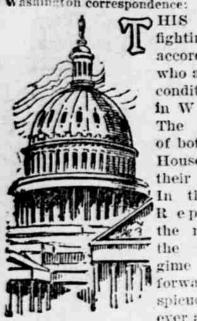
LOWER BRANCH TIRED OF SEN ATE DOMINATION.

Will Imbibe the Spirit of Speaker Cannon, Tawney and Hepburn, Leaders Who Are Old in Membership but New in Influence.

Washington correspondence:



MP HIS is to be a fighting Congress, according to those who are watching conditions closely in Washington. The strong men of both Senate and House will have their hands full. In the House of R epresentatives the new men of the Cannon regime are coming forward more conspicuously than

ever and will have an important part in the fighting. They will divide honors with the older leaders, who, because of their long tenure in high places, are sometimes disrespectfully called the "dowagers" of the House. In this class are such men as Grosvenor, Payne. Bingham. Dalzell, Hitt and several others. They will be leading spirits in the present House, but not so much the whole show as in several previous sessions. "Col. Pete" Hepburn.

Most prominent of the men whom Speaker Cannon brings forward is W. P. Hepburn, of Iowa, usually called "Col. Pete." He has had an interesting career, for he is not a young man nor even a new man in Congress, being new only in commanding influence. On two subjects Hepburn is the strongest anti in the House. He is against civil service and against river and harbor appropriations. Perhaps his views on the former are based on observation made during his service as solicitor of the treasury, in the Harrison administration. His con-



SPEAKER CANNON.

demnation of river and harbor appropriations does not burt him in the estimation of his constituents, because there is no navigation in his district.

Hepburn was born at Wellsville, Ohio, in 1833, and was taken to Iowa, then a territory, in 1841. He was educated in the public schools of the territory and in a printing office. Then he studied law. He was admitted to practice in 1854. He served as captain, major and lieutenant colonel in the Second Iowa Cavalry during the this is the tenth Congress of which he has been a member. For two or three years he did not speak to Mr. Cannon. and it is perhaps true that there is still no love lost between them. In spite of this, each respects the ability and position of the other. There is not another such fighter in either house of the Congress as Colonel Petc. He has a command of irony and sareasm and can use it so bitterly and effectively joined with ridicule that many a brave floor fighter quails before him. Mr. Cannon deliberated when he became speaker of the House. For months he and Colonel Hepburn had not been friends. He made up his mind that it was better to have such a man with him than against him, and so he consented to a reconciliation, which was was eagerly arranged by mutual friends. Hepburn is chairman of the Committee on Interstate Commerce, and in that position will have charge of the administration railroad rate regulation legislation. He will mix up in every other fight of importance. This is inevitable—partly because he is naturally a fighter and partly because he



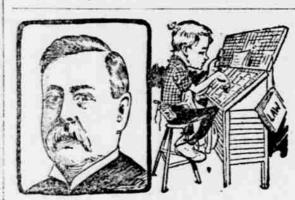
A BLACKSMITH STATESMAN.

thas had so wide and broad legislative experience, and has such backing of good judgment and common sense that he will be drafted whenever there is to be anything of importance doing.

A Blacksmith Statesman. "The Blacksmith Statesman" would not be an inappropriate title for James A. Tawney, of Minnesota, who is to be a conspicuous House leader. He is chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, which is the position | the courtiers of Buckingham Palace.

formerly held by Speaker Cannon and also by W. S. Holman, of Indiana, and the holder of which is generally called "the watchdog of the treasury." He is intimately acquainted with all the members of the House, for he has been for years the party "whip" and has also had charge of the speakers in Congressional campaigns. He is a Pennsylvanian by birth, 50 years old, and served a long apprenticeship in his father's blacksmith shop. Later he followed the machinist's trade for many years, going to Winona, Minn., when he was 22 and following his occupation there of blacksmith and machinist. Seeing in the new country opportunities for lawyers he studied Blackstone after pounding all day on iron and steel and at the age of 27 was admitted to the bar. He took a course later in the law school of Wisconsin University. In 1890 he was elected State Senator in Minnesota, two years later was sent to Congress

and has been there ever since. The fights which the House will carry on against the Senate will be more bitter and will undoubtedly win more of victory than has been the case in the past. This is due to the attitude of



WAS A PRINTER'S DEVIL.

