

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 7, 1904—TWELVE PAGES.

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VERDICT OF GUILTY

All the Oregon Land and Conspirators Are Convicted. JURY IS OUT IN FIVE MINUTES. No Recommendations. Punishment Are Made. STRONG ARGUMENT ROSECUTOR. Attorneys for the Defendants Come in for No Little Rebuke. PREPARATIONS FOR THE NEXT CASES.

Miss Marie Ware, Who Is Acquitted, Will Be Central Figure in Second Trial, Which Will Commence December 13.

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 6.—The jury in the land fraud case which has been occupying the attention of Judge Bellinger's court for over two weeks brought in a verdict of guilty for all the defendants with the exception of Miss Marie Ware this afternoon after an five minutes deliberation. No recommendations as to punishment were made. Miss Ware was acquitted following the instructions of the court.

The argument of Special Prosecutor Henry in the land fraud case today was one of the most virulent arraignments ever heard in this city. The attorneys for the prisoners came in for no little rebuke at the hands of the government's prosecutor for the manner in which they conducted their case. By fact, step by step, Mr. Henry analyzed the arguments of counsel for the defense and the case made out against the accused persons by the secret agents of the government. Mr. Henry closed his argument with an earnest appeal to the jury to return verdicts convicting the accused persons of their alleged crimes. He asked that no one be spared and that no cognizance be taken of the fact that a woman, Mrs. Watson, is among the accused.

In his instructions to the jury in the land fraud case today Judge Bellinger asked for the acquittal of Miss Marie Ware, whom the prosecution admitted on Saturday was not sufficiently impeded by the present case to warrant her conviction. The case went to the jury this afternoon.

Prepare for Other Cases. The trial of the second of the land fraud cases will commence December 13. This case is based on indictments against S. A. D. Pater, Horace G. McKinley, Mrs. Emma Watson and Marie L. Ware. The charge is similar to that in the first case—conspiracy to defraud the government of public land.

When this case is called there will enter into the public eye the names of six persons whom the government declares are fictitious. These names are Robert G. Truman, Frank H. Hoar, William H. Watkins, James E. Warkick, Robert L. Simpson and Samuel L. Carson. Upon Miss Marie Ware, who is one of the present trial defendants because the government did not prove her complicity in the alleged acts of conspiracy, it is understood the government will enter its attack. In this case are involved a number of signatures which are alleged to have been forged. But in this case, instead of its being merely the names of alleged dummies, it is stated the government will show that Miss Ware, while acting as United States commissioner, used the name of R. B. Gontagou, former deputy county clerk of Lincoln county, and admitted to proof alleged fictitious and bogus homesteaders. The government will endeavor to show that as a result of her alleged unlawful acts the proof of settlement and necessary affidavits were apparently perfected and sent to Washington for the purpose of securing patents on the land.

Other Cases to Come. These acts are alleged to have taken place during the year 1893 and involve lands in the Cascade forest reserve lying about twenty miles easterly from the town of Cottage Grove, Ore.

The basis for the third case which is on the trial docket for this term of court is forgery. It is an outgrowth of the preceding cases. In this action the defendants will be Horace G. McKinley, Marie A. Ware and S. A. D. Pater. The forgery charges which will be incidental to the second case will become the major counts in this case. Mrs. Watson's name is not included among the accused, for the reason that at the time when the indictments were returned Mrs. Watson's alleged complicity was not so well known to the United States district attorney. Two more cases of forgery are indicated in the list of cases. The first of these cases has not been set for trial, though it is very likely that they will be before the present term of court ends. These are the cases of the government against S. A. D. Pater and Guy Huff, and of the government against Horace G. McKinley, Guy Huff and Pater are accused of having forged the name of James A. Robinson to a homestead proof. McKinley is charged with having forged the name of George E. Taylor to a homestead affidavit. The lands affected in both cases are to lie a few miles easterly from Cottage Grove.

