

# MORTON'S VIEWS

HIS IMPRESSIONS CONCERNING TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT.

## HE FAVORS FEDERAL CONTROL

The Secretary Would Legalize Pooling, Favor Unification of Ownership and Punish the Giving or Accepting of Rebates.

WASHINGTON—Paul Morton, secretary of the navy and formerly vice president of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe company, is the author of an article on the railway rate question which will be published in the Outlook. He at the outset expressly disclaims writing as a representative of President Roosevelt's administration and says he speaks merely as one with a somewhat extensive experience pertinent to an important subject.

The secretary in the article says there are very few complaints against railroad rates per se in the United States, the chief trouble being with the "relation of rates as between markets."

He says there are as many rates that are too low as there are rates which a court would decide to be too high, and that either class of rates may be equally disastrous to communities. He expresses the opinion that federal supervision of railroads is necessary, but adds that regulation and protection should go together.

He says that one of the three things following is sure to take place in the conduct of our railroads:

First—Legalization of pools, the rest of the railroads to make enforceable contracts between themselves as to a division of earnings, so that they can resist the temptations of big snippers and be assured a fair share of the business moving at stable rates, which shall apply alike to all patrons.

Second—The further unification of ownership, thereby delivering in time the entire railway ownership of the country in the hands of a few individuals of one syndicate.

Third—Government ownership, the worst of the three "evils," if such they may be called.

In the opinion of Mr. Morton government ownership of our railroads would be the beginning of industrial and political chaos.

He rather favors the first proposition, with adequate provision to assure rates being reasonable.

As to pending legislation Mr. Morton favors the continuance of the Interstate Commerce commission in substantially its present form, saying:

Let it go on making investigations and findings, if it finds a rate is unreasonable (either too high or too low, everything else being considered) let it order such rates as it deems reasonable and if the railroads do not make them effective in thirty days then the entire matter to be referred to a central court of transportation, of say three to five members, to be created to especially consider and expedite all questions of interstate commerce so far as the transportation of the country is concerned, it being understood that this central court shall have power to adjudicate in all such cases except those involving constitutional questions and the findings of this court in interstate matters to be final.

SPENDS DAY ON SWAYNE.

House Discusses Charges Against the Florida Judge.

WASHINGTON—The house of representatives on Thursday devoted its entire session to discussions of the impeachment charges against Judge Charles Swayne of the northern district of Florida. A dramatic incident occurred when Mr. Littlefield of Maine called on Mr. Lamar of Florida, who filed the charges against the judge, to admit or repudiate an alleged interview which the former claimed tended to incite the people to commit an act of violence against Judge Swayne.

Mr. Lamar admitted giving an interview, but emphatically denied any suggestion from him that could be construed into advising assassination or murder. He said that although Judge Swayne was known to be the most lawless man in Florida, he had remained secure from bodily harm.

Nebraska Ex-Governor Dead.

LINCOLN, Neb.—Ex-Governor Garber of Red Cloud died on Thursday morning. Governor Mickey was informed by telegraph and ordered the flag over the state house to be placed at half mast.

He had been sick for a long time and his death was expected at any time as long ago as last summer.

Homesteaders' Leaves of Absence.

WASHINGTON—Senator Hepburn has introduced a bill granting leaves of absence, not to exceed six months in any one year, to homesteaders on lands to be irrigated until water is turned into the main irrigation canals on such lands.

Sugar Bounty Law is Void.

LINCOLN, Neb.—The supreme court of Nebraska has decided that the sugar beet bounty law, enacted at the legislative session of 1895, is void. The law provided a bounty on sugar manufactured from Nebraska grown beets, but subsequent legislatures refused to make an appropriation for the payment. The Oxnard Beet Sugar company and the Norfolk company brought suit to collect \$40,000 in premiums from the state. The lower court decided against the companies, and the supreme court affirms.

# BRYAN TALKS TO REPUBLICANS

Addresses Lower House of Missouri Legislature.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Col. William J. Bryan, who came with his wife, to Jefferson City, to attend the inauguration of Governor Folk, addressed the legislature on invitation of the republican house. The speaker, who was heartily received, congratulated the people on the election of Mr. Folk, because, he said, it was the reward for duty well performed. Corporate influences, the speaker said, often controlled officials, and to stop this he favored municipal ownership of state institutions. He advocated the establishment of state fire and state life insurance departments to furnish insurance to the people at cost.

"I do not think our banks are safe," said Colonel Bryan. "They are so arranged that they make money in good times and throw the risk on the depositor in bad times."

He then made reference to the affair of Mrs. Chadwick.

