

WORKER AND THE TILLER

President Speaks to 6000 People at Sioux Falls

TALKED TO THE CHILDREN

And Was Glad to See the Stock Was Not Dying Out

ENCOUNTERS BAD WEATHER BUT IS WELL EQUIPPED FOR IT AND THINKS IT EXHILARATING—WILL REACH THE YELLOWSTONE PARK TOMORROW.

SIoux FALLS, S. D., April 6.—President Roosevelt began the second week of his tour in a strenuous way. He rose early, feeling much refreshed from yesterday's rest, and at 7:50 he started on a drive with Secretary Loeb, Senator Kittredge and Mayor Burnside. Despite the early hour and the dreary weather, the streets were lined with people, who greeted the President enthusiastically, and at 8:30 the President arrived at the big Auditorium, where he addressed 4,000 children.

As the President left the Auditorium he was greeted with tremendous applause. He was driven rapidly to the stand which had been erected, where a crowd of 6,000 people had assembled. The President spoke on "The Wage-Worker and the Tiller of the Soil." He was frequently interrupted by applause. During his speech snow began to fall, but the President was clad in a heavy overcoat and was well protected. He said he was glad to be again in the "banana belt," which created much laughter.

Aberdeen, S. D., April 6.—President Roosevelt today traversed South Dakota and made more speeches than on any other day during the present trip. He began with two speeches at Sioux Falls this morning and ended his twelfth speech this evening at Aberdeen. The speeches were confined for the most part to the tariff and to the general prosperity of the country. In all his speeches today he followed very closely the lines of his former addresses on these subjects.

The President was accorded a cordial welcome at the different stopping places and at many stations where the train did not stop crowds gathered and cheered as the special train sped by. One feature of the day was the large number of children in the various audiences, and the President referred to them several times, saying that he was glad to see that the stock was not dying out.

The President had as his guests during the day Senators Kittredge and Gamble and Representatives Martin and Burke, the South Dakota delegation to Congress.

At Tulare the President departed from the usual custom, and, descending from the car, shook hands with the people gathered at the station. Yankton was the first stop after the train left Sioux Falls. To the multitude at Yankton, the President spoke on the tariff and the qualities of good citizenship. At Mitchell, the President made the longest address of the day. His audience was large and his speech was frequently interrupted by applause. Here he discussed the work of individuals and the important part they play in the upbuilding of the Nation.

Other stops of the day were made at Woonsocket, Scotland, Tripp, Parkston, Alpena and Redfield. There is a possibility of the President spending a day in Deadwood. He has made a conditional promise to Captain Seth Bullock.

The President is scheduled to arrive at Fargo, N. D., tomorrow morning. At Fargo the President will deliver one of the longest speeches of his tour. He will spend tomorrow in North Dakota and will enter the Yellowstone Park Wednesday afternoon.

The President said:

"Fellow Citizens: There are many, many lesser problems which go to make up in their entirety the huge and complex problems of our modern industrial life. Each of these problems is, moreover, connected with many of the others. Few indeed are simple or stand by themselves. The most important are those connected with the relation of the farmers, the stock growers and soil tillers, to the community at large, and those affecting relations between employer and employed. In a country like ours it is fundamentally true that the well-being of the tiller of the soil and the wage-earner is the well-being of the state. If they are well off, then we need concern ourselves but little as to how other classes stand, for they will inevitably be well off too; and, on the other hand, there can be no real general prosperity unless based on the foundation of the prosperity of the wage-worker and the tiller of the soil.

"But the needs of these two classes are often not the same. The tiller of the soil has been of all our citizens the one on the whole the least affected in his ways of life and methods of industry by the giant industrial changes of the last half century. There has been change with him, too, of course. He can work to best advantage if he keeps in close touch with his fellows; and the success of the national Department of Agriculture has shown how much

can be done for him by rational action of the Government. Nor is it only through the Department that the Government can act. One of the greatest and most beneficent measures passed by the last Congress, or indeed by any Congress in recent years, is the Irrigation Act, which will do for the states of the great plains and the Rocky Mountain region at least as much as ever has been done for the states of the humid region by river and harbor improvements. Few measures that have been put upon the statute books of the Nation have done more for the people than this law will, I firmly believe, directly and indirectly accomplish for the states in question.

"The Department of Agriculture devotes its whole energy to working for the welfare of farmers and stock growers. In every section of our country it aids them in their constantly increasing search for a better agricultural education. It helps not only them, but all the Nation, in seeing that our exports of meats have clean bills of health and that there is rigid inspection of all meats that enter into interstate commerce. Thirty-eight million carcasses were inspected during the last fiscal year. Our stock growers sell forty-five million dollars' worth of live stock annually, and these animals must be kept healthy or else our people will lose their trade. Our export of plant products to foreign countries amounts to over six hundred million dollars a year, and there is no branch of its work to which the Department of Agriculture devotes more care. Thus the Department has been successfully introducing a macaroni wheat from the headwaters of the Volga which grows successfully in ten inches of rainfall, and by this means wheat growing has been successfully extended westward into the semi-arid region. Two million bushels of this wheat were grown last year, and being suited to dry conditions it can be used for forage as well as for food for man.