WILLIAM H. THOMPSON ILL. Treasurer of Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company Is Confined to His Home.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 6.—William H. Thompson, treasurer of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition company, and president of the National Bank of Commerce, who has been confined to his home for a week by illness, is in a serious condition and was operated during a collapse, his life was despaired of. His condition is still critical and the results of another collapse are feared by his physicians. Friends believe that his illness is the result of his efforts in behalf of the World's fair. He carried almost the entire responsibility of the financing of the great enterprise. Mr. Thompson is probably one of the best known bankers in the west.

Friends to Tour the World. ST. LOUIS, Dec. 6.—It is announced that Dr. V. H. Francis, president of the exposition, is to make a tour of the world to express the gratitude of the exposition to the national governments for the liberal use of their territories in the exposition. Plans for the tour have not been made, but it will begin in the spring, as soon as the final of the exposition company will permit.

Many Deaths at Winslow. WINSLOW, Mont., Dec. 6.—Nine deaths were reported Sunday and thirteen today from what is believed to be a typhoid epidemic recently fatal in the early days of the country and familiarly known as Red River fever. This disease, while not characterized by high temperature, is fatal to many.

USUAL END OF DUEL IN FRANCE

Deronlede and Jaures Exchange Shots on Field Without Results at Hendeaye. HENDAYE, France, Dec. 6.—M. Deronlede and M. Jaures, the socialist leader in the French Chamber of Deputies, fought a duel with pistols here today. The exchange of shots had no result. Deputy Jaures telegraphed a challenge to Paul Deronlede, a former deputy and founder of the League of Patriots, who has been in political exile in Spain since his participation in the plot to overthrow the French government. The challenge grew out of the agitation of the students of Paris, resulting from the alleged insulting remarks about Joan of Arc, made by a professor of history at the Lycee Condorcet. M. Deronlede telegraphed from Spain declaring that the socialist was responsible for the attacks on Joan of Arc and adding that she was the most sublime figure in history, whereas M. Jaures was the most contemptible of her detractors. Two shots were exchanged at twenty-five paces. The political prominence of the participants in the meeting attracted great interest. The Spanish government warned the parties not to fight in Spain, so the French government allowed M. Deronlede and Jaures to leave to enter France and meet M. Jaures. The seconds of both parties were prominent members of the Chamber of Deputies.

SUMMONS FOR BURKE ROCHE

Man Who Delivered Boat to Russians Must Answer in British Court. LONDON, Dec. 6.—Summons have been issued at law court in London against Burke Roche and Mr. Sinnet in connection with the delivery of the turbine yacht Caroline to the Russians at Libau early in October last. The action was taken at the instance of the public prosecutor. The summons will not be heard before December 12 at the earliest. The statement that a summons had been issued against Mr. Yarrow, the builder of the Caroline, is denied. It is understood that Burke Roche and Mr. Sinnet were charged with having caused the Caroline to be dispatched from the port of London intended for the use of the naval service of a foreign state. Charles Russell will defend Messrs. Roche and Sinnet.

ASK FOR DUTY ON LUMBER

Canadians Would Place Obstruction in Way of Trade with United States. VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 6.—Senator Templeman and thirty-seven liberal members of Parliament from British Columbia had a joint meeting with the lumbermen of the federal government to discuss the question of a duty on lumber coming into the province from the northwest was discussed. Senator Templeman favors a duty on American lumber and all the members present were in favor of imposing a duty on lumber coming into the province from the northwest.

Ricciotti Garibaldi Dying

ROME, Dec. 6.—General Ricciotti Garibaldi, the last surviving son of the Italian hero and his first wife, Anita, is dying from nephritis. Ricciotti Garibaldi has been identified with several heroic exploits, including assisting the Greeks against the Turkish during the war of 1827. He was free Cuba, to establish Italian colonies in Argentina, to lead the Albanian insurgents and to head the Macedonian revolutionaries.

French Bark Is Lost

CALAI, France, Dec. 6.—The French bark Madelaine, from Iquique, Chile, September 17, for Dunkirk, has been lost in the channel. Its crew of fifteen men took to the boats, from which they were rescued by a steamer and landed at Granille, Department of the Somme.

