LEGISLATORS WAGE WAR

Colorado House Ousts Democrats and Senate Turns Out Republicans

UPPER CHAMBER SITS IN TWO SECTIONS

Lieutenant Governor, Accused of Partisanship, is Called on to Leave Chair, Members Split and Hold Party Meetings.

DENVER, Jan. 19.—The threatened war of reprisals between the two houses of the Colorado legislature began here today. In the house of representatives the republicans ousted democrats and in the senate, after refusing to recognize what they considered partisan rulings, the democrats suspended the lieutenant governor and proceeded to unseat republicans. Later the senate divided, the republicans continuing in session under the lieutenant governor's leadership and the democrats unseating more members, with W. H. Adams in the chair.

House Unseats Democrats.

Four of the five republican members of the house committee on election reported in favor of unseating the four float representatives from Arapahoe county, and one other Arapahoe member, all democrats.

All had majorities on the face of the returns ranging from 2,600 to 4,000, but the republicans claim that these were fraudulently obtained. One republican member of the committee favored unseating all of the fifteen Arapahoe representatives.

The four democratic members of the committee presented a minority report against unseating any members, claiming that 500 would be a liberal allowance for the fraudulent votes cast in this city. It is the intention of the republican members of the committee to also recommend the unseating of two Las Animos county democrats.

The state senate today adopted a joint resolution binding the United States senator to be elected at this session of the legislature to favor the election of senators by a direct vote of the people.

The report of one republican member of the elections committee to unseat the fifteen Arapahoe and two Los Animus county democrats, was defeated by a vote of 44 to 21. It received the votes of the seventeen republican members who are supporting Edward O. Wolcott for senator and several others.

By a vote of 33 to 31 S. W. Belford, one of the Arapahoe democrats, was declared entitled to his seat. Two republicans voted with the democrats and one republican refrained from voting.

The vote of the house was taken in rapid succession upon the other ten contests from Arapahoe county, the democrats being seated. Then that of McGill against Weir, representing Sedgwick, Yuma, Philips and Arapahoe counties, was taken up and McGill, the republican contestant, declared entitled to the seat. Riley of Archuleta and Conejos counties, Garcia of Conejos and Sanchez of Costilla and Huerfano, republicans, who were also nominated by the democrats, voted with the democrats on the Arapahoe contests, but changed to the republicans on subsequent votes.

Aguilar (dem.) from Las Animas, was then unseated, and Stevens, the republican contestant, given the place.

Other Members Are Displaced.

The other contests considered were decided in favor of the republicans as follows:

Hillyer displaced Traxler of Prower, Baca and Las Animas, and Naugle, Lowell and Morgan got the seats of Monson, Hilliard and Moore, representing districts of which Arapahoe forms a part. This left a republican majority of two on joint ballot.

There are contests against the other fourteen democratic members of the house, and it is understood that should the senate carry out its threat of throwing out republicans an equal number will be unseated. It is also possible that today's action in seating democrats may be reconsidered.

Senate Adopts Minority Report.

Late this afternoon the senate took up the contests and the election committee reported on the cases where democratic seats were being contested by republicans in favor of the democrats. Lieutenant Governor Haggott refused to recognize the democrats, but recognized the republicans. A minority report from the elections committee was submitted which unseated the following democrats:

Buckley, Ballinger, Hill, Kennedy, Hallett and all of the Arapahoe county senators.

In their places the following were given seats by the report of the minority: Galloway, Montgomery, Twombly, Sieman, Newell and all the Arapahoe republican contestants.

The minority report was declared adopted by Lieutenant Governor Haggott.

Refuse to Recognize Chair.

After two hours of vain effort to be recognized by the chair, the democrats declared the lieutenant governor disqualified to further preside over the senate, under a provision of the constitution which they say disqualifies the lieutenant governor if he refuses for two hours to recognize a duly elected member of the senate, and President Pro Tem W. H. Adams assumed control of the gavel, remaining, however, in his own seat. He recognized the democrats and they submitted a report on all cases where republicans are contesting the seats of democrats, deciding in favor of the latter, which was declared adopted.

Then a move to compromise matters was started and a conference committee appointed. At 9 this committee retired to consider a proposition of the democrats to call off all contests providing the republicans would agree to ballot only formally upon the election of a United States senator, but without making a choice, thus allowing the seat to remain vacant for two years, or until the next meeting of the legislature.