Speaker Cannon. He won out against the Senate last session in the matter of Statehood legislation. He also won out in a number of other particulars which, because of the graceful acquiescence of the Senate, did not attract the same amount of attention. Mr. Cannon is the sworn enemy of the Senate. He has made that clear. Just before he was elected Speaker of the House he took the floor one day and delivered a denunciation of the Senate methods and the manner in which the House had repeatedly given up to the Senate that attracted national and even international attention. He plainly threw down the gauntlet. He said in effect that the House had always given down to Senate pressure and that he was tired of the method that prevailed of the House being the body that always had to yield. For one he was up in arms against the system and hoped to see it end. So outspoken and plain was Mr. Cannon that members of the Senate, including Hale, Spooner and Allison, felt called upon to reply to what Mr. Cannon said.

It is a popular and well-founded belief that the Senate really shapes out and finishes and completes the legislation of the Congress and makes it tight and so it will hold water and resist the strain put upon it by the courts.

BACKED BY MILLIONS.

The Lobby Against Arizona Statehood Is Very Powerful.

Lobbies are thick in the corridors of the big, white national state house these days. There is the railroad lobby, well and persistently maintained. But the most strenuous and dangerous, as well as the most picturesque lobby of all, is the mine owners' lobby from Arizona, fighting statehood for that territory. It is picturesque because of the bold methods its employs, and because it has at least two United States Senators among its backers. It is dangerous because of the possibility that grave scandals may result from its operations. It is a lobby with hundreds of millions of dollars back of it. The agents and manipulators of its schemes are too smart to offer outright bribes. But they have mining stock Civil War. He is 72 years old, and for sale-stock which is sure to earn a big profit-stock that will "pay big to all who get in on the ground floor. And just now we are letting a little of it out to our friends.'

It seems rather strange that the rich mine owners of Arizona should be fighting statehood, either single or joint, but the reason for it is not far to seek. They own the territory now. They run it. They are lords of the estate. Naturally they do not want to run any risks by a change to statehood. These mining corporations have had things their own way all along the line, but in no particular so emphatically as in the assessed valuation of their property upon which they

are called to pay taxes. These powerful corporations do not want statehood. They can operate more independently and profitably under a territorial form of government, and they stand ready to devote a big share of their millions to the work of preventing the passage of a bill giving Arizona either single statehood or joint statehood with New Mexico.

WILL SEE MORE OF THE WORLD.

Roosevelt Will Continue Her

Travels After Marriage. It is understood to be the intention of President and Mrs. Roosevelt to invite to the wedding of their daughter to Representative Longworth only a limited umber of family and personal friends, probably a few hundred in all. The party will include the members of the cabinet and their wives and perhaps a limited number from the diplomatic orps. Mr. and Mrs. Longworth will live for a few months in the house now occupied by the former, which stands only two blocks from the White House. In May or June Mr. and Mrs. Longworth plan to take a trip to Europe, where it is expected the daughter of the American President will be presented at the English court and where it is certain many honors will he heaped upon her, not only in London, but in Paris, where

Mr. Longworth has family connections. Mrs. Longworth that is to be has inherited her father's fondness for travel and entertainment. With the contem- Louisville was destroyed by fire. Loss considered dangerous individuals. Over plated European trip the President's \$110,000, insurance about \$90,000. daughter will have been pretty nearly around the world and received the homage of every nation and degree of mankind, from the savages of Zamboango to

RUSS GORE FLOWS

Terrific Battles Are Fought in Moscow.

CIVIL WAR IS FEARED

Revolutionists Mowed Down by Drunken Cossacks.