SIX MORE MEN ARE SENT UP

More Men in Prison and Heavy Fines Assessed Against Denver Politicians. DENVER, Dec. 6.—Six more election officials were sentenced to jail today by the supreme court for disregarding its injunction order at the late election. They were: William E. Bell, S. S. Baker, John E. Dixon and John Sullivan, nine months imprisonment and \$50 fine and costs each; Willis E. Spencer, four months imprisonment; Charles W. Hunch, three months imprisonment. Sullivan was the democratic committee man; Bell, Barker and Spencer, judges of the election; Hunch, clerk of the Ninth precinct of the Fifth ward in this city, the ballot box of which was opened in court last Friday, disclosing many fraudulent ballots.

District Judge John L. Mullins today delivered his instructions to the grand jury summoned by him in the criminal court. He charged it to "Make a thorough investigation as to all violations of the law growing out of the recent general election." He said: "In my opinion the lavish expenditure of money as has been witnessed in this country and state is criminal. I believe it to be a conspiracy to deprive of the government of the election laws which have accompanied our recent elections. It is to be a crime to contribute to any political party."

WARNER FOR THE SENATE

Kansas City Man Is Candidate for the Seat Now Occupied by Senator Cockrell. KANSAS CITY, Dec. 6.—Major William Warner of this city and United States district attorney for western Missouri, in a dispatch from Washington today announced his candidacy for the office of United States senator, to succeed Senator Francis M. Cockrell. Major Warner's friends here will begin active work at once to advance his candidacy. A public meeting will be held after Major Warner's return from Washington, which will open his campaign.

Blaze in Ohio. CINCINNATI, Dec. 6.—A dispatch from Toledo, O., says Perryhouse, O., is threatened with destruction by fire. An appeal for help has been sent to Toledo. Telegraph communication has been broken.

CHANGES IN THE TREASURY

Persistent Rumor that Shaw is to Retire at Early Date. CHARLES G. DAWES MAY BE OFFERED PLACE. Nebraska Delegation Pushing Judge Lee Estelle for Commissioner of Pensions—More Timber Settlers. (From a Staff Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—(Special Telegram.)—Changes are looked upon as imminent in the Treasury department. There are persistent rumors that Secretary Shaw will not remain in the cabinet after March 4, and that already Mrs. Shaw has gone to Iowa to arrange for the home coming of the family. One name is heard in connection with the Treasury portfolio, which will be interesting to a large number of Nebraska, that of Charles C. Dawes, former comptroller of the currency. Mr. Dawes is now the successful president of a big trust company, but it is said here that if Mr. Dawes could be induced to take the secretaryship of the treasury he would not be improved on. Mr. Dawes lived in Lincoln a number of years, but now resides in Illinois. But a change in secretary of the treasury is not the only one that is brewed about. First Assistant Secretary H. A. Taylor of Wisconsin has made up his mind to quit shortly after March 4, and possibly sooner, and there are persistent rumors that Robert B. Armstrong, accredited to Illinois, but a long time resident of Iowa, will also leave the treasury before January 1. It is said Armstrong's resignation is already in the hands of the president, but this cannot be confirmed. Certain it is, however, that the Treasury department is marked for many changes, including several of the auditors for the various departments.

Blair Woman Wants Damages

Mrs. Margaret Wilbur, a widow 65 years old, residing at Blair, Neb., is seeking relief for personal injuries which are alleged to have been inflicted while entering the postoffice at Blair, and has forwarded her affidavit to Senator Millard to interest himself in her behalf. From the affidavit, it appears that while she was about to enter the postoffice door a couple of boys threw the door back and it closed suddenly, hit Mrs. Wilbur, knocking her down, from which injuries of a permanent character resulted. Senator Millard, who has never had just such a case before, will ask the committee on claims of the senate whether a special bill for the relief of Mrs. Wilbur would be favorably received.

