

PARKER POINTS PARTY POLICY

JUDGE DISCUSSES SUBJECT AT JEFFERSONIAN BANQUET.

MUST PROMOTE HONEST THRIFT

Says There Should Be no Sectionalism in Re-organization of the Democracy.

Two Principles Must Be Followed: First, There Should Be Principles and Second, Organization Ought to Begin With Smallest Possible Units.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Seven hundred Democrats attended the Jefferson Day banquet of the Democratic Club of New York at the Waldorf-Astoria tonight. There were many men of national reputation in the number, and chief among these was former Judge Parker, the Democratic nominee for president last November.

In addition to Parker, others speakers were Senator Newlands of Nevada, Mayor McClellan of New York City, Congressman Rainey of Illinois and J. J. Willet of Alabama.

Parker was the first speaker and he was enthusiastically received. He was frequently interrupted by the applause. The speech was on the future of the Democratic party and was replete with suggestions of harmony and urgent appeals against sectionalism.

"I do not come here to make excuse or explanation about the past, to promote any personal purpose or ambition for the future, or to further the ends of any section, faction or interest. I am moved solely by a desire to contribute freely with my countrymen who believe that the time-honored doctrines of the Democratic party, as deduced from the great policies defined by the man whose birth we here commemorate, and established by the founders, are still true, still alive, still worthy of acceptance and devotion, and still necessary, if our institutions are to be maintained in their early vigor and purity.

"We meet after a defeat which was easy to foresee and predict. It was preceded by division and faction in our ranks. It was emphasized by the use of governmental power for partisan purposes, by the reckless and unprecedented expenditure of money. We have left to us only the smallest measure of power in either house of Congress, we have lost states whose confidence we had long commanded, and the number of governors and state legislatures under our control is surprisingly small.

"When we come to consider the political condition and times, we find that, when new problems are to be met, it seems that the fashion is changed. It is now thought necessary to devise new ways. The old are not sufficiently striking. They lack in the drastic quality required. In our early days it was deemed a virtue when the government, like the individual, minded its own business. But this is out of date, so the proper way for a government to avoid interference with interference or meddling. This takes the form of dealing rigorously with foreign country—only provided they are small enough. It is applied unceasingly to states until it is now insisted that the general government must tax and manage all corporations, must oversee insurance and trust companies, and must either own the railroads or dictate to their owners the minutest details of their business. It is thought necessary to interfere with labor on the one hand and with labor on the other and to define the relations they must bear to each other.

"One of the most popular of all these processes is interference with elections. States must organize and control the police of cities and dictate even the smallest of their policies; while cities and towns must enter into the competition of business. As the process goes down, interference with harsh personal customs and habits seems to be only natural and logical.

Dangerous Tendencies.
"Now we do not resent these things because they are new, but because they are old—as a people, such promises must be redeemed in the currency of aggression, of centralization, of personal government, and, finally, in loss of liberty. We can but recall our own national history and conclude that after all, the best way for a people, as for an individual to keep out of trouble is to avoid the thing sure to bring complication. It can only do this if it mends its own business.

Much is said about the peaceable settlement of differences but, after all, by keeping out of quarrels we may be able to avoid arbitration as well as war.

"We have work to do, more far-reaching reforms to promote, more moral issues to meet, than we can now realize, until we begin to look the situation fairly in the face. In spite of the hypercritical claims so freely indulged, the prostitution of our free civil service to a degree never before known; the use of money in elections, whether presidential or state; the interference with the duties and powers of the states; the appeal to the military spirit; the maintenance of a vicious and unfair taxing system; the raising again of the race issue in its worst form, and from the basest of partisan motives—all these must be understood, and when understood, they must be met with firmness and perseverance until the abuses which surround them find popular recognition and then reformation.