Later there were two separate senatorial bodies in session, one presided over by Lieutenant Governor Haggott and composed of republicans numbering nineteen, a majority, and another presided over by President Pro Tem. W. H. Adams, a democrat, and made up of democrats.

The latter have unseated two more republicans, Messrs. Deck and McDonald.

About fifty deputy sheriffs are stationed outside the senate chamber and are said to be adherents of the democrats. It was rumored that Lieutenant Governor Haggott had telephoned Governor Peabody for troops. This the governor denies. The doors leading into the senate chamber and galleries are locked and no one is allowed to pass in or out.

Judge Gabbert of the supreme court later appeared in the senate chamber and swore in Borm and Healy in the place of Dick and McDonald, unseated by the democratic section of the senate.

Although both the democrats and republicans still held forth in separate session at midnight it was understood that no further action by either body would be attempted until the house considers the case now pending.

Nothing had been heard from the committee on conciliation up to midnight.

Delaware Has Its Troubles.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 19.—The union republican caucus tonight placed J. Edward Addicks in nomination for both the long and short terms in the United States senate.

The caucus then appointed a committee to consult with the regular republicans, who are opposed to Addicks, in an effort to make two nominations on a union republican and the other an Addicks man.

The democrats were caucusing in the state house parlors, and the regular republicans in the Hotel Richards. It took the democrats twenty minutes to nominate Willard Saulsbury for the short term and former Senator Richard R. Kenney for the long term.

State Senator Harrington, the presiding officer, then dispatched a committee of five to the regular republican caucus to submit the proposition of the democrats to help elect a regular republican for the four-year term and a democrat for the short term.

At 11 o'clock the regulars took a vote to appoint a committee to confer, the vote standing 8 to 2 in favor. At this point the representatives of the union republicans arrived and urged the regulars to unite in a general conference as outlined above.

Meanwhile the regulars decided by acclamation upon Colonel Henry A. Dupont and former United States Senator Anthony Higgins as their nominees for the long term and the short term respectively.

Finally it was decided to appoint two conference committees, one to meet the democrats and ask for further time to consider their proposition and the other to inform the unions that their proposition will be refused as long as it includes Addicks.

The regular and democratic committees will meet tomorrow.

CUTICURA OINTMENT

Purest of Emollients and Greatest of Skin Cures.

The Most Wonderful Curative of All Time

For Torturing, Disfiguring Humours.

Cuticura Ointment is beyond question the most successful curative for torturing, disfiguring humours of the skin and scalp, including loss of hair, ever compounded, in proof of which a single anointing with it, preceded by a hot bath with Cuticura Soap, and followed in the severer cases by a dose of Cuticura Resolvent Pills, is often sufficient to afford immediate relief in the most distressing forms of itching, burning and scaly humours, permits rest and sleep, and points to a speedy cure when all other remedies fail. It is especially so in the treatment of infants and children, cleansing, soothing and healing the most distressing of infantile humours, and preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp and hair.

Cuticura Ointment possesses, at the same time, the charm of satisfying the simple wants of the toilet, in caring for the skin, scalp, hair and hands from infancy to age, far more effectually, agreeably and economically than the most expensive of toilet emollients. Its "Instant relief for skin-tortured babies," or "Sanative, antiseptic cleansing," or "One-night treatment of the hands," or "Single treatment of the hair," or "Use after athletics," cycling, golf, tennis, riding, sparring, or any sport, each in connection with the use of Cuticura Soap, is sufficient evidence of this.

Millions now rely on Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings and chafings, as well as for all purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery.

SOCIETY WOMAN IS ARRESTED

Mrs. Letitia Eagle of Pittsburg Charged with the Murder of Her Ward.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 19.—Mrs. Letitia Eagle, wife of S. S. Eagle, superintendent of the Pressed Steel Car company, and prominent in social circles at Aavaton, a suburb of this city, was arraigned in criminal court today, charged with the murder of her 13-year-old ward, Edna Varner on May 9 last.

When the girl's death was reported to the coroner it was announced that she had committed suicide, but on account of her youth an investigation was started by the district attorney. Mrs. Eagle swore that she was innocent of the crime, and the court taking the same view she was quickly released.

FIRE RECORD.