Combat Between "Red" Army and Czar's Forces Rages for Three Days-Rebel Troops are Gather-Will Soon March on Soldiers and End Czardom-Disturbances in Other Parts of Empire.

After three days of riot and slaughter in the streets of Moscow the spirit of revolution is blazing out in other parts of Russia. At Odessa, Kieff and elsewhere the strike is on, and a call for an armed rebellion has gone out.

were driven from their intrenchments by the Cossacks and dragoons, only to fall back on new barricades, scattering into new thoroughfares and extending the zone of battle. Five thousand persons were killed and 14,000 woundtionists and Cossacks. Leaders of the

the machine guns. They were trained on the crowds, and innocent women to 80 cents a day were glad to receive and children who were fleeing for their lives fell beneath the hail of bullets.

Thousands are reported killed or wounded. In one instance the machine pieces stationed at the Monastery of Passion were trained on persons who were seeking escape from the pursuing Cossacks. Hundreds are reported to have fallen, and the hospitals are filled with the dying and injured.

The strikers in Moscow appear to have become disorganized, and their attacks were often turned into unruly routs. Thousands were driven outside the walls and the fighting caused terror in the suburbs. Once a mob of revolutionaries swirling around a street corner surrounded a small squad of Cossacks. The soldiers used their knouts and knives, but were dragged from their horses and trampled under foot. Twenty Cossacks were killed.

The revolutionary leaders are still untamed, although on the whole the skirmishes went against them. The constitutionalists assert that the strikers have lost the day, while the government officials point to the fact that although the strikers have sought to capture the railroads, trains are still running between St. Petersburg, Moscow and Eydtkuhnen, and the tramways and electric lights are still in month of October is smaller than it has operation.

In Moscow the military seems to have triumphed, but out in the provinces the danger is said to be grave and outbreaks are looked for at Odessa and other points that will be even more sanguinary than the bloody street conflicts in Moscow.

THE WHITE HOUSE CHRISTMAS. How the President and His Family Spent the Holiday.

The custom of distributing turkeys among the clerical force of the White House, which was inaugurated by the McKinleys, has been followed by the Roosevelts. Eighty-seven fine, fat birds were this year required to go around, each one bearing a card on which is infrom the President." Though, as a rule, they do not have a tree, the Roosevelts of Christmas and the day is given up tion say that the new idea is impracentirely to festivities. The four younger tical and will not succeed. children hang up their stockings, as a matter of course. On the morning of Christmas day, after breakfast, Mr. Roosevelt leads the way to the library. which he calls the "study," where the gifts are laid out on tables. He and comes effective in the 30 plants of the his wife distribute them and a general romp usually follows. In the afternoon, the children go to two or three tree parties, one of which is at the house of granted a similar advance. It is esti-Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, the Presi- | mated that the advance will give the dent's lifelong chum, while another is at the residence of Mr. Roosevelt's elder aggregate of about \$1,000,000 more each sister, Mrs. Cowles. Every Christmas thousands of gifts

from total strangers reach the White ticipation of the coming struggle with House. They are not wanted and people the book and job printing houses, the Inwould do much better not to send them, ternational Typographical Union heads a When of considerable value they are re- circular thus: "We propose to sell to turned to the denors, otherwise they the employer eight hours out of twentyare accepted politely, with a note of four, and we will do as we please with acknowledgment. Not one out of a hun- the remaining sixteen." A peculiar feadred of them is seen by the President ture of the strike at New York will be and in former administrations they were the tying up of the National Civic Fedcommonly consigned to the attic. where eration Review, organ of the Civic Fedat the time of the recent reconstruction eration, which is printed in one of the of the mansion, an immense quantity of houses pledged to oppose the eight-hour old junk thus accumulated was found.

Sparks from the Wires.

Reclamation projects proposed and un der way by the government provide for the reclaiming of 1,303,600 acres of arid ignd at a cost of \$37,028,571.

