WILL NOT TOLERATE SENATE'S MEDDLING

President Sends a Pointed Ultimatum to the Upper House Managers.

ARBITRATION TRAETIES

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

Washington, Feb. 14.-President Washington, Feb. 14.—President Roosevelt has addressed a letter to Senator Cullom, chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, stat-ing that the action of that committee in amending the arbitration treaties by substituting for the word "agreement" the word "treaty" is, in his opinion, a sten backward.

step backward. If the word "treaty" is substituted, the treaties would amount to a spe-cific announcement against the whole The president against the whole principle of a general arbitration trea-ty. The president believes the amend-ment nullifies the proposed treaty, and it seems to him that it is no less than his duty to refrain from endeavoring to secure ratification of the amended treation treaties.

The President's Letter.

The letter from the President fol-

The letter from the President fol-lows: My Dear Senator Cullom-I learn that the senate committee on foreign relations has reported the arbitration treaties to the senate, amending them by substituting for the word "agreement" in the second ar-ticle, the word "treaty." The effect of the amendment is to make it no longer possible, as between the contracting par-ties, to submit any matter whatever to arbitration without first obtaining a spe-cial treaty to cover the base. This will represent not a step forward, but a step backward. If the word "agreement" were retained, it would be possible for the de-partment of state to do as for instance it has already done under The Hague treaty in the Plous fund arbitration case with Mexico, and submit to arbitration such subordinate matters as by treaty the senate had decided could be left to the executive to submit under a jurisdiction limited by a general treaty of arbitra-tion.

Just What the Senate Wanted.

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 then cease to be such, and indeed in their amended form they amount to specific pronouncements against the whole prin-ciple of a general arbitration treaty. The senate has, of course, the absolute right to reject or amend in any way it sees fit any treaty laid before it, and it is clearly the duity of the senate to take any step which in the exercise of its best judgment it deems to be for the interest of the nation. If, however, in the judg-ment of the president, a given amendment nullifies a proposed treaty, it seems to ment of the president, a given amendment nullifies a proposed treaty, it seems to me that it is no less clearly his duty to refrain from endeavoring to secure the ratification by the other contracting pow-er or powers, of the amended treaty; and after much thought I have come to the conclusion that I ought to write and tell you that such is my judgment in this case.

A Preamble, Not a Treaty.

A Preamble, Not a Treaty. As amended, we would have a treaty of arbitration which in effect will do noth-ing but recite that this government will, when it deems it wise hereafter, enter into treaties of arbitration. Inasmuch as we, of course, now have the power to enter into any treatles of arbitration, and inasmuch as to pass these amended treaties does not in the smallest degree facilitate settlements by arbitration, to make them would in no way further the cause of international peace. It would not, in my judgment, be wise or expedi-ent to try to secure the assent of the other contracting powers to the amended treaties, for even if such assent were sec-cured, we should still remain precisely where we were before, save where the sit-uation may be changed a little for the worse. There would not even be the slight benefit that might obtain from a more general statement that we intend hereafter, when we can come to an agree-ment with foreign powers as to what shall be submitted, to enter into arbitration treaties; for we have already, when we ratified The Hague treaty with the vari-ous signatory powers, solemnly declared such to be our intention, and nothing is

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MAY OPEN LONG WAR. President's Stand Against the Senate

Is Exnected 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 trou-ble 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 unex-pected. When it was known this afternoon that he had written Senator Cul-lom 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. It was understood that the letter was prac-tically a defiance of the senate and a notification that the president, rather than yield to the senate in the matter, would drop the negotiation of the treaties with the foreign countries affected.

Defiance Was Diplomatic.

Defiance Was Diplomatic. When copies of the letter were avail-able, 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-corpor-ation elements in the senate. ation 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. In the senate executive session last evening the president's Santo Domingo policy came in for sharp criticism. The senate committee on interstate commerce today was expected to take up the Kean resolution for an investiga-tion of rate matters, but did not do so. H. R. Jones.

terized by expressions of the highest regard for the president, was along the line that the senate could not, if it would, surrender its part of the treaty-making power. Among the senators who took this position today, in addition to Spooner, were Foraker and Lodge.