Railway Sheds Destroyed.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—Practically all the fire fighting apparatus in the city was called to Long wharf early today to combat a fire in the sheds of the Dominion Atlantic Railway company. The sheds and most of the contents were destroyed and part of the wharf was burned to the water's edge. Several vessels were hauled out into the bay and escaped serious damage.

The firemen succeeded in saving other buildings on the wharf, thus averting what promised to be a serious conflagration. The total loss will not exceed $25,000.

Fierce Fire in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 19.—Fire broke out in the large three-story building occupied by J. B. Williams & Co., dealers in house furnishing goods at 1408 Fifth avenue, and the Merchants Savings and Trust company, next door, this morning and is burning fiercely. It is feared the whole block will go and merchants are carrying out their goods.

Jailed on General Principles.

Frank Harris was put in confinement last night on general principles. There was nothing against him at the time, as he had yesterday morning been released from jail in South Omaha, where he was doing time for a forged check game. Harris is said to be an overcoat thief.

Arrested as a Suspect.

J. V. Whitefield of Washington, Ia., was arrested last night as a drunk and a suspicious character. During the afternoon he was near the Union station in company with a man more intoxicated than himself, and it was thought that he intended to rob his companion.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Marshall Darrach will present "Twelfth Night" at the auditorium of the First Congregational church on the evening of February 20 for the benefit of the Omaha City Mission.

Civil service examinations will be held in Omaha as follows: February 24, Hebrew interpreter, immigration service, $1,200 per annum; February 24 and 25, watch officer, coast and geodetic survey.

ATTACKS CONSULAR SERVICE

Representatives Allege Pay is Too Small and Agents Too Many.

POSTS MADE ASYLUMS FOR DRUNKARDS

Congressman Slayden Paints Picture of Shortcomings, Saying Flags Are Pawned and Coal Stolen by Diplomats in Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The house transacted considerable business today. Several miscellaneous measures were passed, among them the senate Hawaiian fire claims bill. The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, the third of the budgets, was passed and fair progress was made with the District of Columbia appropriation bill.

During consideration of the diplomatic bill Mr. McClellan (N. Y.) precipitated a discussion concerning our diplomatic and consular service which took a wide range and led to some serious charges against consular representatives in Mexico by Mr. Slayden (Tex.) Mr. McClellan submitted figures to show the consulates, compared with those of other first class countries, were underpaid, but overmanned. Mr. Grosvenor (O.) declared the charges unjustifiable, maintaining that it was the opinion of European publicists that America had the most efficient consular service in the world.

This was committee suspension day in the house, and immediately after the reading of the journal the speaker recognized several members to move the passage of bills under suspension of the rules.

A bill was passed to grant a right of way through the Fort Sill military reservation to the Oklahoma & Western railroad.

Tardy Act of Justice.

A bill to revoke the sentence of court-martial against First Lieutenant Francis S. Davidson, Ninth cavalry, who was dismissed from the army in 1875, and to authorize his appointment and retirement as a first lieutenant, aroused some antagonism.

While the house was dividing upon the demand for a second, a photographer in the public gallery took a flashlight photograph. The glare of the flash startled some of the members and Mr. Sulzer (N. Y.) cried out: "Mr. Speaker, I thought it was a bomb."

Mr. Lawrence (Mass.), in support of the bill for the relief of Lieutenant Davidson, said the bill would do a tardy act of justice to a deserving officer. The bill was passed.

A senate bill was passed to appropriate $1,000,000 for the payment of the Hawaiian fire claims and to authorize the territorial government to issue $500,000 in bonds for the same purpose.

The senate amendments to the militia bill were agreed to, which passed the bill.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill.

Mr. Hitt, in charge of the measure, explained that it carried $2,002,925, or $73,900 more than the current law, and $216,300 less than the estimate.

Mr. Slayden (Tex.) severely criticised the character of consular officers abroad, especially some of those in Mexico. Some of the Mexican consulates, he said, were made regular asylums for "invalids and drunkards."

"It makes an American blush," he added, "to hear the stories told of some of our official representatives."

Proceeding, he narrated how a United States consul at Saltillo, Mex., with two companions, last summer entered the office of a newspaper editor to assault him.

"Were any charges made to the state department against this official?" asked Mr. Adams (Pa.).

"Charges have been repeatedly made," replied Mr. Slayden. "This particular official left town between night and morning, while I was in the city."

