

MAY CHANGE THE DAY

PEOPLE WANT NEW INAUGURATION DATE.

Joint Resolution Will Be Introduced in Congress—Sentiment in Favor of Abandoning March 4 Is Growing—Life Saving the Motive.

Washington correspondence:

IMMEDIATELY after the assembling of the Fifty-ninth Congress a joint resolution will be introduced in House and Senate providing for the submission to the people of an amendment to the Constitution which will fix a later day than March 4 for the inauguration of the President of the United States. Inauguration day almost invariably is cold or stormy, or both, and the list of deaths due to colds contracted on that day is nothing short of appalling. As a rule the public hears only of the deaths of prominent men, but the records show that many people in the humber walks die as the result of exposure March 4.

There is a national movement for the change in the day when the President takes office. It has been gathering momentum for months, and Nov. 8 a committee of prominent men will meet in Washington to give the movement life and prepare the form of the joint resolution on the matter to be submitted to Congress at the opening of the session.

The chairman of the committee is



Chorus of Spectators—"I wonder what he's going to say about us?"—Chicago Tribune.

Henry B. F. McFarland of the District of Columbia, and there are fifteen other members who make their homes in Washington, including former Secretary of State John W. Foster, Admiral Dewey and Justice Harlan. The governors of thirty-nine States also have membership in the committee.

Preservation of health and life is virtually the only reason assigned for the proposed change. President Roosevelt was inducted into office on one of the fairest days ever granted for the ceremony, but the deaths of Senator Hoke Smith, Senator Don Aspiroz, ambassador from Mexico, and Judge Weldon of the Court of Claims were traced directly to exposure during the outdoor ceremonies on that day.

The almost inseparable connection between the inauguration and the close of Congress creates the most perplexing obstacle to the proposed change in the date of the ceremony. It is said by some persons claiming authority that the two events need not necessarily be simultaneous. Others say that the date of the ending of a Congress must be changed to coincide with any new inauguration date which may be set.

There is a divergence of opinion about the matter of the new date to be selected if one is to be fixed by legislation. The last day of April is favored by some members of the committee, while others wish it to be the last Thursday in April, so that inauguration day never will fall on Sunday. April is a showery month in Washington and the members of the committee who wish fair weather to be assured desire that the date be set forward well into the month of May.

Nearly every governor in the country has written a letter to Committee Chairman McFarland expressing sympathy with the movement for a change.

Interesting News Items.

One man was shot and a riot narrowly averted during a meeting of the Progressive Marble Polishers' Union in New York.

The decree of the government closing the offices of the French cable company in Venezuela has been ignored by the company.

The American ship Mary L. Cushing has returned to Honolulu in distress after leaving Eleale, on the island of Kauai, for San Francisco, in a leaking condition.

HUNGARIANS ASSAIL KING.

Wrath of Nation Inflamed by Speeches Against Ruler.

Special dispatches from Buda-Pesth indicate that the excitement consequent on the strained relations between the crown and the united opposition in the Hungarian diet is increasing and that, while the leaders of the coalition parties are counseling the people to refrain from violating the law, inflammatory speeches are being made by prominent persons in various sections of the country and that, probably for the first time, the personal popularity of the king-emperor is being assailed.

At the meeting of the executive committee of the coalition parties at Buda-Pesth, according to the dispatches, several sharp speeches were made and the conviction was expressed that a peaceable settlement was impossible, though there was no reference to other than a legal fight over the differences between the two parts of the empire.

It is stated that the coalition leaders proposed to Count Caraky, at the conference in Vienna Sunday, a compromise of the difficulties arising from the question of language to be used in the army in Hungary by the introduction of Hungarian words of command for sixteen hussar regiments only. It is understood that this proposition was carried to his majesty, whose failure to reply indicates that his ultimatum is unchangeable.

Even should the present acute crisis in Austria-Hungary be tided over the situation in the dual monarchy promises to be such as to give the world serious concern for some time to come. It seems improbable that the Hungarians can be induced to recede from the demands they have made for changes in the administration of their kingdom. On the other hand, Emperor Franz Josef's action in administering a rebuff to the Hungarian parliamentary leaders who called upon him Sunday shows little promise of any yielding on the Austrian side.

The present clash is the outgrowth of a movement which has been steadily gaining headway in Hungary and which, to summarize its salient features broadly, is an effort toward a larger measure of independent national life. The integ-

NO DOUBT OF HIS SINCERITY THIS TIME.



—Chicago Record-Herald.

AGENTS GROW RICH.

Secrets as to How New York Company Enriches Employes.