Problems to Be Solved.
"If we are to deal effectively with these various issues, whether in opposition or in power, it will be necessary to have a real party with real principles, able to deal with real principles. It is not enough that it shall have a collection of facts—many of them useless, and some of them dangerous and opposed to the historic position of our

organization. We have already had too many of these because it is safe to assert of a policy that if it is radical it is not Democratic; if it is Democratic it is not radical.

"It is necessary for us to remember that we have principles and traditions of our own and that every departure from them has landed us in defeat. Nor can we take anybody else's policies, ready made, however strong may be the outward clamor. They must square with our own principles. What may seem to be popular demands are sometimes not popular but mere momentary crazes which sweep over the community only to sink faster than they rose.

"We found the same thing true on a larger scale and with greater and more permanent loss, when we took up the silver question. I had the great advantage of being championed by an honest and patriotic man, who was and is perhaps the most persuasive political orator known in our history. And yet it swept our party out of power in every northern Democratic state, while the two border states turned against us for the first time.

"The lesson to be learned from this is that of honest thrift, the natural fruit of industry, must be encouraged and promoted. If there is to remain a Democratic party it must draw its membership from the representatives of work and thrift.

Corporations and Trusts.
"My own recent experience in politics does not incline me to favor over-zealous management of some great corporations. But no student or observer of economic conditions can question either the logical development, or the necessity, of corporations any more than he can ignore their existence. They are not the result of some blind chance groping about in modern industry; they are essential features in the growth of that real co-operation which has done so much to change conditions. Like all things human, they have their evils, indeed, as we cannot be rid of them if we would, and would not if we could, it must be our part properly to enforce the laws against them and their representatives as we have done and must continue to do against the individual who does wrong. We have only to look about us, in our separate communities, to see that great majority of corporations are managed with as much honesty as we are accustomed to see in municipal affairs, and the punishment meted out is as severe as that meted out to the punishment inseparable from failure and loss—goes on in these bodies as it does among the individuals who constitute them or the others who compete with them.

The Enforcement of the Laws.
"The evils inherent in these bodies may be reached in two ways. First, under the existing statute and common law. Little has been heard since the decision in the beef trust case, about the impotence of the law, as it exists today, to deal with illegal combinations and there never was real doubt in the mind of any student of the subject, for the courts of this country have never shown indulgence to great wrongs when the executive branch of the government, either federal or state, has done its duty.

"The plain truth is that there has been no time during the past eight years, since the abuses alleged became flagrant when they could not have been eliminated. Nothing has been so much needed as a rigid, honest, unyielding enforcement of the law, both civil and criminal. But instead of going on with the enforcement of the law against representatives by putting the railroad officials responsible for them behind prison bars precisely as we do other malefactors, their misconduct made an excuse for concentration of power in the federal government.

"We should never forget that the safety of our institutions is involved in every such movement, and instead of submitting to it should insist that when a trust or a railroad has violated the criminal law the place for the guilty official is in jail or the penitentiary, not in the cabinet or in the board rooms of great railroads. We do not defend or excuse any wrongs, but we must insist upon the truth of the maxim that two wrongs do not make a right.

"A second effective way of dealing with the trust proper is to take away all tariff duties on articles made by any great combination so long as it violates the law or while it discriminates in price against the American customer in favor of the foreigner. The tariff is the fertile and nursing mother of all the abuses to be found in these trusts, and yet the very moment the sacred subject is mentioned, the president of the United States draws a red Republican authority raise their hands in protest, the order to stand pat is passed along the whole line of beneficiaries, and the time-honored process of throwing dust in the eyes of the people is revived.

"For more than forty years we have been raising up and training a class of favorites and beneficiaries of the law. During all this time we have been using the taxing power as to allow certain men to collect tribute from the consumer of their goods. We have known that they used some portion of the money thus obtained to pollute every approach to the ballot box. Is it surprising with such training that they should seek in addition to foreclose a mortgage upon a legislature or an official who can further their ends? Sometimes there have been those contributions have been made has been accounted an act of patriotism and virtue. What wonder, then, that other men should use the same method to command the same power?