Makes Strong Statement.

"The particular service of our representatives," Mr. Slayden continued, "seems to be drunkenness," and in this connection he referred to the case of the special envoy sent by a democratic president several years ago, whom, he said, "got drunk at El Paso and painted a broad red streak down to the City of Mexico, 1,000 miles to the south."

He also told of a consular official who, some years ago, pawned the American flag for 40 cents with which to buy drink. The concluding chapter of his arraignment was the charge that an American vice consul had been implicated in the theft of coal.

On a point of order made by Mr. McClellan the provision for a secretary of legation to Switzerland was stricken out.

Mr. Grosvenor (O.) denounced some of the statements made earlier in the day as slanders on the consular service. He declared they were not justified and he was prepared to prove by the opinions of leading Americans abroad that the Americans had the best consular service in the world.

The bill was then passed and the house took up the District of Columbia bill. It carries $7,668,444, being $844,474 less than the appropriations for the current year and $3,253,923 less than the estimates. Half the bill was read and at 5:05 o'clock the house adjourned.

Discovers Many Cases.

Mr. McClellan (N. Y.) submitted some interesting figures to demonstrate that the consular service was underpaid and overmanned. He made comparisons with other first class countries, which showed that our consular and diplomatic officers received the lowest salaries, but that the total cost of the service was increased by the excessive number of such officers, in some cases double and treble the number maintained by other countries.

CUBAN TREATY CONSIDERED

Senate Goes Into Executive Session for Purpose of Considering the Document.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Mr. Bailey (Tex.) objected to consideration by unanimous consent of all bills from the republican side on the ground that the senators from New York had interfered with a matter purely local to the state of Texas. A discussion arose which was terminated by Mr. Cullom moving an executive session to consider the Cuban reciprocity treaty. After half an hour in executive session the doors were reopened and Mr. Foraker (O.) continued his remarks favoring statehood for Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico. The senate at 5:20 adjourned until tomorrow.

Mr. Cullom reported the executive, legislative and judicial appropriation bill, and gave notice that he would call it up tomorrow.

Senator Lodge today introduced a resolution directing the committee on finance to inquire whether certain counties are discriminating against the United States, and if so what law should be passed to give to countries preferential duties which do not discriminate against this country.

The resolution refers to the discrimination of France, Germany and Russia against the United States. It went to the table in order to give Senator Aldrich an opportunity to make a statement concerning the subject.

A bill was passed to provide for holding terms of court at Helena, Ark.

Mr. Bailey (Texas) objected to the consideration of all bills by unanimous consent. When a bill reported by Mr. Culberson changing the times for holding court in Virginia was read Mr. Lodge (Mass.) objected, saying that as objections seemed to be confined to the bills from the republican side, he would object, which brought from Mr. Bailey the statement that the senators from the New York had interfered in a matter pertaining to the state of Texas which was a purely local one.

Mr. Depew denied that the making of Fort Arthur a port of entry was a local question.

The department of commerce and labor bill, as amended by the house, was referred to the committee on commerce. Mr. Nelson wanted the bill sent to conference at once, but Messrs. Spooner, Aldrich, Hale and others objected to that course, as it would prevent an opportunity to amend the house amendments.

At 1:35 p. m. the senate, on motion of Mr. Cullom (Ill.), went into executive session to consider the Cuban treaty. The doors were reopened at 2 o'clock and Mr. Foraker resumed his remarks in favor of the omnibus statehood bill.

At 4 the executive session was resumed and at 5:20 the senate adjourned.

At the first executive session the treaty was read at length and at the second Senator Cullom (Ill.) who, as chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, has charge of the treaty, made a statement of its purport and effect. Senator Bacon (Ga.), also a member of the foreign relations committee, gave notice that he would offer some amendments and asked the privilege of making them public, following the example of the senate in making the treaty itself public. This request was denied after considerable discussion on the ground that it would be impolitic and unwise.

Senator Cullom's statement was exhaustive. He produced a mass of figures to show the commerce between the two countries and gave reasons for the belief that ratification would cause a rapid increase in that trade.

On the basis of the commerce of 1901 the ratification would cause a reduction of about $5,000,000 on the duty paid on Cuban imports and a reduction of about half that amount on American articles shipped to Cuba. He contended that the United States would secure an advantage in continuing the present free list, as under that arrangement there were about $3,000,000 worth of American goods admitted into Cuba free of duty, while only about $2,000,000 worth of Cuban goods come into the United States free.