Norris Wants a Transfer

Judge W. F. Norris of Wayne, Neb., judge of the court of first instance in the Philippines, is in Washington earnestly preparing his application to be transferred to the supreme court of the Philippines. He has on file in the insular bureau commendatory letters from all members of the Nebraska delegation in congress, with the exception of Senator Millard, who has opposed Judge Norris' transfer. Considerable commotion was caused by the letter to Judge Norris that he did not know that Judge Norris was a candidate for the supreme court when he endorsed the candidacy of Judge Dickinson. Judge Norris is greatly disappointed in the Philippines and will sail in December 31, with his wife and daughter, from San Francisco. His headquarters are at Capiz, in the island of Panay.

Congressman Burket was notified today of the establishment of a rural mail route from Tecumseh on January 2. Mr. Burket has been signally successful in getting rural routes established in his district. There are three complete county systems in operation now—La Custer, Pawnee and Cass, while Richardson is practically completed.

Pushing Estelle for Place

Senator Millard and Nebraska people are making an effort to secure the pension commissionership for Judge Lee Estelle of the Nebraska district court, to succeed Mr. Ware. Major William Warner, United States attorney for the western district of Missouri, is strongly tipped for the pension commissionership. Mr. Warner, however, has declined the position. Senator Millard, who was at the White House this morning, said that he would introduce a bill extending the time in which settlers in the Rosebud reservation may take up their residence until May 1. As the law now stands settlers are compelled to take up their residence by February 5, which Senator Gamble contends would work untold hardship in the winter, which is now on in South Dakota.

More Time for Settlers

Senators Gamble of South Dakota and Allison of Iowa were among those who called on the president today to reason for saying that that part of the punishment should increase the grade of the offense and enlarge the jurisdiction. ANY MORE THAN IF THE CASE PUT THE SAME STIGMA UPON THE INDIVIDUAL WHO NEVER HELD OFFICE AND COULD NEVER EXPIRE.

Personal Mention

Captain H. C. Sessions of the Sioux Falls (S. D.) Forum is in Washington with his wife, a former Washington girl. Edward P. Ingham of Lincoln, Ill., is in Washington on business before the supreme court. He was, on motion of Solicitor General Hoyt, admitted to practice before that tribunal today. Postmasters appointed: Nebraska, Hayward, Cheyenne county, Miss Frances Wray, vice Miss Otto Wray, removed; South Dakota, Zeigler, Hyde county, John Vopdra, vice Philip Zeigler, resigned. Rural free delivery route No. 2 has been ordered established January 18 at Republic City, Harlan county, Nebraska, serving 66 people and ninety houses.

Blaze in Ohio

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NEBRASKA WEATHER FORECAST

Table with 4 columns: Temperature at Omaha Yesterday, Hour, Deg., and Forecast for Wednesday and Thursday.

CONGRESS HEARS MESSAGE

Little Business Transacted While Waiting for Letter from Chief Executive. WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The senate was in session for more than two hours today and in addition to listening to the reading of the president's message received a preliminary report from the merchant marine commission, witnessed the induction of Senators Knox and Crane into office and in executive session referred the presidential nominations to proper committees. The session was characterized by an extension of yesterday's greetings among senators.

The reading of the commissions of the two new senators received more attention than usual on account of the fact that the commissions were delivered to the senators in person. The reading of the commissions did not fail to note the peculiar wording of Governor Penney-packer's communication, wherein he conferred the office of Senator upon Mr. Knox, empowering him to hold it with all its emoluments and privileges until the next meeting of the legislature of the state, "if he shall so long behave himself well."

Immediately after the convening of the senate today Senators Allison and Cockrell, constant members of the senate, reported that the president had expressed his intention to immediately communicate with the senate by a message in writing.

Before the message arrived Mr. Penney-packer and Mr. Lodge presented the credentials of Messrs. Knox and Crane, the newly appointed senators from Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, respectively, and the oath of office was administered to them. The message was delivered to the senate by Mr. Barnes, assistant secretary to the president, and its reading immediately began.

At 2:07 the reading of the president's message was concluded and the senate went into recess until tomorrow. During the first ten minutes of the session two minor routine matters were discussed, but no other business was transacted.