The wholesale grocery house of the C. W. Adams & Sons Company in

Dr. Maurice Fishberg of New York. a special immigration inspector, declares that immigrants are "doctored up" temporarily in Europe, in order to enable them to enter America.



Labor Oppressed Years Ago. All the writers on the early labor movement agree that the working people in the early history of the nation had a hard row to hoe. Here is what one writer says:

"The length of a working day in 1825 varied from twelve to fifteen hours. The New England mills generally ran thirteen hours a day the year round. The regulations of the factories were cruel and oppressive to a degree. Operatives were taxed by the company for the support of religion. Habitual absence from church was punished ing and Leaders Assert Army by the Lowell Manufacturing Company with dismissal from employment and in other respects the life of the employes outside the factories was regulated as well as their life within them. Windows were nailed down and the operatives deprived of fresh air. A case of rebellion on the part of 1,000 women on account of tyrannical and oppressive treatment is recorded.

"Women and children were scourged by the use of a cowhide, and an instance is recorded of an 11-year-old boy whose leg was broken by a billet In Moscow the fighting continued of wood. In Mendon a boy of 12 without interruption. The strikers drowned himself in a pond to escape factory labor. Wages in the mills were small, adults earning between 65 cents and 71 cents a day.

"John Mitchell in his Organized Labor says: 'From 1825 to 1829 the earnings of the American workingmen were ed in fights in Moscow between revolu- higher than ever before in the American history. The unskilled workmen, Russian revolutionists assert armed such as sawyers and hodearriers, reforces are being assembled to fight ceived about 75 cents a day for twelve the soldiers and that civil war between | hours' work where they previously reorganized bodies of troops will begin ceived 50 cents from sunup to sundown. During the winter, however, Frightful execution was done with wages were much lower. Men who could earn in summer from 621/2 cents a smaller sum in winter.'

"According to J. B. McMaster, the remuneration of women was, as it is to-day, lower than that of men and their opportunities for employment incomparably less. Women might bind shoes, sew rags, fold and stitch books, become spoolers or make coarse shirts and duck pantaloons at 8 or 10 cents apiece. The making of shirts was sought after because these garments could be made in the lodgings of the seamstress, who was commonly the mother of a little family and often a widow. Yet the most expert could not finish more than nine shirts a week, for which she might receive 72 or 90 cents. Fifty cents a week seems yo have been about the average earnings

at shirtmaking. "It was about 1825, when the conditions of the American workman had already begun to improve, that considerable unrest appeared among the laboring classes, and from this time to the outbreak of the civil war there was a gradual evolution toward a higher standard of life and labor."

Industrial Notes.

According to a report issued by the American Federation of Labor, the percentage of workmen unemployed in the ever been since records were kept. Of 1.885 unions, with an aggregate membership of 154,118, making returns, there were nine-tenths of one per cent without

The Louisiana Supreme Court has decided that a labor union has no right to control the acts of its members when performing public duties. The case was that of the Plumbers' Union, which had ordered its members on the board to vote for a certain candidate for inspector. The men refused and were expelled from the union, and the court now or ders them reinstated.

The Industrial Workers of the World have about 50 members in Chicago, according to J. J. Keppler, business agent of the Machinists' Union, but he says "they make enough noise for 5,000." scribed the words, "A Merry Christmas The organization was formed last July, and attempts to unite all the workers under one union. It operates in direct inherit from their Dutch ancestors a opposition to the American Federation veneration for the spirit and sentiment of Labor, and officials of that organiza-

Beginning on Monday, Jan. 1, 20,000 hands employed by the American Woolen Company of Boston had their wages advanced 10 per cent. The increase becorporation, which are located in several States, and several woolen mills in the East not owned by the company have American Woolen Company's hands an year than they have been receiving.

As its final word to the public in anday with nine hours' pay.

