

WILL NOT TOLERATE SENATE'S SNEAKING

President Sends a Pointed Ultimatum to the Upper House Managers.

ARBITRATION TREATIES

Notifies Senate that He Will Decline to Ask Contracting Powers to Proceed Farther in the Consideration of Pacts.

Washington, Feb. 14.—President Roosevelt has addressed a letter to Senator Cullom, chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, stating that the president will decline to ask the senate to proceed farther in the consideration of the arbitration treaties.

The President's Letter.

The letter from the President follows: "My Dear Senator Cullom—I learn that the senate committee on foreign relations has reported the arbitration treaties, and that you have introduced a bill for the purpose of amending the arbitration treaties by substituting for the word 'agreement' the word 'treaty' in his opinion, a step backward.

Just What the Senate Wanted.

If the word 'treaty' be substituted the result is that every such agreement must be submitted to the senate. And these general arbitration treaties would be subject to the same treatment as the specific ones.

A Preamble, Not a Treaty.

As amended, we would have a treaty of arbitration which in effect would do nothing more than to give the president the right to enter into any treaty of arbitration, inasmuch as we, of course, now have the power to enter into any treaty of arbitration.

Are Not Worth Ratifying.

In their amended form the treaties contain nothing except such an expression of barren intention as to give the president with what has already been provided for in the Hague arbitration treaty, they probably represent not a step forward, but a slight step backward.

Caused a Hot Discussion.

Senator Cullom read the letter aloud during the executive session of the senate today. It was received with a great deal of surprise. Several senators asserted that the letter confirmed what they had claimed, namely, that the words 'treaty' and 'agreement' were the essential points. They insisted that if the word 'agreement' instead of 'treaty' were used it would give the president full power to negotiate agreements without submitting them to the senate.

Morgan Denounces the President.

Senator Morgan spoke of the letter as another evidence of the president's tendency toward usurpation of the senatorial prerogative. He said the president had no more right to interfere with the senate's consideration of the subject at this stage of the proceeding than the senate would have had to interfere with him while the treaty was in process of preparation.

Spoooner Shows Colors.

Senator Spooner took issue with the president on the substitution of the word 'treaty' for 'agreement', contending that the change was not an indication of any backward step, but that even with this change the consummation of the treaties would mark an important step forward. He said the ratification of the treaty as amended by the committee would pledge the government to the general provision of arbitration. He also made a strong contention for the preservation of the senatorial prerogative, and instancing the agreement with reference to the Pious fund, declared that even it should be substituted for the senate, notwithstanding the general provision of arbitration to the Hague tribunal.

Senate Stands Very Part.

The discussion in the senate showed a determination to stand firm in regard to the prerogatives of the senate, and to insist that the word 'treaty' should be substituted for 'agreement' in all the treaties, which is the crucial point in the contention between the president and the senate.

MAY OPEN LONG WAR.

President's Stand Against the Senate Is Expected to Lead to Far-Reaching Results.

Washington, Feb. 14.—Friends of the president freely assert that the senate movement to defeat the purpose of the arbitration treaties and to stir up trouble because of the administration's negotiation with Santo Domingo, is being urged by the railroad interests seeking to discredit the president before the country, and thus to keep back rate legislation.

Determined to Block the President.

A strong element in the senate has evidently set out to block the president at every turn, and so far seems to have succeeded in doing so. By raising the cry of the treaty making power, it is figured the president will suffer in the eyes of the country, and that in the conflict and the feeling aroused among the senators there will be less show of the legislation sought by the president going through.

As Usual, the Unexpected.

As usual, the president did the unexpected. When it was known this afternoon that he had written Senator Cullom a letter on the subject of the arbitration treaties, and that the letter at the same time had been given the press, there was much concern.

Defiance Was Diplomatic.

When copies of the letter were available, it was found that while not so vicious as first reported, it amounted to a defiance, couched in diplomatic terms. It is accepted here, as far as can be learned this afternoon, as the president's acceptance of the senate's challenge to battle. It is construed to mean that the president has about reached the end of patience, and is ready to appeal to the country against the anti-administration and pro-corporation elements in the senate.

Many Matters Involved.

The appeal will involve rate legislation, the treaties, the Philippine tariff and later the general tariff question. It means that the contest many times predicted between a progressive president and a senate controlled by the special interests is fairly begun.