Soon after the house met today Mr. Burton, chairman of the committee to notify the president that the house was in session and to advise him of the action of the president had informed them that he would today submit a message in writing. Just before Speaker Cannon rapped the house to order an elderly man occupying a front seat in the public gallery uttered the words "The war is over." Considerable commotion was caused by the remark.

At 11:30 Mr. Burges, assistant secretary to the president, appeared and announced that he had received a message from the president to the house in writing. The clerk at once began reading the president's annual message to congress.

Upon the conclusion of the reading of the message there was loud applause from the galleries. The message, on motion of Mr. Payne, was referred to the committee of the whole house on the state of the union and ordered to be printed, after which the house adjourned.

The supplemental bill of the government in relation to the case of Senator Burket of Kansas was filed in the supreme court of the United States. It speaks for the guilt of the defendant, although it is admitted that the senator's course in support of the interests of his client, the Rialto company, was not always dictated by high motives. ANY POLITICAL INFLUENCE IN THE DEPARTMENT, the brief says that it is effective, and added: "Mr. Burket's traces were well covered. His assertion on behalf of himself and his company is a fair one, but the investigation because he was senator and not merely a citizen, and because he was in a position of trust, and because of the nature of the charge, and because of the fact that the most dangerous evil in this entire situation, viz., the intangible and all-pervading influence, can never be reached, even where the receipt of compensation is plainly shown. It is recommended that the punishment be increased."

Because a man occupies a high position and the sting of the infamy may therefore be increased by a public reprimand, the investigation because he was senator and not merely a citizen, and because he was in a position of trust, and because of the nature of the charge, and because of the fact that the most dangerous evil in this entire situation, viz., the intangible and all-pervading influence, can never be reached, even where the receipt of compensation is plainly shown. It is recommended that the punishment be increased.

Movement of Russian Vessels

TANGIER, Morocco, Dec. 6.—The Russian cruisers Oleg and Isoumd sailed today, going eastward. ALGIERS, Dec. 6.—The Russian cruiser Rion (formerly the Smolensk) and two torpedo boats arrived here today.

Preparing for Winter

GENERAL OK'S HEADQUARTERS, Via Fusan, Monday, Dec. 5.—(Delayed in Transmission.)—In the villages near the actual Japanese line houses are being repaired and built, scores of wells are being dug, and the fuel being prepared. Every indication points to the intention to remain on the present line during the winter. The cold weather is not affecting the Japanese, although the temperature has already fallen to a few degrees above zero. There are a few sick men.

PRIZE SCHEME UNDER FIRE

Postal Inspectors Investigating the Business Methods of the Chicago Silver Company. CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—The postal authorities began an investigation today of the methods employed by the Chicago Silver Company. The company, it is said, offered various "prizes" to persons who paid what was called a "merely nominal" sum of money for packing and shipping of said prizes. W. D. Watson, who is believed to have been the owner of the business, is said to have received thousands of letters each day from all parts of the country, all of the letters containing money. Watson is said to have left Chicago.

AFTER HARVESTER COMBINE

Attorney General of Montana Secures a Temporary Injunction Against International Company. HELENA, Mont., Dec. 6.—Attorney General Donovan today began proceedings in the supreme court against the International Harvester company for alleged violation of the state anti-trust law. The court was asked to issue an injunction to prevent the company from operating in the state. A temporary restraining order was issued, returnable next Monday morning. The complaint alleges that the company is doing business in every county of the state and compels dealers to purchase from it at prices fixed in Chicago and that the dealers cannot sell retail prices.

JAPANESE CRUISER SINKS

Report that the Adama Strikes Mine and Goes to the Bottom. RUSSIANS REPULSED AT PORT ARTHUR.

Many Little Attempts Made to Retake 203 Meter Hill—More Rumors of Muscovite Victory in Manchuria. MOSCOW, Dec. 6.—A special dispatch from Vladivostok says that a steamer which had just arrived from the Shanghai reports that the Japanese moved cruiser Adama has been blown up and sunk by a mine. The Adama, also referred to as the Azuma and Adama, was built at St. Nazaire, France, and was launched in 1901. It carried four 8-inch guns, twelve 6-inch guns and twenty-four smaller rapid-firing guns, had five torpedo tubes and a complement of 482 men.