Future Policy of Party.
"When analyzed, the Democratic party, in all its past history, has been true to a few general ideas and policies. They may be enumerated as follows:
"1.—A strict interpretation of the constitution which implies resistance to centralization by the federal government.
"2.—The levy of import duties and other taxes with strict regard to the individual interests of all our people, and always at rates which, while just to all, shall be essentially revenue producing, thus eliminating monopoly and favoritism.
"3.—Constant, unremitting attention to honest, economical expenditure of

FIGHT RAGES IN CHINA SEA

(Received at 3:30 a. m.)

MANILA, P. I., April 14.—

Rear-Admiral Train, in command of the American fleet at Manila, received a cablegram from Saigon, French China, stating that the Russian hospital ship *Orel* arrived here at 8 o'clock on the morning of April 13, having many wounded men on board.

This seems to be conclusive evidence that the ships of the contending navies have at last clashed and the battle is now in progress.

The fight is evidently on in the China sea to the northeast of Port Laut and is raging fiercely.

the taxes collected from the people; and

4.—Non-interference in the political affairs of other nations, thus making entangling alliances as impossible as they are undesirable and un-American.

Talk of Reorganization.
"From time to time much idle talk is indulged in about the organization or reorganization of the Democratic party. This is to forget two things. The first is that when a party has an idea and a policy which makes appeal to half the people, they will not be long in getting together to promote this idea and this policy.

"The second thing to be borne in mind about organization is that it begins down in the smallest political units that compose our political life. A national committee cannot create itself; it cannot even perpetuate its own existence. Each member is dependent upon his own state for election or reelection. In order, therefore, to have an organization worthy the name we must arouse or rear, down in every community, that attachment to and interest in our higher politics which, since the days of Jefferson, have been the vivifying force of the party.

No Room for Sectionalism.
"There is altogether too much talk about an Eastern, a Western, a Southern or some other Democracy, when the essence of the party is its national character and the entire absence of sectional features. The control of the party machine in one city or another in this or that state or even in the country is not a matter either important or interesting to the great body of Democrats.

"The question whether the party, in all these geographical divisions, is both willing and able to do effective work for the maintenance of the institutions which, founded by our fathers, have shown their adaptability to every crisis of our national life, is of the highest importance to the success of its principles, and to the promotion of its return to power. Somewhere in the world there may be a people who believe that they can divide and still conquer, but Democrats have never been able to adopt this as one of their guiding ideas.

Kind of Organization Needed.
"I would not for a moment convey an impression that organization is not important. It is even more—it is vital, if we are to give effect to the principles and policies which buttress our party faith. With us organization, to be effective, must lie in the state, the county and the district. When we can control once again these training schools for the higher politics, we shall have little need to trouble ourselves overmuch about candidates for president, because we shall have laid deep and strong in the people's will, the necessary foundations. Then, and only then, may we look with hopefulness and confidence to the country at large. Then we may go north, or south, or east or west, for candidates, certain of their fitness for the work in hand, and of their acceptableness to our countrymen."

J. J. Willet of Alabama also spoke.

WATCHFUL EYE

NAVY DEPARTMENT DISPATCHES RALEIGH TO OBSERVE CONFLECTING NAVIES.

Commander of That Boat Said to Have Received Information as to Contemplated Course of Opposing War Vessels—Sails to Port of Cuyo.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The navy department was advised of the departure today of the cruiser *Raleigh* from Labuan, on the north coast of British Borneo, where she was dispatched by Rear Admiral Train, to observe the movements of the hostile fleets, for Cuyo, in the Philippines, a point about 400 miles to the northeast, between Palawan and Panay islands. It is believed that the *Raleigh's* commander obtained information as to what he believed to be the contemplated course of the opposing war vessels, and has shaped his course accordingly. It is about two days' sail to Cuyo.

STATESMAN CLASSIFIED ADS BEING QUICK RESULTS

CONDEMNED MAN TURNS PALE

Adolph Weber, Sentenced to Be Hanged for Murder of His Mother on June 30.