No action was taken on the arbitration treaties by the senate.

ON ITS DIGNITY.

The House Actually Threatens to Balk Against the Senate on State-

Was Cannon's Proposal.

DAY'S WOES 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 Grafter-_egislature 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 an-nounced, by Miss Mae Wood, who insisted that he was engaged to wed her when he cruelly married a New York widow. Breakfast Food Post of Michigan, who is making charges that every-body has known were true for fif-teen years, and wants Platt re-moved from office, is in Washing-ton.

ton. Warren of Wyoming hears good

Warren of Wyoming hears good news from home. The legislature refused to investigate charges of wholesale grafting against him. Resolution calling on the senate and president to investigate them was tabled at Cheyenne. Hopkins of Illinois is amused over-attacks of Illinois papers on him because he had his boy, aged 23, ap-pointed by a federal judge to the position of master in chancery, a more paying job than Hopkins, perc, ever dreamed of before he be-came a senator.

more paying job than Hopkins, perc. ever dreamed of before he be-came a senator. Clark of Montana is still wonder-ing whether his new and pretty wife is going to be received into New York and Washington society. Mrs. Clark is very nice, though about forty years younger than her multi-millionaire hubby. Her baby was born a year or two before her marriage to the senator was an-nounced. It is not believed society, official or financial, will mind. Mitchell of Oregon has no new in-dictments today. His legislature at Salem declined to adjourn to a fixed date somewhere in the future, in order that, in case he be removed, it could then elect a successor. This is graftfying vindication which the senator greatly appreciates. Senator Ball receives encouraging news from Delaware. Addicks has not yet been able to close a deal for buying his seat for the next term. Senator Burton of Kansas is not right sure where he is at since the supreme court sat on him, but has hopes to escape if he is tried again on charge of taking a bribe for using his influence as senator. Senator Alger, despite the beauti-ful engrossed vindication which the michigan legislature handed him, still dislikes to discuss canned roast beer.

still dislikes to discuss canned roast

seef. Senator Stone of Missouri is as earnestly as ever opposed to alum brands and devoted to the "abso-lutely pure"

brands and devoted to the "abso-lutely pure." Senator Money of Mississippi is said not to be related to the cele-brated Senator Sorghum. Senator Dick of Ohio is said to have got all his old grocery bills paid up since he became a senator. Senator Knox of Pennsylvania continues to say nothing with much emphasis about that outrageous story that the Pittsburg steel kings chipped in \$600,000 to get him elected senator.

senator Senator. Senator Kean of New Jersey still stands pat on his promise to Jas J. Hill to kill all rate legislation at any cost.

any cost. Senator Smoot of Utah is still re-garded as very Smooth with the

fadles. as very smooth with the Senator Aldrich of the Standard Oll company has not read Lincoln Steffens on Rhode Island. Senator Kittredge of South Da-kota is greatly pleased with the splendid achievements of his com-mittee in preventing progress on the isthmian canal.

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Norfolk, Va., Feb. 11.-The prominent Virginia law firm of O'Flanerty & Felton of Richmond has been retained by Miss

eling 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 pportioning the rooms were politicians. 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, de-manding investigation by the legislature by the senate of the United States, and by President Roosevelt.

The resolution was tabled, 18 to 5. Senator Patrick Sullivan was the only repub-lican who voted against tabling the resolution, The charges were as follows: That Charles M. Smith, brother-in-law

of Senator Warren, was kept on the sen ate pay roll at Washington as a clerk of the committee on claims (Senator Warren chairman) at a salary of \$2,200, while in fact he stayed in Cheyenne, turning his salary over to Senator Warren.

That Hiram Sapp similarly collected \$1,440 as assistant clerk, and turned the money over to the Senator, while remaining in Cheyenne. That Fred E. Warren, son of the sena-

tor, is drawing pay as assistant clerk of the committee on claims, although absent from Washington and a student at Harvard.