On Its Dignity.

No action was taken on the arbitration treaties by the senate. The House Actually Threatens to Balk Against the Senate on Statehood Matters.

Washington, Feb. 14.—Statehood for Oklahoma and New Mexico will not be granted unless on lines provided in the house bill.

Was Cannon's Proposal.

When the conference convened three proposals were laid before it, none of which was adopted. The first was a resolution by Dazell reciting the history of statehood legislation in the house and reaffirming the caucus action. Another was by Sibley of Pennsylvania, providing that statehood be made the subject of conference between the two houses.

LESLIE M. IS SAFE.

Official Announcement from Washington that He Will Remain in the Cabinet.

Washington, Feb. 14.—The following statement was made to the public today: "Members of the cabinet have all tendered their resignations and on the 6th of March they will all be nominated for reappointment with the exception of Mr. Wynne, who is to be appointed consul general at London. Mr. Cortelyou will be nominated for postmaster general."

HERE'S WHERE WE WIN

Uncle Sam Will Not Have to Fight Those Japs—He's Going to Arbitrate.

Washington, Feb. 14.—Secretary Hay today signed with Japanese minister of arbitration a treaty between the United States and Japan identical with the other nations.

DAY'S WIVES OF OUR ELDER STATESMEN

Sundry Senatorial Scandals From All Parts of the United States.

NEW SUIT AGAINST PLATT

Miss Wood Wants Cash from New Yorker—Warren of Wyoming Accused of Being a Graft—Legislature with Mitchell.

THOSE GAY OLD BOYS.

Today is rather quiet in senatorial circles. Platt of New York is to be sued for breach of promise, it is announced, by Miss Mary Wood, who insisted that he be engaged to wed her when he cruelly married a New York widow.

ONLY STATE SENATORS.

But They Aspire to the Ways of the Great Fathers. Sacramento, Ca., Feb. 11.—In the senatorial bribery investigation, Joseph S. Jordan, said to have been the agent of the four accused senators, testified that he was employed by Clarence Grande, of the Phoenix Building and Loan association.

RATE BILL PASSED.

After Long Discussion the House Voted by 325 to 17 in Favor of the Esch-Townsend Measure. Washington, Feb. 11.—After nearly four days of discussion the house by a vote of 325 to 17, passed the Esch-Townsend bill providing for the regulation of freight rates.

GRAFT A LA NEPOTISM.

How the Son of Senator Hopkins Has Things Made Easy for Him. Chicago, Feb. 11.—One of the first things the son of Senator A. J. Hopkins did when appointed master in chancery in the United States court was to apply for rooms 705 and 755 in the new federal building.

elling of knotty legal questions during a generation. Hopkins, on the other hand, had been admitted to the bar in June, 1903, after a second examination. He was new to the business, but his father was a senator. The treasury officials at Washington who were in charge of apportioning the rooms were politicians. It would not do, he realized, for them to offend a senator.

NEW SENATORIAL GRAFT.

Long Series of Specific Charges Are Made Against Senator Warren. Cheyenne, Wyo., Feb. 10.—A concurrent resolution was introduced in the senate by Kerster, democrat, relating to charges against Senator Francis E. Warren, demanding investigation by the legislature by the senate of the United States, and by President Roosevelt.

WEST VIRGINIA MURDERER SENTENCED.

Logan, W. Va., Feb. 9.—Floyd Stolling was today sentenced to life imprisonment for the brutal killing of Rose White, near Chapmansville last December. Floyd's brother, Ballard Stolling, and wife, will now be tried as accomplices.

PALM THAT IS FIFTY FEET TALL

A Rare Plant Recently Added to Collection in New York Botanical Gardens.

IS GIVEN FIXED POSITION

Is the First to Be Planted in the Soil, All Its Neighbors Being Potted or Else Growing in Tubs or Boxes.

New York Times: A number of rare palms were received last week by the New York botanical gardens and were placed on exhibition in the palm house, the central and largest building of the conservatory range. Most of them were gifts from private collections, but by far the largest of the plants was obtained from the Central park conservatory by exchange.