AUBURN, Cal., April 13.—Adolph Weber was today sentenced to be hanged on June 30, at Folsom prison for the murder of his mother. A motion for a new trial was denied. He turned pale when ordered to stand up for his sentence. He refused, saying: "What for?" He said "he wanted the lock produced," alluding to the lock of the bathroom said to be evidence that the elder Weber was locked in the room. Weber was finally induced to arise and was sentenced.

CROWN PRINCE HAS ACCIDENT.
NEW YORK, April 12.—The German crown prince, while touring in a four-in-hand coach, drove the coach into a wall by the roadside near Potsdam, Berlin. The Herald's correspondent at Berlin. The coach was completely wrecked but fortunately the prince escaped without injury.

KEPT ITS WORD

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO OPENING OF WAR PUBLISHED.

Japanese Government Informed This Government That It Would Declare War Before Beginning Hostilities and It Does So—Other State Notes.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Official correspondence made public at the state department today discloses the fact that the Japanese government in announcing to the American minister at Tokio on February 6 of last year, the breaking of diplomatic relations with Russia, assured him that hostilities would not begin until after a declaration had been made. The correspondence comprised as much of the diplomatic exchanges between Washington and Tokio as the department thinks it expedient to publish, and among the first is the following official paraphrase of a cablegram from Minister Griseom, dated American legation, Tokio, February 6, 1904:

"Mr. Griseom reports that the minister of foreign affairs stated that a declaration of war will not be made until after the withdrawal of his legation, which will probably take two or three days, and hostilities will not begin until after the declaration of war."

"In an interview the minister of foreign affairs went over the whole course of the negotiations, directed special attention to the extreme patience and moderation of the attitude of Japan, and stated that after having asked the Russian government five times to expedite a reply, and having waited three weeks without result, no alternative remained but to act."

On the following day the correspondence showed that Minister Griseom reported that the departure of the Russian minister would take place on February 12. On February 11, subsequent to the receipt of the news of the torpedo attack upon the Russian fleet at Port Arthur of February 9, Minister Griseom sent a brief telegram to the department, of which this is the official paraphrase:

"Mr. Griseom reports that the declaration of war was issued on the 10th inst."

No other correspondence shedding light on this incident is contained in the notes published.

Of interest is a note of Secretary Hay, dated May 5 last, to the Japanese minister at Washington, calling his attention to the circulation in the American navy of a note from the consul-general of Japan at New York, addressed to "the Japanese serving in the United States navy," soliciting subscriptions to the relief fund for Japanese soldiers and sailors, and in aid of the Red Cross society of Japan. While admitting the right of Japanese in this country to subscribe or contribute to the objects mentioned, the secretary says in his note to Mr. Takahira:

"Yet it is undesirable that such contributions should be sought through the naval official channels of this government," and he therefore "brings the matter to your attention; with the request that you will inform the consular officers of Japan in the United States of the attitude of this government in this matter." The Japanese minister gave the necessary instructions to the Japanese consul-general in New York.

The correspondence includes a copy of a note from the Japanese minister at Washington, calling the attention of this government to the presence of the Russian ship *Lena* at San Francisco, and saying "the imperial government expects that appropriate measures regarding the matter will be taken by the United States government without delay."

Several days later another note reached the state department from the Japanese minister, expressing the desire of his government that the officers and crew of the *Lena* be detained in the territory of the United States until the end of hostilities. The acting secretary of state, Mr. Adee, promptly replied, acknowledging the note and saying:

"In reply, I have the honor to state that the president, exercising his prerogative in carrying out the neutrality proclaimed by him, had already, before the receipt of your communication, taken the appropriate steps to detain the officers and crew of the *Lena* in this country until peace shall have been concluded, unless in the meantime the belligerents shall have concurred in proposing to him other arrangements in this regard."

HUMAN GREED, HUMAN RIGHTS

THESE THE CON TENDING FORCES, DECLARES BOY ORATOR.