During the last two years Argentina, South America, has had more than her share of labor troubles. Strike has succeeded strike, and to such a pass has the labor question arrived that Congress sanctioned a residential law by which the government was authorized to expelfrom the country all foreigners who were 200 persons have been sent out of the country under this law. The average workingman has gained in one way considerably from the strikes, as the eighthour working day is general throughout the country and wages are much higher REPUBLIC'S CHIEF ROUTED.

resident Morales of Santo Domingo Put to Flight by Rebels. President Morales has fled from Santo Domingo's capital. The cabinet sent troops after him. These forces pursuing Morales,

encountered him

with sixty men

near San Cristobal

and exchanged

shots. There are

rumors that Mo-

rales was wound-

ed. Many believe



that Morales will cross over the PRES. MORALES.

mountain passes and join Rodriguez at Monte Cristi. When news reached Washington that a revolution had broken out in Santo Domingo, that President Morales had fied his capital; that two factions were fighting and that no one had any idea that any sort of government existed on the island, there was a manifest disposition of the administration here to wash its hands of the whole matter. It is admitted that if Morales is driven out and if the island is to be disturbed by a long revolution, the schemes of President Roosevelt to continue the modus vivendi and collect the customs must fall.

This government apparently has abandoned Morales to his fate. The intention of the President seems to be only to take such steps as will protect the lives of the American receivers, clerks, collectors and others who have been loaned to Morales and commissioned by him.

President Carlos F. Morales, of Santo Domingo, who fled from his capital and is a fugitive from the wrath of the revolutionists, is a product of one of the many revolutions peculiar to Latin America. He is not yet 40, was born at Porto Plata, in the island, was educated for a priest, and for eight years followed that calling. He then turned his attention to the politics of his disturbed little country, served under Jiminez and Wos y Gil, and on two occasions was exiled for plotting against the government. He had participated in six unsuccessful revolutions, when, in October, 1903, he led an attack on the then President Wos 1776-Washington crossed the Delaware. y Gil, and being successful, declared himself dictator and later president. He claims to be friendly to the United States, but has always resented the interference of this country in the affairs of the islands.

A DISASTROUS SEASON.

Many Vessels Lost on the Great Lakes During the Past Year.

Navigation for the year on the Great Lakes has been one of unequaled hardship and disaster to all concerned. The total value of vessels lost is placed at \$4,625,000, and of cargoes at \$750,000, which is greater than ever before

Seventy-nine vessels were destroyed by storm and fire. There were 740 casualties of all kinds. Last year there were only 430, in 1903 there were 522 and in 1902 562. Lake Erie led all the lakes, with 158 disasters; Lake Superior was next with 129; Lake Huron had 108; Detroit and St. Clair rivers, 114; Soo Passage 65 and Lake Ontario 48.

Lake Superior led all the lakes in the number of lives lost and property destroyed. The storm of Nov. 28 of this year was one of the most destructive ever known. The property loss by it is now estimated at \$1,750,000, and this will be greatly increased if some of the big vessels now ashore are not released before winter sets in.

Marine underwriters have been hard hit. Some of the big companies will be called upon to pay \$2 for every dollar received in premiums. The losses which they will have to pay aggregate \$1,516,-000 on hulls and \$430,000 on cargoes, which does not take into account a long list of partial losses. The great losses of the past season

occurred during the three big storms of the fall. During the early months of the season the underwriters were remarkably fortunate, few of the boats lost being insured. Owing solely to the fact that the steel trust does not carry marine insurance, some of the companies probably escaped bankruptcy. Up to the present year the steel trust has made money by not insuring. The premiums on its fleet would amount to about \$750,-000 a year. A comfortable surplus was accumulated during 1903 and 1904, but it is said that the November storm wiped



Rhodes scholars at Oxford university have come to be known as "Rhodesters."

Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, who was with the Russian army in Manchuria, will be made president of the army war college.

Henry F. Shaw of Boston, well known in railway circles for his devotion to the problem of balancing the reciprocating parts of locomotives, has presented to Purdue university a model locomotive embodying his latest design.

Sigmund Neumann, a 19-year-old school boy, not yet graduated from the gymuasium, is the author of a play called "Storms," which was recently successfully produced in the leading theater at Frankfort on the Main.