That nearly all of the first year premiums on new business brought to the New York Life Insurance Company go back to the pockets of the agents was shown during the session of the Armstrong investigating committee in New York Friday. In one year, according to the testimony, the total direct and indirect cost of the new insurance was a little less than \$13,000,000, and the first year premiums on the same new insurance amounted to a little over \$13,000,000. Theoretically an insurance company must not pay over 50 per cent of the first premiums.

This and many other secrets of the orders of life insurance were laid bare when Inquisitor Hughes turned his investigation to the "Nylie," the organization of the company's agents and agency directors, which, it was revealed, was designed to give away money to New York Life employes.

For a time Mr. Hughes switched to the Equitable and its affairs, reading a letter which he had just received from Grover Cleveland, who told what had been done by the Ryan trustees toward mutualizing the society. Mr. Cleveland declared he and his associates were well satisfied with the progress of their work, although realizing the great difficulties that were before them.

Regarding the Nylie, Mr. Hughes first discovered that it is divided into two branches and that its sole purpose is to furnish bonuses for employes. The Nylie for agents provides them with money in excess of their earnings as solicitors and writers of insurance. The Nylie for agency directors does practically the same service for salaried agents. This interesting institution is peculiar to the New York Life and takes its name from the initials of the words making up the charter name.

The Nylie has various degrees, like other orders. The degrees run from freshman Nylie, through first, second and third degree Nylies to senior Nylies. There are only three senior Nylies in the service of the New York Life. There are 409 freshman Nylies and 504 Nylies of the first, second and third degrees, making a total of 916 Nylies of the main body.

In addition to the Nylies there are about 5,000 ordinary agents working on commissions and getting no profit out of the Nylie. Only the active commission agent who writes as much as \$50,000 a year can be a Nylie. Up to a short time ago it required only \$25,000 insurance work to make a man a Nylie.

The association is a mighty thing for certain agents. A senior Nylie is a man who does not have to work at all. All he has to do is to draw enormous commissions every month on the insurance he has written in the past. Vice President Buckner said a man would have an independent income after being a Nylie for twenty years.

A senior Nylie gets a commission of \$1 a month for every \$1,000 of insurance he has written that is still in force. Up to a short time ago he got \$1.50 a month per \$1,000. Then, if he had \$1,000,000 insurance in force, he was paid \$1,500 a month without working. The other degrees of the Nylie do not give such great advantages. A freshman Nylie gets only 25 cents per month per \$1,000 until he has worked every five years. A senior Nylie with \$4,000,000 insurance in force would draw under the old plan \$6,000 a month and continue to draw this amount until his death.

Brief News Items.

The American Zinc and Chemical Company's plant at Utah Junction, Colo., was destroyed by fire. Loss \$75,000.

Fire in the tobacco district in Danville, Va., destroyed three buildings containing a loss which will exceed \$100,000.

Mack Murray killed Mrs. Mary Orris, who was in company with a rival suitor, at New Kensington, Pa. A razor was used.

The British steamer Chatham, from London for Yokohama, caught fire in the Suez canal and for a time all canal traffic was blocked.

The Thomas W. Lawson property in Back Bay, excepting one house, was sold for unpaid taxes, the Boston broker keeping his word not to spoil the auction.

President Paul Morton at the meeting of the agents of the Equitable Life at Manhattan Beach declared he wanted life insurance removed as far as possible from the field of politics.

E. B. Ewing of St. Louis, who claimed to be a brother-in-law of Senator Cockrell, committed suicide at Butte, Mont., when threatened with prosecution for passing a worthless check.

CUBA IN A TURMOIL.

Political Hatred Threatens to Plunge Island into Bitter Strife.

Cuba was plunged almost into a state of terrorism on the eve of the struggle for the election of a president. Six persons, including a congressman, are known to have been killed. The list of wounded is long. Bombs were found stored in several places, and pistol fights occurred in a number of cities and towns. An attempt was made to assassinate Gen. Jose Miguel Gomez, liberal candidate for the presidency.

Thousands of adherents of the two political parties, moderates and liberals, armed with guns and revolvers, gathered in the larger cities. Train loads of rural guards were dispatched to points where the turmoil was greatest, in an attempt to restore peace. An extra session of the House of Representatives was held, at which the disturbances were discussed. Extra editions of the liberal papers were issued, placing the blame for the prevailing conditions upon the government.

The Mayor of Havana issued a proclamation forbidding the carrying of arms or weapons of any kind with or without licenses in the vicinity of the polling places during the election of members of the election board. An official dispatch says that the Mayor of Cienfuegos issued a similar proclamation and has also prohibited the sale of alcoholic liquors.

Official dispatches received from Cienfuegos announced the killing of Congressman Enrique Villuendas, leader of the liberal party and the most able orator in the lower house, and the chief of police of Cienfuegos, during a conflict between the two political parties. Private advices give the number of persons killed as six, with twenty-five wounded. Two policemen are said to be among the dead.