IN LIFE'S FITFUL BATTLE

William Jennings Bryan Discusses Jeffersonian Principles at Chicago Club Banquet.

Netraskan Says Jefferson Opposed Territorial Conquest, High Tariff, Favorable Bi-Metalism and Had Ho Lived He Would Have Fought Other Evils.

CHICAGO, April 13.—Subjects of national significance to the democratic party were discussed by the foremost orators of the party at the Jefferson day banquet held at the Sherman house tonight in commemoration of the birthday of Thomas Jefferson. The dinner, however, in a measure, resolved itself into a justification of the election of Mayor Dunne, who is a director of the club and among the speakers who responded to toasts. All the speakers in the discourses referred to municipal ownership and to Dunne's recent election on that platform.

William J. Bryan and George Fred Williams were the principal speakers. Bryan's subject was "Thomas Jefferson."

"His remarks were greeted with unstinted applause. "Thomas Jefferson, although not reared in the environment of royalty, was born and educated among the people who least sympathized with the struggles of his countrymen, and he early became their champion, although in so doing he alienated the landed aristocracy and the educated classes. In result, he was the equal of the wealthy and his learning brought him into association with scholars, but his heart kept him in touch with plain people, and he earned the right to be called the first great Democrat."

"It was not that he was the first to conceive of democratic principles or to preach the doctrine set forth in the declaration of independence. The doctrine was not a new one; but he gave fitting expression to the doctrine at the time of its greatest triumph."

"Jefferson not only promulgated the principles of free government, but in his writings he consistently applied those principles to every problem with which the government had to deal. And the principles which he applied were so fundamental that we find them useful today in the discussion of questions which have arisen since his death."

On the subject of acquiring territory by conquest, now favored by an influential portion of our countrymen, he said: "If there be one principle more deeply rooted than another in the mind of every American, it is that we should have nothing to do with conquest," and at another time he said: "Conquest is not in our principles; it is inconsistent with our government."

"On the subject of taxation he ever insisted upon its limitation to the actual needs of the government, and upon its equitable distribution. He is on record in favor of the arbitration of disputes between nations, and no one who is familiar with his writings can doubt that he would favor arbitration today of disputes between labor and capital, and his views upon the encroachment of the judiciary and the value of trial by jury make it certain that he would, if living, oppose what we know as government by injunction."

"All his arguments in favor of making the government responsive to the will of the people can be adduced in support of the movement that has for its object the election of senators by direct vote of the people. On the subject of finance he not only favored bi-metalism but he expressed his opposition to bank currency and to the control of the national treasury by the financiers."

"He lived before the investigation of the railroad and before the country had witnessed the colossal centralization of wealth, but viewing as he did every attempt to divert the profits of industry from the producers to the 'idle holders of idle capital,' we have a right to assume that he would today stand with the people for the regulation of railroads and the extermination of private monopoly."

"No one can imagine Jefferson as tolerating the impudent claim of the railroad magnates that they have a right to determine arbitrarily and without appeal the rate to be charged for the transportation of passengers or freight. What an opportunity the present contest would give him for the arraignment of human greed and for the defense of human rights."

"That Jefferson's utterances support legislation necessary for the complete regulation and control of transportation lines is certain and he expressly declares against national incorporation, a thing now desired by the great corporations. Whether his arguments could be quoted in favor of the public ownership of railroads would depend somewhat upon the extent to which competition is possible under private ownership, and experience seems to show that effective competition between railroad lines is scarcely to be expected. While I have been quick to endorse the president's effort to secure railroad rate legislation I believe that regulation will ultimately lead to public ownership, and in order to avoid the danger of centralization, I would prefer to see the trunk lines only owned by the federal government and the local lines owned by the several states."