Senator Cullom dwelt at some length on the probability of an increase in the volume of trade under the operation of the treaty, saying that that would be the result not alone of reduced tariffs, but of the mutual good feeling following ratification. He did not believe any American industry would be injured by the treaty, but considered the agreement from all standpoints one of mutual benefit.

Senator Bacon offered one of the amendments of which he had given notice. It provided that "this treaty shall not take effect until the same shall have been approved by congress."

The amendment was in line with others recommended by the committee on foreign relations in connection with other reciprocity treaties, and if adopted would require the house to act. The amendment was not discussed. The senate adjourned with the understanding that the treaty would be taken up tomorrow during the morning hour.

The official text of the amendments of the treaty made by the committee on foreign relations was made public today along with the text of the treaty. It shows an important variation from the amendment as unofficially printed. According to the official print, the prohibition of lower rates of duty on sugar imported into the United States from other countries is confined to action by "treaty or convention."

Following is the full official text of the amendment which is attached to the eighth article of the treaty, declaring for preferential rates between the two countries:

Provided, that while this convention is in force, no sugar imported from the republic of Cuba, and being the product of the soil or industry of the republic of Cuba, shall be admitted into the United States at a reduction of duty greater than 20 per cent of the rates of duty thereon as provided by the tariff act of the United States approved July 24, 1897, and no sugar the product of any other foreign country shall be admitted, by treaty or convention, into the United States, while this convention is in force, at a lower rate of duty than that provided by the tariff act of the United States approved July 24, 1897.

WILL PROBE OCEAN TARIFFS

Interstate Commerce Commission Will Investigate Schedules Charged on Imports.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—Import rates by way of the gulf are to be the subject of inquiry by the Interstate Commerce commission tomorrow.

The inquiry is the continuation of a hearing held recently in New York, when import rates by the seaboard routes were under consideration. What the commission desires to know is what imports carry less rates than similar classes and articles of domestic character. For years manufacturers have been complaining that articles have been manufactured in Europe and sent to California, at a less rate than the domestic goods are carried from the seaboard to California.

WILL RAISE THE BLOCKADE

Britain and Italy Prepared to Act Even Without German Consent.

PRIVATE CLAIMS TO BE PROBED FIRST

Bowen Due in Washington Today, When He Will at Once Begin Venezuelan Negotiations with Powers' Ministers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Navy department is advised of the arrival at Charleston of Dolphin and of the landing of Mr. Bowen and his family. The minister should reach Washington tomorrow.

It is expected that the representatives of Great Britain and Italy do not feel it incumbent on them to await the coming of Baron Speck von Sternberg before beginning their conferences.

Neither London nor Rome are inclined to favor settlement of their claims by a joint commission, the point being that they are not interested in the claims of each other or of Germany. The plan outlined and which will be submitted to Mr. Bowen contemplates the adjustment of the claims of each power by its representative with Mr. Bowen, each nation taking up its claim separately, but along the same broad lines of procedure.

Private Claims Come First.

It has been agreed that the claims of private citizens for injuries suffered in Venezuela shall be the first to be adjusted. These claims in the case of Germany are believed to aggregate nearly $500,000, while those of Great Britain are between $200,000 and $300,000. The powers will insist upon an early settlement of these obligations, and so far as Great Britain and Italy are concerned, they are prepared to accept a reasonable guaranty for prompt payment.

All hope that the United States intended standing surety for these obligations has been dismissed, but an effort will be made to secure them either on the customs collections of Venezuela or the proceeds of a Venezuelan loan. A cash payment will be demanded, so far as Great Britain and Italy are concerned, provided a satisfactory guaranty is offered by President Castro.

The method of procedure in settling the claims will not be decided until Mr. Bowen arrives, as the representatives have been instructed that the first move along this line is to come from Venezuela.

Mr. Bowen while here will act solely as Venezuela's representative. The State department has made it plain that the United States does not intend to take a hand in the Washington conference, but merely act as means of communication.