This palm is a fine specimen of Coccoloba Plumosa, which has attained a height of fifty feet and threatened to push its way through the roof of the tallest building in the Central park range of glass houses. It has the honor of being the first plant to be given a fixed position in the garden palm house, all its neighbors being potted or else growing in large wooden tubs and boxes, while this plant was long since found to be too large and a too vigorous grower to be so treated.

It required seven men and a derrick to uproot it from its position in the park conservatory, but the gardeners of the botanical gardens managed to plant it in the palm house without a derrick. The uprooting, transporting and replanting required nearly six days' work. The plant is named from the plum-like grace of its great leaves, which remind somewhat of those of the familiar Kentia palms, but are fully fifteen feet in length.

The palm was planted directly in the soil and was surrounded with an attractive bit of rockwork, which in turn has been called upon to nourish many vines, begonias and more typical rock-garden plants. In the new situation the plant will have an opportunity to add fully thirty feet to its height before it begins to feel oppressed for space.

Two Neowashingtonia robusta palms received from C. M. Hyde of Greenwich, Conn., are considered important acquisitions to the garden collection, and attract much attention. In shape the trunk resembles a great egg, two feet or more in diameter at the base, with great clusters of large fan leaves rising from the smaller apex on heavy stems, giving at least ten feet spread of foliage.

Mary S. Ames presented a fine specimen of another acacia, twenty feet high, its slender trunk thickly beset with stout spikes, some of them fully ten inches in length. This is another of the fan palms, the leaves more deeply fringed than most of the varieties. It came from the donor's conservatory in North Easton, Mass.

Of four palms presented by Geraldine Redmond, the most important is the Phoenix dactylifera, a date palm ten feet in height. Seven cacti, among them some fine examples of the Peruvian monstrosus, nearly six feet in height, were also included in the collection from Miss Redmond's conservatory at Tivoli, N. Y.

COLOR-BLIND PEOPLE.

Some Queer Selections Made by Persons Thus Afflicted.

Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune: A well-known oculist, who has an office on West Seventh street, while discussing some of the various defects of the human eye which are not noticeable to the ordinary observer, had this to say about color-blind people: "The world must be a curious place to color-blind people, of whom there are 40 males and 3 females to every 1,000 persons. Some are blue-yellow blind, and everything seems either red, green or gray to them; others are red-green blind, and all things appear to them to be yellow, blue or gray of various shades, and others again perceive no distinction in color at all, but the whole world appears an unchanging aspect of dull gray. To these latter a visit to a picture gallery would reveal merely a collection of engravings or photographs. But the latter former have the compensation of seeing their own two colors much more brightly than ordinary people.

COMERFORD EXPELLED.

Illinois Legislator Who Charged that There Was Graft Is Fired by Colleagues.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 10.—Frank D. Comerford, representative from Cook county, was expelled. The expulsion was the climax of charges of corruption and bribery made by Comerford against members of the legislature in Chicago which were investigated by a committee of the house which found the charges unfounded.

YOU ALL AND WE ALL.

Are the Expressions Confined to the Southern States? New Orleans Times-Democrat: For some time there has been running in a New York paper an amusing discussion of the expressions 'you all' and 'we all,' and in not a few instances efforts have been made to shoulder these oddities off on the south. The expressions are frequently used in the south, and often by persons of high culture. It is not uncommon to hear an educated man ask, 'How are you all?' by which he means to inquire about all the members of a particular family. So educated men and women frequently say, 'We all get along nicely here,' by which they mean 'all members of the family,' and so on. It is a more direct way of saying the thing. It conveys the idea clearly enough, and is not

open to any objection on the ground of 'vagueness and uncertainty.' Of course, these expressions are used only in talking. Persons who constantly say 'you all' would never think of writing it in this way. 'You all' and 'we all' are spoken and not written, just as a great many persons who are capable of writing, and do write, the most exquisite English, butcher all the rules of grammar and euphony in conversation.

But it is doubtful if 'we all' and 'you all' can be charged up to the south exclusively. They are rather American provincialisms, and are to be classed with certain departures of speech noted by the late Herbert Spencer. Departures looked upon as shocking and barbarous by the Englishman. But why should breath and time be wasted in saying things in a round-about fashion? Why ask, 'How are the members of your family?' when 'How are you all?' will answer the same. The rules of grammar are not his present place of residence, shall he wade through the painful detail of the law and reply that he lives on a certain lot 'situate, lying and being' in a certain county, and certain state, and in the United States of America, and of the certain lots and bounds, and the certain parties of the line, and certain blazed blackjacks which have marked its proper boundaries from the time of the first inhabitant? Not much. Time is too precious. The quick answer, no less than the quick action, is one of the impressive idiosyncrasies of the age.