"The Department of Agriculture has been helping our fruit men to establish markets abroad by studying methods of fruit preservation through refrigeration and through methods of handling and packing. On the Gulf coasts of Louisiana and Texas thanks to the Department of Agriculture, a rice suitable to the region was imported from the Orient and the rice crop is now practically equal to our needs in this country, whereas a few years ago it supplied but one-fourth of them. The most important of our farm products is the grass crop; and to show what has been done with grasses, I need only allude to the striking change made in the entire West by the extended use of alfalfa.

"Moreover, the Department has taken the lead in the effort to prevent the desertion of the country. Where there are forests we seek to preserve them; and on the once treeless plains and the prairies we are doing our best to foster the habit of tree planting among our people. In my own lifetime I have seen wonderful changes brought about by this tree planting here in your own state and in the states immediately around it.

"There are a number of very important questions, such as that of good roads, with which the states alone can deal, and where all that the National Government can do is to co-operate with them. The same is true of the education of the American farmer. A number of the states have themselves started to help in this work and the Department of Agriculture does an immense amount which is in the proper sense of the word educational, and educational in the most practical way.

"It is therefore clearly true that a great advance has been made in the direction of finding ways by which the Government can help the farmer to help himself—the only kind of help which a self-respecting man will accept, or I may add which will in the end do him any good. Much has been done in these ways and farm life and farm processes continually change for the better. The farmer himself still retains, because of his surroundings and the nature of his work, to a pre-eminent degree the qualities which we like to think of as distinctly American in considering our early history. The man who tills his own farm, whether on the prairie or in the woodland, the man who grows what we eat and the raw material which is worked up into what we wear, still exists more nearly under the conditions which obtained when the 'embattled farmers' of '76 made this country a nation than is true of any others of our people.

"But the wage-earners in our cities, like the capitalists in our cities, face totally changed conditions. The development of machinery and the extraordinary change in business conditions, have rendered the employment of capital and of persons in large aggregations not merely profitable but often necessary for success, and have specialized the labor of the wage-worker at the same time that they have brought great aggregations of wage-workers together. More and more in our great industrial centers men have come to realize that they can not live as independently of one another as in the old days was the case everywhere, and as is now the case in the country districts.

"Of course, fundamentally each man will yet find that the chief factor in determining his success or failure in life is the sum of his own individual qualities. He can not afford to lose his individual initiative his individual will and power; but he can best use that power if for certain objects he unites with his fellows. Much can be done by organization, combination, union among the wage-workers; finally something can be done by the direct action of the state. It is not possible empirically to declare when the interference of the state should be deemed legitimate and when illegitimate.

"The line of demarcation between unhealthy over-interference and unhealthy

(Continued on page 3).

PENNELL WAS A DEFAULTER

Swindled Family Friends of Nearly \$200,000

ACTING FINANCIAL AGENT

Would Send Him Investment Money Which He Would Spend Himself

AND WOULD PAY INTEREST PAYMENTS OUT OF HIS OWN POCKET WHEN DUE—CONTEMPLATED SUICIDE OFTEN, BUT HIS NERVE WOULD FAIL.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 6.—The Commercial says that Arthur R. Pennell, who was killed in an automobile accident, March 10th, was a defaulter to the amount of nearly \$200,000. The story leaked out as a result of a legal dispute over two life insurance policies.

Pennell induced friends in the East, who had known his family and the family of his wife, to place money in his hands for investment. He acted in fact as their financial agent. He would inform them of some good investment which he had come across which would pay an excellent rate of interest and they would send him money. The money which was sent to him for investment, it is alleged, he spent and when the interest payments fell due he made the payments out of his own pocket.

The fact is known that Pennell two years ago planned to throw himself in front of a train at Peekskill and to make it appear that his death was an accident. He stopped at Peekskill on the way back from New York with the intention of committing suicide in that way, but his nerve failed. During the Pan-American Exposition he sought for days for an opportunity to commit suicide in a manner that would make it appear accidental. He had an idea that he could be run over in some way, but he never could nerve himself up to the point where he could throw himself under a train.