The allied powers have not committed themselves as yet regarding the raising of the blockade. No request has been made, and as one diplomat put it today, "We do not intend to cross that bridge until we come to it," but intimations have reached Washington that Italy and Great Britain are not inclined to favor a continuation of the blockade after the opening of negotiations, and that Germany will be requested to give its consent, providing Mr. Bowen makes such a request. Should Germany refuse, the other powers, it was stated today, will not postpone favorable consideration of Mr. Bowen's request, but will withdraw their ships.

Bombardment Not Reported.

BERLIN, Jan. 19.—The Navy department has not received any official advices regarding the bombardment of Fort San Carlos, at the entrance to Lake Maracaibo, by the German cruiser Panther, on Saturday, and is unable to either confirm or deny the press dispatches.

The officials say, however, assuming that something in the way of a bombardment took place, no orders on the subject were sent from Berlin. Whatever was done was the result of the initiative of the commander on the spot, to whose discretion the conduct of the blockade was left.

The government relies on Commodore Schneider to observe all the formalities usual in applying force and is confident that neither he nor any subordinate commander did anything not in accord with the usages of international law.

MARACAIBO, Jan. 19.—One hundred and twenty shots were fired from the fort during the bombardment of San Carlos and the walls of the fort were slightly damaged. Panther has resumed its position at the entrance of Lake Maracaibo, where it maintains the blockade.

CARACAS, Jan. 19.—The government forced loan, which amounted to $432,000, was subscribed today by the banks and the native and foreign merchants of Venezuela. The government is gratified with this answer to its appeal for funds.

MRS. SECHREST IS TO APPEAR

Woman Will Be Principal Witness for State in Kansas City Murder Trial.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 19.—After many delays the sensational case of Dr. Louis Zorn, for the murder of Albert Sechrest, his tenant, was called in the criminal court today.

Mrs. Sechrest of Lincoln, Neb., who some time ago dropped a note on the bank of the Missouri river at Leavenworth, Kan., giving the information that she had killed herself and baby, will be the principal witness.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

There is sunshine in every bottle. You will understand this when you know how satisfied every one is who uses it. People don't like to lose their hair, they are annoyed with dandruff, and they dislike the telltale sign of age—gray hair. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

"Ayer's Hair Vigor stopped my hair from falling when it was so bad I was afraid to comb it. And it gave my hair a beautiful, rich black color." Mrs. E. G. Ward, Landing, N. J.

Always restores color to gray hair.

MANLINESS IS ESSENTIAL

Roosevelt Addresses Y. M. C. A. Jubilee Banquet at Washington.

PRAISES WORK DONE BY ORGANIZATION

Says One-Sided Men Are as Useless as Soldiers Who Can Neither Shoot or March, Although Imbued with Ideals.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—President Roosevelt was the guest of honor tonight at the banquet commemorative of the fiftieth anniversary of the Washington Young Men's Christian association and the International Committee of North America.

Over 300 guests were invited. Among those present were Justices Harlan and Brewer, Secretary Root, George Foster Peabody, Baron Forsen, Secretary Shaw, Admiral Dewey, Generals Corbin and Young, Secretary Cortelyou, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Darling, Major Vignal, Lieutenant Commander Lafajole, Count Hirokicy Matsu, General O. O. Howard and Representative Cannon, Helen Gould and Mrs. McAlpin of the woman's auxiliary of the Young Men's Christian association.

H. B. McFarland presided. President Roosevelt was greeted with loud applause as he arose to address those at the banquet.

World Forging Ahead.

He said:

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen: It is no accident that we should meet to celebrate the ending of fifty years. That period has seen a gigantic change in the world, such as was hardly seen within any preceding five centuries. Life during that half century has been carried on at a higher pressure than ever before. That means, of course, that all the forces have been raised to a higher degree of power—the forces of evil and the forces of good as well.

If it had not been for such an organization as this the material progress of the world would have been progress that would have shown for ill to the nations instead of good.

We can say we are better off than we were. We can see all around people who say, "Oh, well, we will come out all right." So we shall, but because of the presence of a sufficient number of men with the root of righteousness in them who are bound to see us come out right.

A hundred years ago there was no such need for the Young Men's Christian association and other movements of this kind. Life was smaller. Temptation would come surely to every man, but it would not come so frequently and in so intense a form. As the forces of evil manifested themselves in stronger and stronger form they had to be met, if they were to be successfully grappled with, by organized effort.