Government advices say the police had information that within the hotel in which Villuendas resided a quantity of arms had been deposited, and they went to the hotel to investigate the matter. As the police ascended the stairs they were met by a party of liberals, who fired on them, killing Chief of Police Illanec. The police returned the fire, killing Villuendas and wounding several others.

A search of the hotel revealed two dynamite bombs in the room occupied by Villuendas.

JAPS STIRRED ANEW.

Fresh Wave of Indignation Sweeps Over the Kingdom.

A fresh wave of indignation is sweeping over Japan at the announcement that, in spite of Premier Katsura's assurance to the contrary, there does exist in the peace treaty with Russia an article by which Japan undertakes not to fortify Soya strait. The populace is aroused to a high state of indignation.

The agreement not to fortify Soya strait is deemed among the influential classes to be the greatest humiliation Japan has ever suffered. The restriction thus placed on her territorial liberty is looked upon as being an unbearable indignity and as constituting the blackest record in the history of a country which has never experienced defeat at the hands of other nations.

The number of direct memorials to the throne from different associations and individuals, condemning the peace treaty and asking that it be not ratified, exceeds forty, among which is an address signed by six professors of the imperial university, one of whom was recently placed on the retired list owing to his strongly worded anti-peace thesis.

This memorial strongly urges the necessity of refusing to ratify the peace treaty and condemns it as entirely annulling the purpose of the war as set forth in the declaration of hostilities. It also is stated that indisputable reasons exist for refusing to ratify the treaty, which is deemed to be pregnant with elements of humiliation and future danger to the national interests.

Theodore H. Goodman, general passenger and ticket agent of the Southern Pacific company's western system, has asked to be retired and his request will be complied with Sept. 30. Mr. Goodman has been associated with the company for thirty-seven years. He is in ill health.

Lieut. Guy Forget has summoned Walter Scott, liberal leader, to form the first government of the new province of Saskatchewan, Canada. Scott will be premier. J. W. Lamont, attorney general, and J. A. Calder, minister of education.

The Roadmasters and Maintenance of Ways Association, in session at Niagara Falls, N. Y., elected C. Buhner of Toledo, Ohio, president and W. Emery of Chicago one of the vice presidents, and selected Chicago as the next meeting place.

TAFT PARTY IS HOME.

FILIPINOS DECLARED UNFIT FOR INDEPENDENCE.

Secretary of War Says People Will Not Be Able to Govern Themselves for a Generation—Manila Now a Thoroughly Modern City.

Secretary of War William H. Taft and more than fifty members of the party which accompanied him on the trip to the Orient arrived at San Francisco Wednesday on the steamship Korea, full of the impressions gained in visiting the Philippines, Japan and China.

The voyage of the Korea was notable in that the trans-Pacific record was broken by four hours. The time from Yokohama was ten days and eleven hours, an average speed of eighteen knots for the entire trip. The steamer Empress of Japan has made the run from Yokohama to Victoria in ten days and ten hours, but the distance between these points is 264 miles less than that covered by the Korea. Shortly after he landed Secretary Taft gave an extended account of the things they had seen, and his conclusions as given may be summarized as follows:

Great improvements have been made in the Philippines under American rule, although the political situation is not as good as it should be. This is largely due to the depression in agriculture, following losses of cattle, drought, locusts and cholera, as well as causes which probably will continue for several years. Discontent among the natives has ensued, vented in uprisings, which have been suppressed. The disputes over church lands are to be settled in a short time, and strides have been made in public works. As a whole, decided steps forward have been taken in the last two years.

Independence Far Away.

"The political situation in some respects was not as good as it ought to be. Some of the younger men of education have been advocating immediate independence. It therefore becomes necessary to state with considerable emphasis the policy of the administration on this subject, and to say that in the opinion of the administration there was no possible hope for independence short of a generation, because the people could not be fitted for self-government in that time; indeed, it will probably take a much longer period."

The longest against American goods in China will fade out, because Chinese merchants are forced to patronize American firms to supply the demand in Manchuria. The merchants are losing money now, and their influence will be in the interest of a settlement of the quarrel over American immigration laws.

While many of the people of Japan are disappointed as to the terms of peace, the sober majority is glad that the war is over and grateful to President Roosevelt for his part in bringing peace. There is no fear that the friendship of the Japanese for America will be affected.

Secretary Taft's story confirmed the cabled dispatches from the various points visited, which had told of the enthusiastic reception the Americans had received. Of the celebration in Tokio he said:

"For five days we were the guests of the government and nothing could have exceeded the kindness and enthusiastic manifestations of the people which were shown us. It was chiefly due to the presence of the daughter of the President, to whom the people wished to show their gratitude for his efforts for peace."