Left a Statement.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 6.—It is now stated that interesting developments may be looked for at the Pennell inquest. It is known that Pennell left a statement in defense of himself. He said in this statement that Burdick was killed at midnight; that an unknown man killed him; that he protested his own innocence and said he had nothing to do with the crime. He told of his strained relations with Burdick, but insisted that his relations with Mrs. Burdick were purely platonic. This statement was furnished by Pennell the day before his death.

A FINE RECEPTION

LADIES AUXILIARY OF Y. M. C. A. ENTERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

A reception was given last evening to the members and friends of the Y. M. C. A. at their building.

A short business session was held in the parlors, after which they went to the gymnasium where numerous games were enjoyed and a short and very interesting program was given by the ladies.

When the evening was well spent the boys were again invited down to the parlors, where refreshments were served. The boys showed their appreciation of the efforts put forth by the good ladies by a vote of thanks, and hearty cheers for them. Several songs were sung by all in an informal way and every one considered it an evening well spent.

To say the boys had a good time is to express it mildly. These quarterly meetings have been neglected in the past, but judging by the enthusiasm manifest at this time they will be looked forward to with eagerness in the future. Thirty-seven members were in attendance.

WILL BREAK RECORDS

IMMIGRANTS RUSHING TO THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST BY THE THOUSANDS.

CHICAGO, April 6.—Between 2,000 and 3,000 immigrants passed through Chicago, today for the states of the West and Northwest. This is the largest movement of the kind ever handled in a single day by the railroads entering here. The immigrants came from nearly every country in Europe. The immigration agents here declare that the present year will see all records for immigration and settlement in the Northwest broken by a large majority.

ANOTHER BOWLING CONTEST—

The Commercial Club bowling team, of Portland, will come to Salem on Saturday next and contest with the Illhee club's team on the Illhee alleys on Saturday night. These two teams are pretty evenly matched as the Illhee club won one series of four games in Portland by one pin, and Commercial Club defeated the Illhees in another series by only two points. The Illhee players are doing some good work now. Dr. A. A. Jessup having scored 81 points last night out of a possible 90.

CINCINNATI IS REPUBLICAN

Fleishmann Elected Mayor by Big Majority

ADMINISTRATION OF CITIES

Notwithstanding Republican Gains Is Not Materially Changed

JEFFREY, REPUBLICAN, DEFEATS HINKLE, DEMOCRAT, FOR MAYOR OF COLUMBUS BY SMALL PLURALITY—THE REPUBLICANS CLAIM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., April 6.—While the Republicans made material gains in the municipal elections today, they did not secure many changes in the administration of the cities. The most notable exception was at Columbus, where Mayor Hinkle, Democrat, is succeeded by Robert H. Jeffrey, Republican, with a plurality of 1500. The mayors of all the leading cities except Columbus were elected. Republicans claimed control of Cincinnati and the Democrats of Cleveland, and Samuel H. Jones was elected as independent for the fourth time as mayor of Toledo.

The Democrats re-elected their tickets at Dayton, Sandusky, Chillicothe, Hamilton and other cities normally Democratic, and the Republicans at Steubenville, Youngstown, Warren, Tronon, Portsmouth and other towns that they have heretofore controlled. The fusion tickets as a rule were defeated in a dozen or more cities where they were in the field. One of the most notable gains of the Republicans was at Mansfield, and of the Democrats at Springfield, where the local issues controlled the results, as was the case in most of the changes.

A RARE TREAT

MEMBERS OF A. O. U. W. AND DEGREE OF HONOR ENJOY ILLUSTRATED LECTURE.

A large audience of members of the A. O. U. W., the Degree of Honor and invited guests enjoyed a rare treat at the Holman hall last night, in the form

	Risks Written	Gross Premiums	Losses Paid	Premiums Returned	Net Premiums
Fire	\$36,480,412 01	\$1,913,382 85	\$659,148 77	\$411,511 97	\$847,073 10
Marine	7,785,382 34	91,590 54	163,127 09	1,723 64	42,886 91
Life	10,323,282 05	1,321,930 14	289,662 22	58,172 04	987,621 92
Accident	14,994,987 09	129,625 84	41,975 55	17,919 92	69,730 37
Plate Glass		3,035 89	792 19	174 34	2,159 27
Steam Boiler		4,074 87		404 55	3,670 32
Surety		\$1,757 94	18,651 25	4,896 89	12,113 75

of an illustrated lecture by Rev. G. W. Osborne, who is employed by the Grand Lodge of Workmen for the purpose of giving these instructive and inspiring entertainments. He presents a set of magnificent stereopticon views with his conception of the creation, the life and the destiny of man, interspersing them with appropriate songs, which he renders in splendid style. The second part of the lecture consists of views emblematic of the order, its principles and its practices, which he elucidates with an eloquence and force at once impressive and convincing. He had also a fine picture of the A. O. U. W. drill team that won the prize in Portland last year, besides pictures of Grand Master Smith, Grand Recorder Clark and other prominent members of the order. The whole performance was of a high order and should have been enjoyed by all the people of Salem.