There are many movements supported by excellent people which have produced results incomprehensible with the efforts spent, because they failed to combine, as this movement has combined, a recognition of the need of human nature with a resolute effort to make human nature better.

I have been acquainted especially with three branches of your work, among railroad men, business men and colleges. Now these three classes are not going to be effectively represented as classes by any effort which fails to take account of the fact that they demand manliness as well as virtue, and you can make them straight only on condition that you keep in mind that it is necessary for them to be strong. An old and favorite quotation of mine has been Wesley's remark when someone criticised him because his "hymn tunes" were so good. The answer was that he was not going to leave all the good tunes to the devil, and we want to be exceedingly careful that the impression shall not go out that good men intend to leave all the strength to those who serve the devil.

Likes Railroad Nerve.

In the long run the man who is decent is apt to be the man who is the best soldier. The work among the railroad men always particularly appealed to me because of the willingness of those men to take risks, to accept responsibilities. Those that follow that pursuit have both the power to obey and the power to act on individual initiative, the power to take responsibility. You get among a body of men like that and you can make them accept morality if you make them understand that it is not only compatible with but is demanded by essential manliness.

The work of the Young Men's Christian association has grown so among the college students because it has tried not to dwarf any of the impulses of the young, vigorous man, but to guide him aright. It has sought not to make his development one-sided, but to see that he is in the fullest sense a man and a good man.

I know you will join with me in saying that we greet with pleasure the men who served in the great war. They won in the day of trial because they and their fellows had in the first place the power of devotion to an ideal and in the next place the strength to realize that power in effective fashion. I do not care how good soldiers or sailors they had been if their ambitions had been personal. If Grant and Sherman and Thomas and Farragut had not all felt that they were fighting for one end, that they were holding up the arms of mighty Lincoln as he toiled and wrought and suffered for the end, then no prowess would have prevailed. This nation would have gone down into bloody anarchy, would have crumbled into dust as so many republics have crumbled before. But they had to have more than that. They had to have fervent devotion to country, to right and power to fight. I do not care how patriotic the man was if he could neither march or shoot he was no good.

In addition to the lofty ideal, to the power of devotion, the man had to have the fibre of body to make his devotion take effective shape for the nation's welfare, and so it is now in civil life. We will make this twentieth century better and not worse in any century that has gone before it, because we will like this society, face the problems before us with the resolution that we are to make the young men fearless and strong. Able to hold their own in the hurly burly of the world, able to strive mightily that the forces of right may in the end be triumphant.

Other speakers were Admiral Dewey, Secretary Root, Lucien Warner of New York, C. C. McHenry of New York, W. B. Miller of New York, John R. Mott of New York and Fred B. Smith of New York.

LAW TO STOP FOOT BALL

Missouri Solons Seek to Make Game Punishable as Misdemeanor.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 19.—A bill was introduced in the lower house of the legislature today to prohibit the playing of football.

Under the bill it is a misdemeanor to play football and the officers and board of managers of the State university, School of Mines, State Normals and Agricultural college shall be fined or imprisoned if they permit the students to engage in football. The same regulation applies also to teachers and directors of public schools and high schools supported wholly or in part by the state.

MIDDIES SHORTEN COURSE

Cut Five Months Off Term at Annapolis to Aid Supply of Officers.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 19.—W. H. Moody, secretary of the navy, has consented to deliver the diplomas to the graduating class of midshipmen on February 2.

On that day the graduating class will leave the academy about five months early, owing to the pressing need of officers. The ball to the graduating class will be given by the under class men, probably in the new armory building, on February 1.

New Train Service

3 Daily Trains TO CHICAGO 3

VIA

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RY.

The number of trains operated between Omaha and Chicago via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway has been increased to three daily fast trains each way. These trains are magnificently equipped with palace sleeping-cars, dining-cars, and free reclining-chair cars. The trains are solid, wide-vestibuled, heated by steam, and are lighted by Pintsch gas and electricity. Nothing finer moves on wheels. The service on the dining-cars is perfect.

Eastbound, the trains leave the Union Passenger Station, Omaha, promptly as follows:

The Limited, - -	8.05 p. m.
Eastern Express,	5.45 p. m.
Atlantic Express,	7.45 a. m.

At Chicago these trains arrive at the Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams streets—in the heart of the city. Excellent connections for the East and South.

TICKETS, 1504 Farnam St.

F. A. NASH, General Western Agent.