Colonel Bryan commended President Roosevelt for recommending legislation to have campaign contributions printed. He also commended the president for his recommendation of legislation enlarging the powers of the interstate commerce commission.

"Railroads control much legislation," said Colonel Bryan, "and if President Roosevelt is in earnest in curbing their power, he will lead a strenuous life during the next four years."

## OPPOSED TO PENDING BILL.

F. B. Thurber Argues Against the Quarles-Cooper Measure.

WASHINGTON—Opposition to the Quarles-Cooper bill extending authority to the interstate commerce commission to fix freight rates was made before the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce by F. B. Thurber, president of the United States Export association. Mr. Thurber stated that he had heard the statement made by Mr. Bacon and others at the St. Louis convention of the interstate commerce league that congress was owned by the railroads.

Mr. Bacon denied making such a statement.

Upon inquiry from Representative Stevens of Minnesota, Mr. Thurber admitted that he and the association he represented solicited funds from Governor General Leonard Wood of Cuba and Mr. Havemeyer of the sugar trust to be used in the effort to secure Cuban reciprocity. In reply to a question by Mr. Bacon Mr. Thurber stated that he expected no pay from the railroads for opposing the bill under discussion. His testimony will be continued Friday.

## FAVOR JOINT STATEHOOD.

Delegation From Oklahoma and Indian Territory at Capitol.

WASHINGTON—The senate end of the capitol was visited by a delegation of fifty residents of Oklahoma and Indian territory, who have come to Washington in the interest of that portion of the general statehood bill which provides for the creation of a state of those two territories. The leader, D. C. Lewis, said that his delegation is interested only in the Oklahoma bill. He said the people of Oklahoma and Indian territory want statehood, but want to come in on the same footing as other states.

It was learned that the delegation objects to the proposed regulation of liquor traffic in the bill.

Senator Beveridge stated that he was earnestly in favor of the bill.

## Honors for Officers.

WASHINGTON—The senate committee on military affairs ordered a favorable report on Senator Proctor's bill authorizing the president to reward officers for distinguished service in the army by creating for them grades on their active list to which they may be promoted.

## Favorable Report on Brady.

WASHINGTON—The senate committee on territories authorized a favorable report on the nomination of John G. Brady to be governor of Alaska. The nomination has been held up at the request of Pennsylvania commercial interests in Alaska.

## Would Leave Arizona Out.

WASHINGTON—Senator Teller has introduced an amendment to the statehood bill providing for the admission of Oklahoma and the Indian territory as one state and New Mexico as another. This amendment would leave Arizona a territory.

## Thompson Appointed Ambassador.

WASHINGTON—The president Tuesday sent to the senate the nomination of David E. Thompson of Nebraska to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Brazil.

## Hearing on Railroad Bills.

WASHINGTON—The senate committee on interstate commerce agreed to take up all bills relating to railroad rates and kindred subjects on Friday, January 13.

## Chance for Alaska Bill.

WASHINGTON—Senator Dietrich, in speaking of the bill which he introduced providing for a government board for Alaska to be constituted of seven persons, three to be appointed by the president and three by election by the people, together with the governor of Alaska, who shall be ex-officio president of the board, said that he expected a favorable report on the bill. It had the hearty support of Senator Beveridge, chairman of the territories committee, and other prominent men.

# MUST BE ACTION

AGAIN CONFERS WITH MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

## SOME PARAMOUNT QUESTIONS

President Roosevelt Makes It Plain That He Considers Commerce Regulation an Issue of Vital Importance to the Country.

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt continued his conferences with members of congress on the subject of tariff revision and of legislation providing for an increase of the interstate commerce commission. One statement, which stands out almost with the pre-eminence of an official announcement, is that, unless congress at the present session shall enact legislation looking to a regulation of railroad freight rates, an extraordinary session of the Fifty-ninth congress will be called by the president to deal with that problem.

It can be said that the president regards the interstate commerce question as the paramount issue now before the American people.

At the conference last Saturday he informed those whom he had summoned into consultation that, in his judgment, the question of railroad freight rates was far more important than that of the tariff and that, while he desired a readjustment of the existing customs duties, he would not expect any radical differences in the republican party on that question. He said definitely that he would call an extraordinary session of congress to consider interstate legislation unless definite action was taken by congress on the subject at the present. At that session he hoped tariff revision to the extent he had indicated might be accomplished, but he made it perfectly clear that, in his mind, the overshadowing issue was that of railroad freight rates.