ANOTHER CARNEGIE LIBRARY.

WHATCOM, Wash., April 6.—Andrew Carnegie has offered to give the city of Fairhaven a \$12,500 library on his usual condition that the city maintain it.

Tommy—What did your mother do for your cut finger, Johnny?

Johnny—She didn't do nothin' but lick me for cuttin' it.

COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE

Makes Annual Report Showing Amount of Insurance Business in State

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES TAKE THE LEAD IN NET PREMIUMS—LICENSES PAID FOR THE YEAR AGGREGATE SUM OF \$43,503.90.

There has been just issued from the Secretary of State's office the annual report of the Insurance Commissioner, showing the aggregate insurance business transacted within the state since 1887; amount of losses and taxes paid into the state treasury since 1887; list of all insurance and surety companies authorized to transact business in this state April 1, 1903; statement of total risks written; gross premiums received; premiums returned and losses paid for the year ending December 31, 1902; and a statement of the business transacted by the mutual fire insurance companies within the state.

On April 1, 1902, there were fifty-nine fire and marine, thirty-five life and accident, six plate glass, two steam boiler insurance companies and nine surety companies authorized to transact business in the state, since which time four life and accident companies have complied with the laws and been admitted to do business—the Hartford, of Hartford, Conn.; the Minnesota Mutual Life, of St. Paul; Royal Exchange Assurance of London; United States Health and Accident, of Saginaw, Mich.; also one surety company—the Fidelity and Casualty, of New York. During the same time four fire and marine companies have withdrawn—the Imperial, London; Merchants, Newark, N. J.; Reading, of Reading, Pa.; United States Fire, N. Y., and also one life and accident—the Germania Life, N. Y. This leaves at present fifty-five fire and marine; thirty-eight life and accident, six plate glass, two steam boiler and two surety companies.

The following table shows the amount of business done by each class during 1902:

The Mutual Fire Insurance companies wrote \$6,526,553.00 of new risks, making

	Risks Written	Gross Premiums	Losses Paid	Premiums Returned	Net Premiums
Fire	\$36,480,412 01	\$1,913,382 85	\$659,148 77	\$411,511 97	\$847,073 10
Marine	7,785,382 34	91,590 54	163,127 09	1,723 64	42,886 91
Life	10,323,282 05	1,321,930 14	289,662 22	58,172 04	987,621 92
Accident	14,994,987 09	129,625 84	41,975 55	17,919 92	69,730 37
Plate Glass		3,035 89	792 19	174 34	2,159 27
Steam Boiler		4,074 87		404 55	3,670 32
Surety		\$1,757 94	18,651 25	4,896 89	12,113 75

a total insurance of \$15,045,777.00; the total income was \$74,269.97; losses paid, \$46,099.92; total expenditures, \$58,602.35.

The following table, which gives the amount of licenses and taxes paid into the State Treasury by insurance companies since 1887, shows the steady increase of revenue from that source and also indicates a proportionate increase of the business done:

	Amt. rec'd from licenses	Amt. rec'd from taxes	Total
1887	\$2,921 72		\$ 2,921 72
1888	2,345 10		2,345 10
1889	2,503 75	\$ 3,500 44	6,004 19
1890	2,666 83	4,316 78	6,983 61
1891	2,975 10	2,728 32	5,703 42
1892	3,534 38	2,390 25	5,924 63
1893	3,552 27	3,422 46	6,974 73
1894	3,326 25	1,829 54	5,155 79
1895	3,312 14	16,143 72	19,455 86
1896	3,200 11	14,847 96	18,048 07
1897	3,450 00	15,926 26	19,376 26
1898	3,583 94	21,464 55	25,058 49
1899	3,860 32	26,371 48	30,231 81
1900	3,849 69	31,248 84	35,098 53
1901	5,927 36	33,988 40	39,915 76
1902	4,995 34	38,507 56	43,502 90

OSBORN, JAMES
The Best You Know
Bears the Signature of
J. H. H. H. H.

Jos. Meyers & Sons

THE WHITE CORNER (TRADE MARK)
SALEM'S GREATEST STORE

Are You Thinking?

Thinking what kind of a suit of clothes to buy? If you are thinking seriously you are thinking of your spring and summer needs and the best place to buy them. If you are not considering Meyers & Sons in the deal, then you are not thinking right, because the best thinkers always think of Meyers first when thinking of good clothes. The kind that fits, the kind that you are proud to wear—of course Hart, Schaffner & Marx's clothes are the best, then we show other good makes at a large range of prices. Come in and see the new styles. When you see them you won't need to think long.