"On the subject of private monopoly Jefferson has spoken with no uncertain sound. So detestable to him was the thought of monopoly that it was with reluctance that he consented to a patent for, while he recognized the justice of allowing a temporary monopoly of the

product as a reward for invention, he so feared the evil effects of the establishment of the principle that he insisted upon the strictest limitation. His rears have been justified, and we are beginning to understand the dangers that he so clearly foresaw.

"There are three arguments made by him which are now being used by the advocates of monopoly to defeat the application to modern problems of the principles enunciated by him. 'Legislate as little as possible and leave the rest to the energies of a free people,' said Jefferson, and the beneficiaries of monopoly now invoke this sentiment against restraining legislation. It is a mockery of Jefferson to first violate his injunction by the granting of special rights and privileges to a favored few, and then attempt to use his words in opposition to restraining legislation.

"It is true that Jefferson was opposed to legislation which would hamper the individual in the development of his powers, but no man pointed out more clearly than Jefferson that one man's rights and where the rights of another begin.

"Another Jeffersonian doctrine which is being misinterpreted today is his protest against paternalism. He favored the encouragement of individual effort and opposed the undertaking by the government of work which the individual could do better. His words have been quoted against what is described as public ownership. In applying the man's language to conditions arising after his death, it is necessary to know, not only what he said, but the reasons for what he said. Nothing is more unfair than to employ words in such a way as to defeat the reasons which lie back of the words. Jefferson's aim was to 'protect the rights of the individual and to give him the maxim of stimulus. A private monopoly, such as public ownership is intended to prevent does not enlarge the sphere of the individual or inspire him to high endeavor. The actual effect of a private monopoly is just the reverse and wherever the principle of private monopoly enters the government must operate the monopoly, or violate all of the principles taught by Jefferson."

"The third Jeffersonian doctrine that is now being misinterpreted and misapplied is his argument against long time debts. He took the position that the earth belongs in succession to each generation and that a preceding generation had no right to mortgage the earth beyond its occupancy of it. If his doctrine had been adopted it would be much easier to deal with the problems of today, but it is manifestly unfair to permit railroads and municipal corporations to mortgage the public for generations and to quote Jefferson against the issue of bonds when a city attempts to rid itself of private monopoly."

"Jefferson's love for mankind was his controlling passion, and it extended to generations unborn. As we celebrate his memory on the anniversary of his birth, we can say as those could say who lived when he did, 'We love him because he first loved us.'

Williams' theme was "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None." Williams predicted a national uprising in favor of government ownership similar to that which had elected Mayor Dunne. He suggested "public ownership and direct legislation" for a motto and advocated the abandoning of evasive platforms and elusive candidates.

Dunne spoke on "Municipal Ownership." After a lengthy discussion of the subject the mayor ended his remarks by appealing to the democratic party to incorporate the municipal ownership plank in its platform at the next national convention.

Others who spoke during the evening were J. Hamilton Lewis and Clarence S. Darrow. Lewis spoke on "A Constitution to Fight Institutions."

Conference Between Leaders of Opposing Forces Leaves Situation Unchanged—Employers Threaten to Form Teaming Company.

CHICAGO, April 13.—Mayor Dunne today again endeavored to effect peace between the contending sides in the present labor trouble in Chicago but at the end of the day, after several conferences with the labor leaders and representatives of the employers, the situation is unchanged. Mayor Dunne tonight, however, is more hopeful of peace as a result of his efforts, and the peace negotiations will be continued tomorrow.

Montgomery, Ward & Co. have continued to make deliveries with non-union teamsters. The service was interrupted today, however, by the strikers and their sympathizers, who blocked the streets, making it almost impossible for the caravans to pass through the streets. In several instances the crowds were demonstrative and it was necessary for the police to use their clubs and several disturbers were hurt in the clashes with the bluecoats.

Should the efforts of Mayor Dunne fail, it is stated tonight that the employers will form a comprehensive teaming company in order to carry on the business should the strike spread.

SULTAN REJECTS REFORMS.
He Insists That They Must First Be Subjected to Signatories of Convention.