In a talk with Speaker Cannon who is recognized as being opposed at this time to any revision of the tariff, the president reiterated his statement made at Saturday's conference that, while he desired action on the question, he was willing to abide by the judgment of the republican leaders in congress, as he regarded the tariff matter as one which the chosen representatives of the American people should determine.

He indicated, in so many words that, while fifty years hence practically nobody would be able to say whether the tariff duties on any given article at this time were 50 per cent ad valorem or 5 per cent ad valorem, and nobody would care anything about that what the duties were, the interstate commerce question involved a principle dear to every right thinking and right minded American, precisely as the whole matter of dealing with corporations involves a principle, and he would fight for that principle with all the power that in him lies.

The president corroborated the statement attributed to him that the tariff question was one merely of expediency, which would be solved without friction between him and the congress. Any serious differences, he is known to have said, between him and the congress on the tariff revision matter are quite impossible.

## MEMORIAL FOR DEAD LEADER

Tribute of Chicago Orchestra to Theodore Thomas.

CHICAGO—Thousands of persons, eager to pay tributes of respect to the memory of Theodore Thomas, were turned away from the Auditorium theater Sunday night because every seat in the hall was occupied fully half an hour before the time set for the memorial concert by the Chicago orchestra for its dead leader.

While the public memorial service was being held in the Auditorium a program of the dead musician's favorite numbers was also being rendered in many halls throughout the city.

## Mr. Thompson for Brazil.

WASHINGTON—Brazil has finally determined on the elevation of her legation at Washington to an embassy and will send her minister to London Mr. Nabuco, as her first ambassador to this country. This will necessitate similar action on the part of the American government, and Mr. Thompson, the present American minister at Brazil, will be named as ambassador.

## In Memory of Golden Rule Jones.

NEW YORK—A memorial meeting in honor of the late Samuel M. Jones, who for several years was mayor of Toledo, O., was held Sunday night at Cooper Union. Nearly 2,000 persons attended.

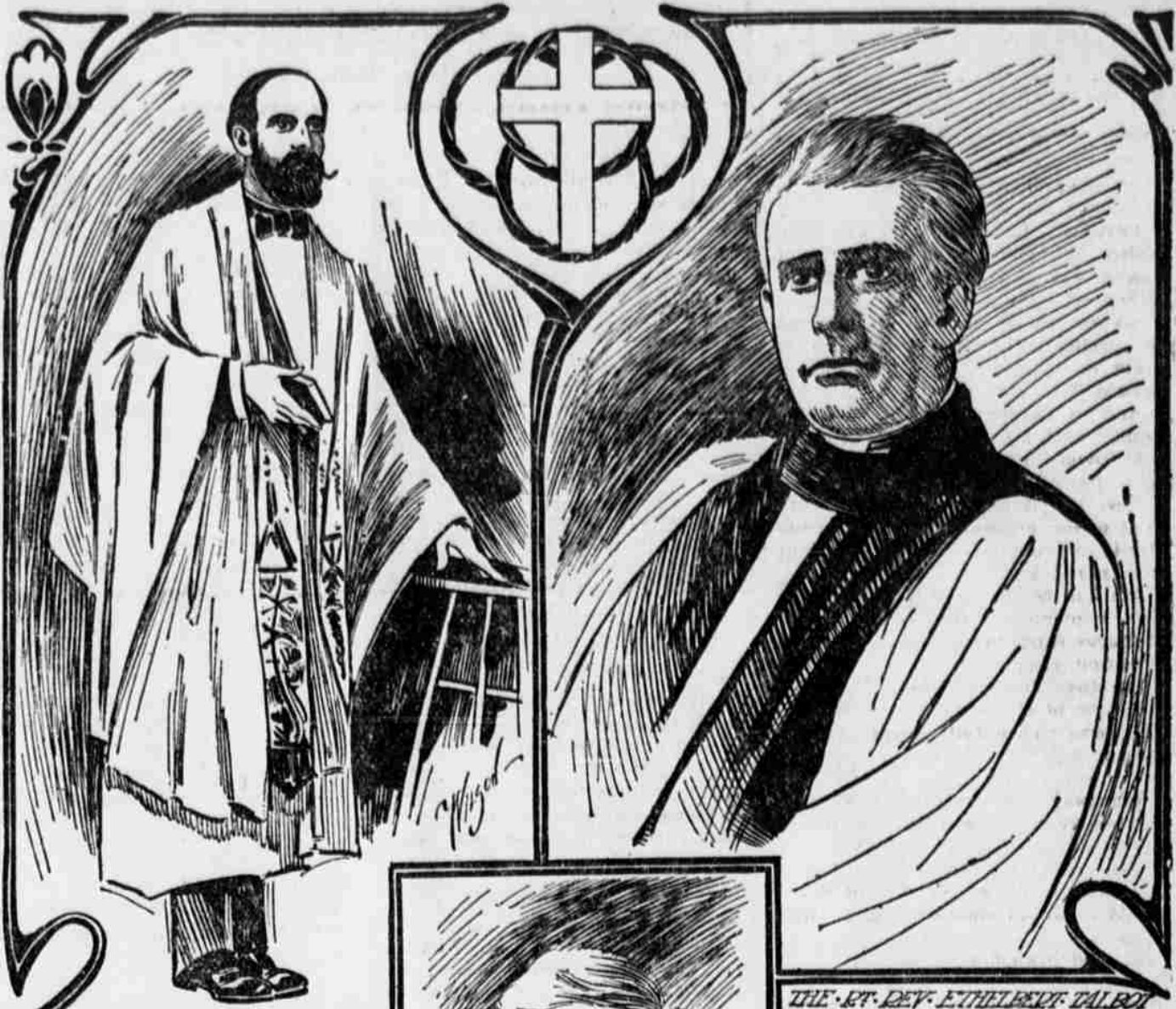
## Bryan for Orator.