'We all' and 'you all' may not conform to the rules of grammar, but it 'says what it means' and 'means what it says.' Still, it is not peculiar to the south to say that all the people use the expressions 'we uns' and 'you uns,' or certain parts of the state, but by no means general.

Korean Navy Had One Boat.

Philadelphia Telegraph: A Philadelphia recently on a tour of the world passed nearly a month in Korea, and gives this summary of the military and naval resources of 'the land of the morning calm.' 'I was amused,' he declared, 'by the serious way in which the Korean officials spoke of their navy. At Chemulpo I saw the navy pass. It consisted of a single steamer, which had formerly been a collier, and it was armed with two old-fashioned, muzzle-loading guns. There was a regiment of Koreans in Seoul who are being drilled by Japanese officers, but beyond that the army consists of a rabble made up anywhere between 50,000 and 100,000 men, armed with a collection of weapons which begin with bows and arrows, spears, pikes something like the halberd, argobuses and old muzzle-loading rifles. There are a few Mausers, and I saw one detachment that had every variety of hunting gun you could name. The officials are gorgeous in their uniforms, but the file—a kaleidoscopic mob so far as appearance was concerned. The pay of the Korean soldier is 8 cents a day. The Seoul regiment is the emperor's royal guard, and is the only organization in the army that shows anything like discipline. But the navy, that would make you laugh.'

Don't Look for Easy Work.

An Englishman in India once owned an elephant whom he bought of the wife of the viceroy, he called 'Lady Curzon.' 'Lady' was employed in plowing the fields with four plows attached and in loading lumber on the trains. Lady was rather lazy, I am sorry to say, and was continually looking for an easier task. One day she heard her owner's wife say that she did not want a good nurse for the baby.

'Oh, that's just the thing for me,' cried Lady. 'Such an easy task—and I just love babies. I think I can get out of this farm work and just sit and amuse the baby all day; why that's no work at all.'

So one day the mother missed baby, and when after some moments of hunting they found her. Lady had her in her care, holding her between her great front feet and fanning her with her ears. 'I've found my nurse,' cried the mother.

I Just Love Babies.

So poor Lady was made to wear a great white apron and a cap that wouldn't stay on, and carried that little tyrant of a baby about on a cushion. Her legs ached and her back ached. 'Oh, my,' she sighed, 'why did I ever trade work? This baby nursing I guess is not in my line. I can't sleep at night because that wretched infant cries. I can't rest by day because the little tyrant wants to walk. I thought the thing was easy. I believe it would kill an elephant in time.'

One day, utterly discouraged, she brought in the baby to his mother. 'Take him, take him,' she pleaded, 'and let me do general housework.' 'All of which shows that some things that seem easy are not as easy as they seem.'

A Doctor Ahead of Time.

Saturday Evening Post: The favorite pastime of the 'black-and-white' artist, responsible for so many comic sketches, is to read of some deadly disease, preferably a new one, go to bed imagining he has it, lie awake all night, seek his doctor in the morning, and then be reassured that he is in perfect health and then go back cheerfully to work.

One morning not long ago he turned up at the doctor's just as the man of medicine was getting into his carriage. 'I'm in a hurry,' called the doctor, 'can't stop to see you, but it's all right—you haven't got it.'

'Haven't got what?' demanded the astonished artist. 'Whatever you think you've got. Not a symptom of it. Goodbye,' and he drove away.

'Well, now,' said Levering, turning to a lame man, 'are you the only witness of the scene, that's the time he's mistaken. I know I've got it—ten dollars in my pocket to pay his last bill; but if he's sure I haven't I'll try to get in line with his diagnosis,' and he went around to his club and sat in a little game of draw, which came out as he expected.

Town Topics: Tenweek—is a secret, sir, but I am engaged to your daughter, and— Old Gotrox—Have no uneasiness, sir; it will go no further.