Russians Repulsed at Port Arthur

TOKIO, Dec. 6.—(Noon)—The Russians are being repulsed at Port Arthur in a determined effort to retake the summit of the ground in contention. The Japanese are increasing their defenses on the position and have succeeded so far in repelling all the assaults. The Russians have suffered the heaviest losses and it is estimated that they have sacrificed 3,000 men in an effort to recapture the ground, which the Japanese are confident of their ability to hold.

Observations indicate that the garrison is feeling the shortage of men. The works against Bungshui mountain and the forts to the eastward are progressing steadily and all indications point to an early general assault, although the date when it will begin is kept secret. It is expected that the next general assault will prove successful.

The effective bombardment of the Russian battleships in Port Arthur, which began on Saturday last, was one of the results of the capture of 203 Meter Hill. Up to that time the warships had been unable to sink either the Japanese cruiser or the Japanese battleships. The capture of 203 Meter Hill November 25-26 enabled the Japanese to train their guns on the Russian vessels, with the result that a number of them have been set on fire and the others must either put to sea or suffer irreparable damage.

Discourt Japanese Reports

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 7.—2:35 a. m.—Although the War office and the admiralty are still without direct news from Port Arthur, confidence in the ability of the garrison to hold out continues to be expressed. The reports from Tokio of the shelling of the battleships and of heavy losses by the Russians in an ineffective attempt to recapture Two Hundred and Three Meter Hill are considered misleading. According to a high officer of the general staff the warships would be able to seek shelter from the fire from Two Hundred and Three Meter Hill by anchoring behind Tiger's Tail peninsula. It reports that the Russians are clearing the mine fields outside the harbor are regarded as the best indication that the squadron is preparing to move out to this anchorage, where it will be secure under the protection of the shore batteries.

The Tokyo estimate that the Russians lost 20,000 men in the attempt to recapture Two Hundred and Three Meter Hill is declared to be absurd and it is pointed out that such a loss would imply the virtual clipping of the resistance, yet the reports from Tokio admit that General Stoessel continues to make counter attacks.

More Rumors of Russian Victory

MUKDEN, Dec. 6.—The report that General Renne-kampff has administered a heavy defeat to the Japanese continues to circulate among the Russian troops, but has not yet been officially confirmed. To the official rumor mentioned above there is added the report that the Russians have succeeded in carrying off twenty-one guns which they captured in the route of the Japanese, but were at first unable to remove owing to a cross-fire from the Japanese forces connected with the operation.

Everything now indicates that the prospects of an immediate encounter on a large scale has passed. During the fighting between the Russian and Japanese forces, twenty-five men killed and 122 wounded, including two officers, seventeen J. P. men, prisoners were taken, one of whom committed suicide.

Arrest Alleged Omaha Man

Albert S. Allan Charged with Taking Money from Annie H. Haskins of Omaha. DETROIT, Dec. 6.—Albert S. Allan of Belle River, Ont., a small village about twenty-five miles from this city, by a Chicago detective in the charge of the largest sum of \$2,000 in cash and deeds, bonds and other securities valued at \$3,000, from Mrs. Annie H. Haskins of Omaha. Allan waived extradition and was taken to Chicago.

It is alleged that Allan, private secretary of Mrs. Haskins, accompanied her to Chicago on a business trip, where he lost some of her money. Then, it is alleged, he tried to cover up the shortage by a manipulation of her funds, and finally told her that he must return to Omaha, left for Canada. Detective Harrigan, who made the arrest, claims that Allan made a confession to him, and blamed women for his downfall.

There are no such names as above in the Omaha directory. The Omaha police know nothing about the case, and investigation has brought to light no facts regarding persons and incidents discussed above.

Dr. Spence Injured

Dr. E. C. Spence, president of the Bankers' Union of the World, was seriously injured here that he must return to Omaha December 8. At present he is lying in a private hospital. The particulars of the occurrence have been received in Omaha.