LINCOLN—Chancellor Andrews has announced the selection of W. J. Bryan to deliver the commencement day oration before the senior class of the University of Nebraska next year.

## Indian Appropriation Bill Ready.

WASHINGTON—The house committee on Indian affairs completed the Indian appropriation bill. It carries a total of \$7,244,206. The appropriation for the current year is \$9,878,480. The principal item of decrease in the bill is that required by treaty stipulations, the reduction being \$2,000,000. The item of miscellaneous expenses is about \$1,000,000 less than the current law. Current law carries \$433,000 to meet agreements with certain Indians which is not required during the next fiscal year.

# CHURCH SCANDAL INVOLVES PRELATE AND OTHERS OF THE HIGHEST SOCIAL STANDING



REV. DR. INGRAM N. W. IRVINE



MRS. EMMA D. ELLIOTT

The charges on which influential clergymen and laymen of the Protestant Episcopal church are trying to bring to trial Right Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, bishop of central Pennsylvania, are in brief as follows: Criminal libel, immorality, false statements, the circulation of a false and malicious and defamatory reports, falsifying, breach of ordination and consecration vows and conduct unbecoming a bishop.

In a statement Herbert Noble, a New York lawyer, representing the presenters in the charge against Bishop Talbot, gave an outline of the course to be followed by his clients in the hearing of the case. Mr. Noble charged that Bishop Talbot "has pursued Dr. Irvine relentlessly," and then quoted from a decision of the supreme court of Pennsylvania in a suit brought by Dr. Irvine against Bishop Talbot and Mrs. Elliott to this effect:

"Undoubtedly defendants combined to prefer charges against Irvine in the church court and acted to support the charges. They wanted him deposed from the ministry. That they also hated him, and by their course possibly gratified less worthy motives than those which prompt a true Christian to action, is of no moment except insofar as it might have affected their credibility as witnesses before the court which tried him."

Mr. Noble denied that Dr. Irvine was deposed for immorality, denied that for twenty years he was under the ban of ecclesiastical discipline, and that he was ever suspended or inhibited as charged in the Upjohn letter.

Referring to a statement in the letter that eight bishops had held charges against Dr. Irvine, Mr. Noble said the presenters disagree with this, and added that Dr. Irvine denies that Bishop Burgess ever made a charge of any kind against him, as alleged according to a copy of the Upjohn letter.

It is made clear from the developments that the names of several women will be brought into the case.

Mr. Noble says Mrs. Elliott, over whose church standing the whole controversy arose, had been pronounced "excommunicated" by Bishop Talbot "because she had married after having obtained a divorce from her husband on grounds other than adultery."

Continuing, Mr. Noble says that having deposed Irvine from office, this bishop wrote on Jan. 25, 1902, the letter complained of to Rev. Dr. Samuel Upjohn, and two years after its date sent a copy of this letter to Rev. Dr. John Fulton. The letter referred to as the letter to Dr. Upjohn is signed by "Ethelbert Talbot," and charged Dr. Irvine with immorality.

## Irvine Talks of the Case.

"Can a bishop or ought a bishop write defamatory letters in secret in order to injure any member of the ministry? This is the question which will be decided at the meeting of the board of inquiry," said Dr. Irvine in discussing the charges which have been made against him.

"My reinstatement," continued Dr. Irvine, "is of secondary consideration when contrasted with the above query."