That Senator Warren leased a building to the government as a postoffice while

That Senator Warren has fenced in a vast area of government lands.

ONLY STATE SENATORS.

But They Aspire to the Ways of the Great Fathers.

Sacramento, Ca., Feb. 11.-In the sen torial 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 as-sociation. He was asked if he could go to any of the senators and make a money proposition to them for their protection in any investigation likely to be held, Jordan said he had given Senators French, Bunkers, Emmons and Wright each \$350 in cash for their help.

RATE BILL PASSED.

After Long Discussion the House Voted by 326 to 17 in Favor of the Esch-

Townsend Measure.

Washington, Feb. 11.-After nearly washington, Feb. 11. After hearty four days of discussion the house by a vote of 326 to 17, passed the Esch-Townsend bill providing for the reg-ulation of freight rates. The negaulation of freight rates. The nega-tive vote was made up of 11 republi-cans and 6 democrats.

The closing hours of the debate were occupied by Messrs. Williams, of Mis-sissippi, the minority leader, and Hep-burn, of Iowa, chairman of the com-mittee which therefold here the mittee which reported the bill. Mr. Williams, while supporting the minor-ity measure, even though he said he knew it could not pass, complimented the republicans for bringing in a bill which was much better than he expected would come from them. The speech of Mr. Hepburn was rather in defense of himself. He said that his deeds and acts were a sufficient answer to the 'lies and slanders' which had been heaped upon him. The bill known as the Hepburn bill, he said, had been prepared by the attorney gen-eral, and he only yielded to his col-leagues on the committee on the Esch-Townsend bill because he did not want the committee to be the target for scribblers who wanted sensational headlines. He devoted some time to a strong pre-sentation of the merits of the majority measure

The debate was opened by Pierce of Tennessee, who, after announcing that the president, on the subject of rate legislation, was the greatest leader that has lived in the republican ranks since the civil war, said he would support the Esch-Townsend bill.

Williams Claims Roosevelt.

Crumpacker of Indiana said he would ingrudgingly support the majority

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 Now 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 conservatories by exchange

This palm is a fine specimen of Cocus Plumosa, which has attained a height of fifty feet and threatened to push its way through the roof of the tallest building in through the roof of the tailest building in the Central park range of glass houses. It has the honor of being the first plant to ge given a fixed position in the garden paim house, all its neighbors being pot-ted 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 even men and a derrick to

It required seven men and a derrick to uproot it from its position in the park conservatories, but the gardeners of the botanical gardens managed to plant it in the paim house without a derrick. The uprooting, transporting and replanting required nearly s'x days' work. The plant is named from the plume-like grace of its great leaves, which remind one somewhat of the more familiar Kentia paims, but are fully fifteen feet in length. The paim was planted directly in the soil and was surrounded with an at-tractive bit of rockwork, which in turn has been called upon to nour'sh many vines, begonias and more typical rock-loving plants. In its 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 paims re-ceived from C. M. Hyde of Greenwich, Conn., are considered important acquisitions to the garden collection, and attract inuch attention. In shape the trunk re-sembles a great egg, two feet or more in diameter at the base, with great clusters of large fan leaves rising from the small-

of large tan leaves noting from the small er apex on heavy stems, giving at least ten feet spread of follage. Mary S. Ames presented 3 fine speci-men of Acanthoriza aculeata twenty feet in height, its slender trunk thickly beset with stout spikes, some of them fully ten inches in length. This is another of the fan psims, the leaves more deeply fringed than most of the varieties. It came from the donor's conservatories in North Eas-

the donor's conservatories in North Eas-ton, Mass. (Of four palms presented by Geraldyn Redmond, the most important is the Phoenix dactylifera, a date palm ten feet in height. Seven cacti, among them some fine examples of the Peruvianus mon-strosus, nearly six fet in height, were also included in the collection from Miss Red-mond's conservatories at Tivoli N Y mond's conservatories at Tivoli, N. Y.