GIST OF THE MESSAGE.

What the President Recommends: Organization of trader unions. Stringent employer's liability law. Medals of honor for heroes in land service. Government investigation of railway affairs of corporations. Uniform legislation on subject of child labor. Better control and regulation of giant corporations. Control of insurance companies by means of corporation laws. Abolition of railroad rebates. Supervision of railways engaged in interstate commerce. That steamship companies engaged in interstate commerce be compelled to observe interstate commerce law. Severe child labor and factory inspection laws for the District of Columbia. Compulsory education law for District of Columbia. Embracement of experimental work of Department of Agriculture. Better control of forest reserves and concentration of work under Department of Agriculture. Establishment of additional national game preserves. Better salaries and closer supervision of Indian agents. Corporal punishment for wife beaters. Improvement in consular service. National art gallery. Betterment of currency system. Enlargement of trade with Asia. Revision of naturalization laws. Protection of elections. Advantages for Alaska. Agricultural and mechanical engineering. Maintenance of army and navy. Our position in the Philippines.

What the President Opposes

Violence by union men during strikes. Government employees organizing to intimidate congress. Discrimination between union and nonunion men in government employment. Intemperate attacks on great corporations. Giving Interstate Commerce commission general authority to fix rates. Married women working in factories. Unsanitary tenements in Washington. Forest reservation without examination. Extravagance in printing. Indiscriminate immigration and naturalization. Bribery and corruption in elections. Delays in criminal prosecutions. Slothful peace. Agitation in the Philippines.

CARTER REPLIES TO FRANCIS

Further Explanations Regarding Methods of Awarding Medals and Prizes at St. Louis. HELENA, Mont., Dec. 6.—Former Senator Thomas H. Carter, president of the national committee of the Louisiana Purchase exposition, made a brief reply today to an interview with President Francis of the exposition company relative to charges of corruption made in regard to about thirty-five out of \$5,000 awards. He says he does not recall when any request was made to the commission to appear before the committee, and asserts that if such were the case the committee of five would assume the character of prosecutor, when its functions were quasi judicial. Referring to the law in regard to making awards President Carter says: "The rules governing the awarding of premiums provide, first, for group prizes; second, department prizes; and, third, individual prizes. The law provides that the awards shall be made by the exposition company, and that the committee of five should be composed of the national committee for its approval, then and only then the committee of five should be authorized to award the prizes. If the committee of five were to assume the character of prosecutor, when its functions were quasi judicial, it would be a violation of the law."

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As the president of the United Exhibitors' association, I would regret any delay in the publication of awards, and I would like to see the exhibition closed as early as possible, having fulfilled their part faithfully and having acquitted themselves properly and promptly.

You refer in your letter to complaints against the committee of five. As president of the United Exhibitors' association I feel bound to advise you that it is to be understood that the committee of five is not a prosecuting body, but a body of judges, and that its function is to award prizes, and that it is not to be a prosecuting body, but a body of judges, and that its function is to award prizes.

Organized Labor Wise and Necessary

I believe that under modern industrial conditions it is often necessary, and where not necessary is yet often wise, that there should be some form of labor organization in order to secure the rights of the individual wage-worker. All encouragement should be given to any and every organization which has for its object the betterment of the conditions of those whose welfare should be closest to our hearts. But when any labor union seeks improper ends, or seeks to achieve proper ends by improper means, all good citizens are bound to oppose it. The public servants must oppose the wrong-doing as resolutely as they would oppose the wrong-doing of any great corporation. Of course any violence, brutality or law-breaking should not for one moment be tolerated. Wage-workers have an entire right to organize and by any and every honorable means to endeavor to persuade their fellows to join with them in organizations. They have a legal right, which, according to circumstances, may be exercised in a moral right, to refuse to join in company with men who decline to join their organizations. They have no right to force others to join or to commit violence upon those who refuse to support their organizations, or who side with them with whom they are at odds; for mob rule is intolerable in any form.