## Political Boss Left \$3,000,000.

The late High McLaughlin, so long Democratic boss of Brooklyn, left an estate valued at \$3,000,000, which will be equally divided between his widow and his two daughters, Mrs. Laura Roch and Mrs. William Courtway. Mrs. McLaughlin and William Courtway have been appointed executors of the estate. Mr. McLaughlin left no will. It was his wish that his wife and children should share his fortune equally. The division will be made by mutual agreement.

## Ancient Forks.

A London jeweler has made a collection of ancient forks used in England, which show some little known facts about the table manners of a few centuries ago. The forks, which are of solid silver, date from the sixteenth century. In many cases the designs in all this time have scarcely varied in any detail, and the forks look like those which might be bought to-day. The old forks were a great luxury in their time and were only used by the aristocracy.

performed a couple of marriages, and other priestly functions in defiance of the decision of the diocesan court, but finally gave up and went East.

The most serious charge against Irvine was made by Miss Maria W. Seabody, a young woman with whose family he had become acquainted in Long Island City, where Irvine was once connected with St. James' church.

On Aug. 25, 1884, she was married to J. J. Miller, organist of the Cathedral of St. John in Quincy, Ill., and two weeks later told her husband of Irvine's alleged conduct toward her while in his home. Miller caused his wife to write a statement to the bishop, and this, coupled with other alleged reasons, caused him to ask Irvine to leave the ministry. Irvine refused and the trial followed.

At the trial Mrs. Miller testified at length. The verdict of the diocesan court found the following on the specification relative to alleged "lascivious conduct, lustful actions, and attempts," covering a period from May 1, 1883, to July, 1884: "Guilty as charged."

## Bishop May Not Be Tried.

Every one of the six men who live at Huntingdon, Pa., and who are published as having signed the presentment against Bishop Ethelbert Talbot, resulting in Bishop Tuttle calling a court of inquiry, repudiates his signature. This vitates the presentment, as the canons require that at least three of the presenters must live in the diocese of the accused bishop.

Not only are signatures repudiated, but two of the leading residents of Huntingdon mentioned as presenters—John Langdon and James Denton—were decidedly opposed to having Bishop Talbot placed on trial. In fact, they have much sympathy for Bishop Talbot, although Mr. Langdon at least believes the trouble might have been satisfactorily settled long ago had the bishop co-operated with the vestrymen of St. John's church.

Much surprise was expressed by the six men whose names figure as presenters when they saw that they were published as being responsible for having Bishop Talbot threatened with trial before a court of inquiry.

## Dr. Irvine at Quincy, Ill.

After twenty years the contents of the verdict in the diocesan trial of the Rev. Ingram N. W. Irvine, who was then dean of the Cathedral of St. John in Quincy, Ill., has been made public in its entirety, although it had remained pigeonholed during all that time, because of an understanding based on the condition that Irvine would not appeal from the court's decision suspending him from the ministry for one year.

The verdict found Irvine guilty of eleven out of twenty specifications which were embraced in the general charges of suggestion of what is false, suppression of truth, intention to deceive, falsification of an official document, falsehood, false swearing and lascivious conduct.

The specifications on which he was found guilty covered all of these general charges, and Irvine was suspended from the ministry for one year. He remained for several months afterward in the city, attempted to establish an independent church, and held a few meetings in the opera house.

## Career of Mrs. Elliott.

Mrs. Emma D. Elliott, one of the central figures in the Talbot-Irvine sensation, has had a varied social and matrimonial career. She is 60 years of age, is the daughter of Gen. Desha of Alabama and a half-sister of Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont. Thirty-five years ago she was an acknowledged belle of Newport and other society centers, and later as the brilliant Mrs. Cochrane she reigned in the high society of Philadelphia. Still later, as Mrs. Coolidge, she was a welcome member of the New York exclusive set. It is said that she was divorced from her first two husbands and that later her last husband, Alexander Elliott, was divorced from his first wife. It was this divorce, on the grounds of desertion, that led to the refusal of the communion to Mrs. Elliott by the Rev. I. N. W. Irvine and to the scandal following.

## Col. Greene Adds to Interests.

Col. William C. Green, president of the Greene Consolidated Copper company and other corporations, dealer of the redoubtable Lawson of Boston and in his earlier days hero of encounters with sundry "bad men" in the southwest, is about to add to his present manifold interests membership in a New York Stock Exchange firm. His partner is to be Bird S. Coler, who is the Stock Exchange member of the house of W. N. Coler & Co., and one of Col. Greene's closest friends.