Although this cactus has been a favorite in private conservatories for some years, very few as large speciments are attainable. They bear handsome pink-white flowers, five inches or more across the face. The peculiar and frequent in-terruption of the parallel ribs of the plant gives it the appearance of being made up of a succession of short joints, and the singuar appearance of the rlant commands attention at all times

COLOR-BLIND PEOPLE.

So one day the mother missed baby, and when after some moments of hunt-ing 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 Some Queer Selections Made by Persons Thus Afflicted.

Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune: well-known oculist, who has an office on West Seventh street, while discuss-ing some of the various defects of the which are not notic

open to any objection on the ground of vagueness and uncertainty.

Of course, these expressions are used only in talking. Persons who con-stantly 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.

an the rates 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 laty Herbert Spencer-departures looked upon as shocking and barbarous by the Eng-lishman. 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 purpose? Suppose one is asked his present place of residence, shall he wade through the painful detail of the law and reply that he lives on a cerlaw and reply that he lives on a cer-tain lot "situate, lying and being" in a certain county, and certain state, and in the United States of America, and give the metes and bounds, and the meanderings of lines, 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. Impressive idlosyncrasies of the age. "We all" and "you all" may not cor-form to the rules of grammar, but it "says what it means" and "means what it says." Still, it is not peculiar to the south. It would be as unjust to the south to say that all the people use the expressions "we uns" and "you uns," expressions peculiar to Arkansas, or certain parts of the state but by no

or certain parts of the state, but by no means general.

Korean Navy Had One Boat. Philadelphia Telegraph: A Philadel-phian 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 said, "by the serious way in which the Korean officials spoke of their navy. At Korean officials spoke of their navy. At Chemulpo I saw the navy pass. It con-sisted 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 weap-ons which begin with bows and arrows. spears, pikes something like the hal-berd, arguebuses and old muzzle-loadberd, arguebuses and old muzzle-load-ing rifies. 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 kal-eldoscopic mob so far as appearance was concerned. The pay of the Korean soldier is 8 cents a day. The Seoul regi-ment 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."

laugh.

Don't Look for Easy Work.

An Englishman in India once owned an elephant whom, in honor 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 so want a good "Oh, that's just the thing for me," cried Lady. "Such an easy task—and I just love bables. 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."

mother.

So one day the mother missed baby,

such to be our intention, and nothing is gained by reiterating our adherence to the principle while refusing to provide any means of making our intention effective.

Are Not Worth Ratifying.

Are Not Worth Ratifying. In their amended form the treaties con-tain nothing except such an expression of barren intention; and indeed as compared with what has already been provided for in The Hague arbitration rreaty, they probably represent not a step forward, but a slight step backward, as regards the question of international arbitration. As such it is not desirable that they should receive the sanction of this gov-ernment. Personally it is not my opinion that this government lacks the power to enter into general treaties of arbitration; but if I am in error, and if this govern-ment has no power to enter into such gen-eral treaties, then it seems to me that it is better not to attempt to make them rather than to attempt in such shape that they shall accomplish literally nothing whatever when made. Sincerely yours. Theodore Roosevelt. Caused a Hot Discussion.

Caused a Hot Discussion.

during the executive session of the senate today. It was received with a great deal of surprise. Several sen-A de ators asserted that the letter con-firmed what they had claimed, namely, that the words "treaty" and "agree-ment" were the essential points They insisted that if the word "agreement instead of "treaty" were used it would bill. the president full power gotiate 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.

Spooner Shows Colors.

Senator Spooner took issue with the president on the substitution of the word "treaty" for "agreement," con-tending 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 proposition of arbitration. He also made a strong contention for the preservation of the senatorial prerogative, and instancing the agreement with reference to th Pious fund, declared that even it should been presented to the senate, not withstanding the general provision for submission to The Hague tribunal.

Senate Stands Very Pat.

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" should be substituted for "agreement" in all the treaties, which is the crucial point in the contention between the president and the senate.

The discussion, which was charac. the other nations.

Speaker Cannon is the author of this resolution.

