

HOUSE WILL FIGHT.

LOWER BRANCH TIRED OF SENATE DOMINATION.

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

Washington correspondence.

THIS 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.

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.

Col. Pete's Hepburn.

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.



SPEAKER CANNON.

denunciation of river and harbor appropriations does not hurt 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.

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.

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. Miss 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 number of family and personal friends.

has 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 done.

The Blacksmith Statesman would not be an inappropriate title for James A. Tawney, of Minnesota, who is to be a conspicuous House leader.

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."

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.



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.

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.

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RUSS CORE 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 Gathering and Leaders Assert Army Will Soon March on Soldiers and End Czarism—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, Kiev and elsewhere the strike is on, and a call for an armed rebellion has gone out.

In Moscow the fighting continued without interruption. The strikers 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.

Frightful execution was done with the machine guns. They were trained on the crowds, and innocent women 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.

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.

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 Eydtukhnen, and the tramways and electric lights are still in 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 inscribed the words, "A Merry Christmas from the President."

Every Christmas thousands of gifts from total strangers reach the White House. They are not wanted and people would do much better not to send them.

Reclamation projects proposed and under way by the government provide for the reclaiming of 1,238,600 acres of arid land at a cost of \$7,028,571.

The wholesale grocery house of the C. W. Adams & Sons Company in Louisville was destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000, insurance about \$90,000.

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.

"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 of wood. In Mendon a boy of 12 drowned himself in a pond to escape factory labor.

"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.

"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 month of October is smaller than it has ever been since records were kept.

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 Industrial Workers of the World have about 50 members in Chicago, according to J. J. Kepler, business agent of the Machinists' Union, but he says "they make enough noise for 5,000."

Beginning on Monday, Jan. 1, 30,000 hands employed by the American Woolen Company of Boston had their wages advanced 10 per cent. The increase becomes effective in the 30 plants of the corporation, which are located in several States, and several woolen mills in the East not owned by the company have granted a similar advance.

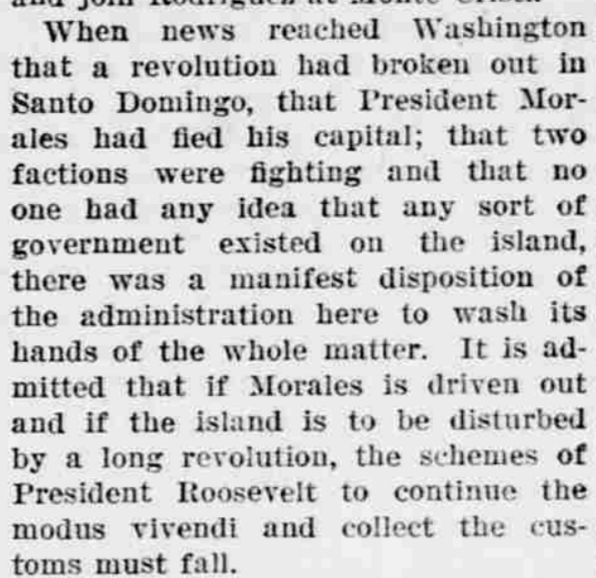
As its final word to the public in anticipation of the coming struggle with the book and job printing houses, the International Typographical Union heads a circular thus: "We propose to sell to the employer eight hours out of twenty-four, and we will do as we please with the remaining sixteen."

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 expel from the country all foreigners who were considered dangerous individuals.

REPUBLIC'S CHIEF ROUTED.

President 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.



PRES. MORALES.

When news reached Washington that a revolution had broken out in Santo Domingo, that President Morales had fled 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.

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.

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 unequalled 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 reached.

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.

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 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.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

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.

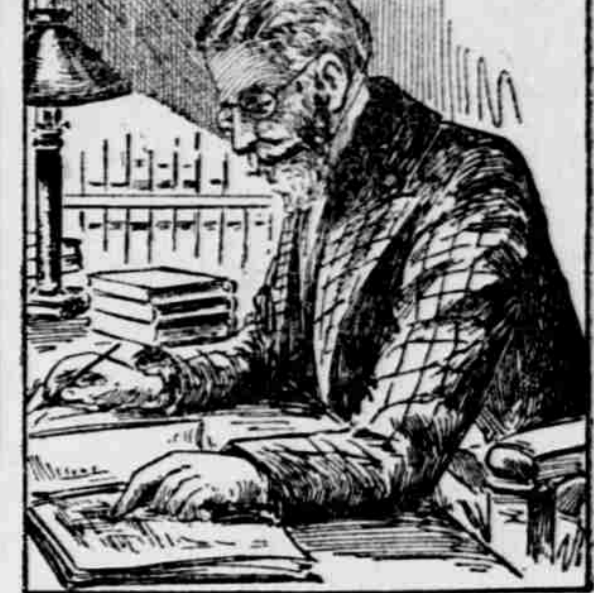
Henry F. Shaw of Boston, well known in railway circles for his devotion to the problem of balancing the reciprocating parts of locomotives, has presented to Purdue university a model locomotive embodying his latest design.

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

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



- 1135—Stephen crowned King of England.
1492—Columbus cast anchor in the Bay of St. Thomas.
1549—Death of Margaret, Queen of Navarre.
1552—Charles V. raised siege of Metz.
1560—First General Assembly of the Scottish church opened.
1562—Battle of Dreux. Conde taken 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 Boston, 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 published 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.
1776—Washington crossed the Delaware.
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 Annapolis.
1791—Bank of United States commenced discounting in Philadelphia.
1795—Henry Clinton died.
1796—French surrender Fort Kehl on the Rhine to the Austrians.
1802—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 prohibited in Hungary.
1820—Wife of Gen. Andrew Jackson died.
1830—Prince of Polignac sentenced for life for treason. Independence of Belgium recognized by the allied powers.
1831—Stephen Girard, Philadelphia philanthropist, died.
1832—Termination of civil war in Mexico.
1835—Independence of Texas proclaimed.
1841—Assassination of Sir W. MacNaughton at Cabul.
1842—Texas troops invade Mexico.
1845—Steamer Halloway 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, destroyed by the British.
1852—Annexation of Pegg to British India.
1854—Armed collisions in eastern Kansas over slavery question.
1860—South Carolina seceded from the Union.
1861—Principality of Roumania created by union of Moldavia and Wallachia.
1864—Savannah occupied by Gen. Sherman.
1870—Tours surrendered to the Germans.
1874—Hoosac Tunnel turned over to Massachusetts by the builders.
1884—Mackay-Bennett cable opened to the public.
1891—Jorge Montt inaugurated President of Chile.
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.
1899—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.