Employer's Liability Law

The wage-workers are peculiarly entitled to the protection and the encouragement of the law. From the very nature of their occupation railroad men, for instance, are liable to be harmed in doing the legitimate work of their profession, unless the railroad companies are required by law to make ample provision for their safety. The administration has been zealous in enforcing the existing law for this purpose. That is the duty of the law.

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MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT

Congress Listens to Communication from the Nation's Executive. PROSPEROUS CONDITION OF OUR COUNTRY. General Commercial and Industrial Activity is Subject for Congratulation. LABOR AND CAPITAL AND THEIR RIGHTS. Equal Before the Law and Equally Amenable to Its Operations. INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF THE UNITED STATES. Work of the Departments of Government Tensely Reviewed. EXTERNAL RELATIONS ARE SATISFACTORY. Peace at Home and Abroad the Result of the Policy Adopted by the Leaders of the Great Republican Party.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The annual message of the president was read in both houses of the congress today. It is as follows: "To the Senate and House of Representatives: The nation continues to enjoy noteworthy prosperity. Such prosperity is, of course, primarily due to the high individual average of our citizenship, taken together with our great natural resources; but an important factor therein is the working of our long-continued governmental policies. The people have emphatically expressed their approval of the principles underlying these policies, and their desire that these principles be kept substantially unchanged, although of course applied in a progressive spirit to meet changing conditions. The enlargement of scope of the functions of the national government as a nation involves, of course, increase of expense, and the period of prosperity through which the country is passing justifies expenditures for permanent improvements far greater than would be wise in hard times. But it is equally true that the betterment and improvement of our nation and its people is an investment which should be made when we have the money, but it is equally true that a large surplus always invites extravagance, and constant care should be taken to guard against unnecessary increases in the cost of doing government business should be regulated with the same care as the cost of doing a private business."

Capital and Labor. In the vast and complicated mechanism of our modern civilized life the dominant factor is the relation of capital and labor, and especially of organized capital and organized labor, to each other. This relation should be at large come second in importance only to the intimate questions of family life. Our peculiar form of government, with its many advantages and its many disadvantages, has been on the whole far more advantageous to our development than any other form of government. But it is undoubtedly responsible for much of the difficulty of the relation of capital and labor in the modern world. The total change in industrial conditions of this continent during the last half-century has been a change which has proved exceedingly difficult, and in many cases impossible, to get unhamperedly wise within amounts of money which are vast subjects. From the very nature of the case this is especially true of the law affecting the employment of capital in huge masses.

With regard to labor the problem is no less important, but it is simpler. As long as the status of the individual citizen of the police power the circumstances must be altogether extreme which require interference by the federal authorities, and the right of labor in the way of seeing that wrong is not done by unruly persons who shield themselves behind the federal courts, interference with the mails or interstate commerce, or molestation of federal property, or of any violence or other law-breaking which they are unable to face call for help, then the federal government may interfere; that though such interference may be caused by a matter so vital as this affecting labor.

Organized Labor Wise and Necessary. I believe that under modern industrial conditions it is often necessary, and where not necessary is yet often wise, that there should be some form of labor organization in order to secure the rights of the individual wage-worker. All encouragement should be given to any and every organization which has for its object the betterment of the conditions of those whose welfare should be closest to our hearts. But when any labor union seeks improper ends, or seeks to achieve proper ends by improper means, all good citizens are bound to oppose it. The public servants must oppose the wrong-doing as resolutely as they would oppose the wrong-doing of any great corporation. Of course any violence, brutality or law-breaking should not for one moment be tolerated. Wage-workers have an entire right to organize and by any and every honorable means to endeavor to persuade their fellows to join with them in organizations. They have a legal right, which, according to circumstances, may be exercised in a moral right, to refuse to join in company with men who decline to join their organizations. They have no right to force others to join or to commit violence upon those who refuse to support their organizations, or who side with them with whom they are at odds; for mob rule is intolerable in any form.

Employer's Liability Law. The wage-workers are peculiarly entitled to the protection and the encouragement of the law. From the very nature of their occupation railroad men, for instance, are