When the conference convened three proposals were laid before it, none of which was adopted. The first was a resolution by Dalzell reciting the his-tory of statehood legislation in the house and reaffirming the caucus ac-tion. Another was by Sibley of Penn-sylvania, providing that statehood be made the subject of conference tween the two houses. The third was by Tawney, adding that in conference the house conferees insist on the house provisions

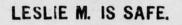
The debates was keyed to a high pitch at all times. The ground was taken by those who favored the house provisions or nothing, that the repubicans of the body would be sacrificing their position taken heretofore to a few republican senators who had seen with the minority of Caused a Hot Discussion. Senator Cullom read the letter aloud senate if the bill as amended was ac-

How Long Does a Caucus Hold?

A definition of what is regarded a. the binding feature of a caucus was made to those republican members who have indicated an intention to vote with the democrats should opportunity arise to the acceptance of the senate

This definition was that unless member gives notice in caucus that he will not be bound by the action taken he must hold himself bound thereby. At the caucus April 15, when the house bill was agreed to, no memindicated unwillingness to bound.

There is some talk among house members that the senate might accept the house bill, and negotiations with this end in view have been in progress.



Official Announcement from Washing ton that He Will Remain in

the Cabinet.

Washington, Feb. 14.-The following statement was made public today: "The members of the cabinet have all tendered their resignations and on the 6th of March they will all be nomi nomi nated for reappointment with the exception of Mr. Wynne, who is to be ap-pointed 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

Washington, D to represent her in the claims she makes against United States Senator Thomas C. Platt of New York, for alleged breach of

promise of marriage.

The Virginia lawyers have documents signed "T. C. Platt," which show that Miss Wood was held in tender regard by the senator and there are many evidences of gifts from Mr. Platt to Miss Wood. When the first settlement was arranged, it is said, it was on the ground that Miss to retain her position postoffice department, but soon after the matter was i ught to have been settled Miss Wood was dismissed. In connection with the case, and re-

lating to the first settlement, it is said by the lawyers at Richmond that conspiracy on the part of certain New York-ers and government officials, the names of which are not disclosed, will be alleged and this will be strongly supported by documents now in the possession of the lawyers, the originals of which are safely deposited with a trust and secu company at Richmond. O'Flaherty security Fulton are most reputable lawyers, O'Flaherty being a member of the late Virginia constitutional convention and Mr Tulton a member of the state senate

GRAFT A LA NEPOTISM.

How the Son of Senator Hopkins Has Things Made Easy for Him.

Things Made Easy for Him. Chicago, Feb. 11.—One of the first things the son of Senator A. J. Hop-kins did after being appointed master in chancery in the United States court was to apply for rooms 705 and 755 in the new federal building. In making this application he was aware that the offices originally had been allotted to William M. Booth. since dead who to William M. Booth, since dead. whe like Henry W. Bishop and Elijah B. Sherman, was one of the venerable masters in the circuit court.

On the death of Mr. Booth, Hervey W. Booth, his brother, was appointed to the vacancy. James S. Hopkins, son of Senator Hopkins, was also appointed.

The suite composed of rooms 705 and 755 was considered the most con-venient of the three. Mr. Booth, know-. coning the offices had been intended for his brother, and supposing that the older masters would be accommodated first, after thinking the matter over, wrote to George O. Von Nerta, superintendent of construction in the new building. The reply surprised him.

"I understand," said Mr. Von Nerta, "that James S. Hopkins has applied for the office your brother would have had. But if it will be satisfactory room

had. But if it will be satisfactory room 705 will be assigned to you." Mr. Booth then got down the archi-tect's plans and located room 705. It was the ante-room. There were no toilet facilities, and the lighting arrangements were inadequate. This state of affairs caused Mr. Booth

His hair had grown gray in the unrav- 'accomplices,

measure because the power to regulate railroad companies had always been recognized, the question now being simply one of policy. While Crumpacker was speaking the

statehood bill came over from the sen-ate and was laid on the speaker's table for reference to committee.

The closing remarks for the minority were made by Williams of Mississippi, who at the outset congratulated the house upon the fact that not only in the matter of rate legislation, but in several other particulars, Mr. Roose-velt, "nominated by the republican party and elected by the people," was be ginning to assume a distinctly democratic attitude.