Of the Japanese peace riots Secretary Taft said: "Upon going to the seat of the disturbances we found them to be greatly exaggerated, and that their purpose had been confined to the expression of hostility toward the ministers and police. Many of the people in Japan are disappointed at the terms of peace, but the great sober majority of that people, I am sure are deeply grateful that peace has come, and grateful to President Roosevelt for his assistance in bringing it about. There is not, in my judgment, the slightest fear that the people of Japan will not continue to be as friendly to America and Americans as our reception in July showed that they were then."

"All the days in Manila were spent by the Congressmen in investigating agricultural conditions with a view to the possible effect of a possible change in tariff on the Philippine production of tobacco and sugar. An opportunity was also given to those Filipinos strongly in favor of immediate independence to present their views. All this was reported and will be circulated, doubtless, in a congressional document."

Manila, according to Mr. Taft, is now a thoroughly modern city.

Foreign News Notes.

In the last year the German Emperor, with his own hand, wrote 7,000 letters, telegrams and orders.

The sonnets of King Oscar of Sweden have been translated into most of the languages of Europe.

Sir Henry Irving has intimated that he will devote his time to the writing of his autobiography as soon as he retires from the stage.

Frederick Greulich, a Berlin miller, is spending three months in jail for saying that "All is not Solomonian wisdom that drops from the Emperor's lips."

The late Hamed-ben-Mohammed, or "Tippu Tib," used to surprise Livingstone, Stanley, Cameron and other explorers by his exhibitions of Arabic courtesies in the midst of the hostile African wilds.

The prince regent of Bavaria was duped by a Munich painter, who induced him to sit, saying the portrait was wanted by the Prussian navy department for the battleship Muenchen. The picture was so poor that thirty-one fellow artists petitioned that it be not forwarded. The picture had not been ordered.



Governor John H. Mickey of Nebraska, who has returned all his railroad passes, saying that in the future he will pay for his transportation.



he has returned all his railroad passes, saying that in the future he will pay for his transportation. He has been prominently identified with the Republican party in his State for the last twenty-five years. He served through the last two years of the Civil war as a private in the Eighty Iowa cavalry, and in 1867 moved to Nebraska. He helped to lay out the town of Osceola, and was treasurer of Polk county for ten years. In 1880 he was elected to the state legislature, and was an active supporter of the bill for the regulation of the liquor traffic. Since 1895 he has been president of the trustees of the Nebraska Wesleyan university.

Mayor Patrick A. Collins of Boston, who died suddenly at Hot Springs, Va., had a remarkable career. During the sixty-one years of his eventful existence Mayor Collins crowded more into life than the majority of public men. In turn he was an office boy in Boston, a farmer's boy in the West, a coal miner, also engineer in Ohio, law student, legislator, judge, advocate general on the governor's staff, congressman, chairman of the city and State committees, delegate to State and national conventions, chairman of the same, a political leader of national prominence, leading land leaguer, consul general to London, a director in banking institutions, and lastly mayor of Boston.



John A. McCall has been president since 1892 of the New York Life Insurance Company, which is being investigated by the joint legislative committee. He was born at Albany in 1818 and began life as a clerk in the state currency reporting house. After serving a few years in this position he entered the service of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, but in 1869 he became a clerk in the State insurance department. After a few years he was made deputy superintendent, and from 1876 until 1883 he was superintendent of insurance of the State of New York. Mr. McCall is a member of the American Social Science Association.

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Hailed as the luckiest young man in the United States, Ray Daniels, aged 23, of Provo, Utah, was announced as the winner of the first choice in the government's land drawing for the Uinta reservation. This means that Daniels has come into a fortune of anywhere from \$50,000 to \$100,000, for such is estimated the value of the first pick of the homesteads in the reservation. It means that he will have the first selection of 160 acres from the over 1,000,000 of acres in the reservation, and the thousands of others who won entries must wait until he has selected his land. It is said he has been offered fabulous prices for his claim as soon as he can legally transfer it. The claim will cost him only \$125 an acre and \$16 entry fee.



Corporal James L. Tanner, elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, has been prominent in public life since the Civil War. He was a gallant soldier and lost both legs by injuries received on the battlefield. He has long been the veterans' ideal of a true comrade, having aided them in securing pensions and much legislation of a beneficial character. The new commander is an eloquent speaker and is regarded as being well fitted for the position he is called upon to fill.



John Muir, discoverer of the Alaskan glacier that bears his name, is ill in Arizona. He has international reputation as a naturalist and geologist.

Dr. Eugene Oswald, the secretary of the Goethe Society, has written a book on the legend of Helen as treated by Goethe, Homer and others.

The late C. J. Hamlin of Buffalo, N. Y., the veteran trotting horseman, left an estate of \$1,543,000, mostly in gilt-edged bonds, to his wife and three sons.