involves a reduction in the expenses of the army and navy for the next six years, whereby the government will save \$200,000,000.

Dispatches from Santiago, Chile, indicate that about 5,000 laborers in the Tarapaca nitrate fields have gone on strike and business is paralyzed. The situation is considered critical and warships and troops have been sent to the troubled districts, but up to the present time there has been no violence.



Illustration of a man in a top hat and military-style uniform, possibly a soldier or official, standing and looking towards the left.