Washington, Feb. 3.—The Davey bill, the democratic substitute for the railroad rate legislation, was defeated in the house, 151 yeas, to 189 nays.

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 cli-max of charges of corruption and bribery made by Comerford against members of legislature in a lecture in Chicago which were investigated by a committee of the house which found the charges unfounded.

The committee made no recommendation, but the report was followed by a res olution for expulsion. The resolution cited Mr. Comerford to show why he should not be expelled.

Mr. Comerford declined to take time by delay, and said he was ready right then to defend himself. In a brilliant speech of more than an hour he reviewed the tes-timony, scored the committee for so limting the scope of the investigation that "God Almighty himself, if he came here, would be prevented from getting evidence against a self-confessed thief. "This committee stands convicted of re-

sorting to subterfuges to prevent any real

investigation," he said. Mr. Comerford had his speech in typewritten form, but frequently departed from its text to denounce members of the house for testimony before the committee, which was far different from what they

had told him. Members of the committee hotly resented Comerford's reflections

Comerford demanded the right as a defendant of the last word. It was given. On roll call the expulsion was adopted, 121 to 13. Eight declined to vote.

Logan, W. Va., Feb. 9.-Floyd Stolling was today sentenced to life imprisonrangements were inadequate. This state of affairs caused Mr. Booth to do some thinking. For twenty-five years he had practiced law in Chicago.

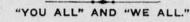
the ordinary observer, had this to say about clor-blind people:

"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 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 two former have the compensation of seeing their own two colors much more brightly than ordinary people.

"The color-blind do extraordinary things at times. An officer of the navy went one day to buy material for a coat, vest and trousers. He bought a blue coat and red trousers, believing them of the same color. A British ad-miral painted a landscape, and was very proud of his performance, but he made the tree red, thinking it the same color as green. When he purchased a pair of trousers he chose green ones, suspecting them to be brown. An architect's pupil, being directed to copy a picture of a brown house, made the house green, the sky scarlet and the roses blue.

A postoffice clerk was always short in his accounts because he could not distinguish the different colored stamps. And a sedate Quaker has been known to buy a green coat for himself and a red gown for his wife, thinking they were both brown. If you see a man in the street with a preposterous dis-play of colors charitably believe him to be one of the color-blind. Just why

the eyes of women are less defective in the matter of distinguishing colors than those of a man is one of the things in nature that is unexplained. The construction of the same, yet woman's superiority in matching colors has always been recognized, even where man has had the advantage of long experience."



Are the Expressions Confined to the Southern States?

New Orleans Times-Democrat: For some time there has been running in a Hew 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 odd-lties off on the south. The expressions the means to inquire about at the ment-bers of a particular family. So educa-tied 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 di-the family," and so on. It is a more di-



"I Just Love Bables."

So poor Lady was made to wear a So poor Lady was made to wear a great white apron and a cap that wouldn't stay on, and carried that lit-tle 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 clean of high

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."

Dant 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, to read of some deadly disease, prefer ably a new one, go to bed imagining he has it, lie awake all night, seek his doc-tor in the morning and get assurance 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 h's carriage. "I'm in a hurry," called the doctor, "and can't stop to see you, but it's all right-you haven't got it."

"Haven't got what?" demanded the as-tonished artist.

"Whatever you think you've got. Not

a symptom of it. Goodby," and he dr away

"Well, now," said Levering, turning to a lamp post, as the only witness of the scene, "that's the time he's mistaken. I Ities off on the south. The expressions scene, "that's the time he's mistaken. I are frequently used in the south, and know I've got it—ten dollas in my pocket often by persons of high culture. It to pay his last bill; but if he's sure I is not uncomon to hear an educated haven't I'll try to get in line with his man ask, "How are you all?" by which he means to inquire about al the mem- club and sat in a little game of draw,

rect way of saying the thing. It con-veys the idea clearly enough, and is not it will go no further. Old Gotrox-Have no uneasiness, sir;

West Virginia Murderer Sentenced.