Anthony de Rothschild, youngest son of Leopold de Rothschild, is head boy at Harrow school, England. This is the first time this distinction has fallen to a Jewish lad who has not conformed to the ordinary religious exercises of the school.

Free breakfasts are to be furnished to poor children of the Milwaukee public schools. A fund has been raised and the Woman's School Alliance has the work in charge. Children whose parents have to go to work without being able to provide breakfast for them are the ones to whom the practice will apply.



1135-Stephen crowned King of Eng-

1492-Columbus cast anchor in the Bay of St. Thomas.

1549-Death of Margaret, Queen of

Navarre.

1552-Charles V. raised siege of Metz.

Scottish church opened. 1562-Battle of Dreux. Conde taken

1560-First General Assembly of the

prisoner. 1603-Mahomet III., Sultan of Turkey,

died of the plague. 1620-The Mayflower landed at Plymouth Rock.

1621—The English Commons claimed freedom of discussion.

1632-John Cotton, first minister of Bos-

ton, died. 1667-Many Scotch Covenanters were

executed. 1688-King James II. of England fled

to France. Throne declared abdicated. 1719-First issue of Boston Gazette pub-

lished by William Brooker. 1745-City of Milan entered by Spanish invaders.

1747-Colonial House and records in Boston destroyed by fire.

1775-British Parliament ordered confiscation of all American vessels.

1777-Gen. Washington moved his troops to Valley Forge. 1782-United States frigate Charleston

captured by British. 1783-Gen. Washington delivered his commission to Congress at Annap-

1791-Bank of United States commenc-

ed discounting in Philadelphia. 1795—Henry Clinton died.

1796-French surrender Fort Kehl on the Rhine to the Austrians.

1803-Louisiana taken possession of by United States.

1804-Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, born Election of Thomas Jefferson as President of the United States.

1805-Joseph Smith, founder of Mormonism, born at Sharon, Va.

1809-Joseph Johnson, publisher of Cowper's poems, died.

1811-Many persons perished in the burning of a theater at Richmond, Va.

1813-Fort Niagara captured by the British.

1816-Bible societies probibited in Hun-

1829-Wife of Gen. Andrew Jackson

1830-Prince of Polignac sentenced for life for treason....Independence of Belgium recognized by the al-

lied powers. 1831-Stephen Girard, Philadelphia philanthropist, died.

1832-Termination of civil war in Mex-1835-Independence of Texas pro-

1841-Assassination of Sir W. Mac-Naughton at Cabul.

claimed.

1842-Texas troops invade Mexico. 1845-Steamer Bellozane sunk in the Mississippi river. 1848-Asiatic cholera broke out among

United States troops in Texas

....Louis Napoleon made President of French republic. 1851-Dismissal of Lord Palmerston from office....Lagos, Africa, de-

1852-Annexation of Pegn to British India.

stroyed by the British.

1854-Armed collisions in eastern Kansas over slavery question. 1860-South Carolina seceded from the

1861-Principality of Roumania created by union of Moldavia and Walla-

1864-Savannah occupied by Gen. Sher-

1870-Tours surrendered to the Ger 1874-Hoosac Tunnel turned over to

Massachusetts by the builders. 1884-Mackay-Bennett cable opened to

the public. 1891-Jorge Montt inaugurated President of Chili. 1894-War between China and Japan

declared ended Capt. Dreyfus found guilty and sentenced to Devil's Island. 1898-French Chamber of Deputies by

vote again sustained government in Dreyfus case.

'899-Cuban Junta in the United States dissolved ... Dwight L. Moody. noted evangelist, died Duke of Westminster, richest man in England, died ... Buchtel College, Akron Ohio, burned.

1900-Treaty between Mexico and China signed at Washington, D. C Gen. Wood assumed office as Governor General of Cuba.

1901-William Ellery Channing died. 1902-First wireless telegraphic message transmitted across the Atlantic.