LONDON, April 13.—The Telegraph's correspondent at Tangier reports that the sultan of Morocco has definitely rejected the French reforms, declaring that they must be referred to the signatories of the Madrid convention.

FEDERAL JURY INDICTS FOUR

MEN ARE EMPLOYED BY MEMBER OF BEEF TRUST.

OBSTRUCT AND IMPEDE SHERIFF.

Charged With Having Interfered With Deputy in Service of Subpoena.

Allegations Declare Clerk Wanted as Witness by Jury Was Assisted and Urged to Go to Canada to Escape Service of Writ on Him.

CHICAGO, April 13.—Four men, three of whom are employees of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company and the other an attorney for that corporation, were named in an indictment returned last afternoon by the grand jury, investigating the beef trust. It is charged that the four men obstructed and impeded Deputy Marshal Bach in his effort to serve a subpoena upon Edwin R. Fish, a clerk employed by the company, who recently returned from Canada.

The men indicted are: Joseph Weisbach, attorney for Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company; B. S. Cusey, traffic manager for the company, and Leo S. Joseph, employed in the provision department of the concern.

The indictment alleges that a subpoena was issued for Fish on March 31, and was given to Hach for service; that the four men assisted Fish to go to Canada. Weisbach, for several years assistant to Governor Deneen when the latter was state's attorney at Chicago, declares it was at his instance that Fish returned from Canada and agreed to go before the grand jury. The men were taken into custody shortly after the return of the indictments and were released on bonds of \$1,000 in each case.

SHE RAISES SICK

MOTHER OF CALIFORNIA CONGRESSMAN CLAIMS TO POSSESS DIVINE POWER.

Founder of True Life Church Says She Is Able to Heal the Afflicted and Raise Dead to Life Through God-Given Attributes.

SAN JOSE, Cal., April 11.—Mrs. Hayes Chenoweth, pastor and founder of the True Life church in this city, and head of the state famous Hayes family stilled her congregation yesterday by declaring herself possessed of all the divine attributes of the Savior of Mankind in working miracles and raising the dying. She said that when Christ fought the Satan of his flesh until he triumphed, he was filled with the power of God and was able to do God's will.

"I had a glimpse of this, and determined to pray until I should come into that state," she went on. "When I got to that state of growth, the power of God came upon me, and soon after that the works that are told of him in the Bible were done through me as easily as I could turn my hand over. I could touch the person that the doctors said was dying and make him open his eyes and begin to breathe, and in a few days he would be up and around the house. 'Many, many such things have been done through me, not because I was born any better, not because I was possessed of any more of the godly life than the heathen, perhaps, but because I made more use of it. I did not depend upon myself.'"

Mrs. Hayes is the mother of J. O. Hayes and Congressman E. A. Hayes, millionaire owners of the San Jose Morning Mercury and Evening Herald. Her remarkable declaration has caused a great wondering among San Jose people.

Isching pills! Never mind if physicians have failed to cure you. Try Doan's Ointment. No failure there, 50 cents at any drug store.

NO PEACE TALK

EMPEROR SAID TO HAVE DECLINED TO DISCUSS PEACE WITH NEW AMBASSADOR.

Rumored That Von Meyer Had Confidential Communication for Czar From Roosevelt Upon Matter of Cessation of Hostilities.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 12.—Ambassador Meyer this afternoon presented his letters of credence to Emperor Nicholas at the Tsarsko Selo.

In diplomatic circles much interest is manifested at the first interview with the emperor and the new American ambassador, owing to the widespread belief that President Roosevelt has already allowed the information to be conveyed to both belligerents that he stands ready, upon mutual request, to undertake the promotion of peace. It is supposed that Meyer this afternoon, delivered a confidential communication to the emperor from President Roosevelt, but so far as can be ascertained the emperor did not discuss the question of peace with the new ambassador. Meyer's meeting followed the traditional old world pomp and ceremony of the court of the Romanoffs. He was received literally in "great and solemn state."