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TAFT ON CONSERVATION

President Sends Special Message to Congress on Subject.

REFERS TO LAND OFFICE ROW

President Taft Would Issue Bonds to Deepen Mississippi Valley Waterways.

Washington, D. C.—President Taft sent to congress another special message, this time dealing with the conservation of the nation's resources. He urges the continuation of the Roosevelt policies, and pays tribute to his predecessor for his part in starting the movement.

Basing his recommendations especially on those contained in the report of Secretary of the Interior Ballinger and declaring the present laws inadequate, Mr. Taft asks prompt measures to save the nation's resources. He recommends a bond issue of $30,000,000 for the reclamation of arid lands, the bonds to run 14 years or more and the proceeds to be applied to the completion of the projects already taken up and their extension. Rentals from water sites would, he believes, aid in clearing the debt.

To Safeguard Water Powers.

He also urges a careful survey of the river improvement work, particularly regarding the Mississippi, in the hope that it may be pushed still further eventually. The deepening of the Ohio and the Missouri, now under way, should be pushed, he holds.

The message also urges laws to safeguard the nation's water power. Although the message is of especial significance in regard to the long dispute between Gifford Pinchot, late chief forester, and Secretary Ballinger, the president mentions that controversy but briefly, declaring that the results of the congressional inquiry into the case are not needed to determine the value of the new legislation he urges.

Improvement of the Mississippi.

One of the principal recommendations of the message is the careful consideration of the improvement of the Mississippi and the pushing of the work if it is found justifiable.

Referring to the present situation of the public lands President Taft makes this startling statement:

"The truth is that title to millions of acres of public lands was fraudulently obtained and that the right to recover a large part of such lands for the government long since ceased by reason of statutes of limitations."

Later on, returning to the illegal holding of lands rightfully the nations and referring specifically, although without mention of names, to the lands involved in the Ballinger-Pinchot dispute — the Cunningham Alaska coal land claims—he says:

The Cunningham Coal Lands.

"The investigations into violations of the public land laws and the prosecution, as has been the withdrawal of coal lands for classification and valuation and the temporary withholding of power sites."

The present statutes, except those that relate to purely agricultural lands or those containing precious metals, are, says the president, "not adapted to carry out the modern view of the best disposition of public lands to private ownership."

Turning to the new laws he believes necessary, he declares that it is the duty of congress to validate the withdrawals which have been made by the secretary of the interior and the president and to authorize the secretary temporarily to withdraw lands pending submission to congress of recommendations as to legislation to meet conditions or emergencies as they arise.

Should Classify Lands.

"One of the most pressing needs of public land reform," he says, "is that lands should be classified according to their principal value or use."

It was on this point that the Ballinger-Pinchot row hung, as the former chief forester maintained that the government's conduct in the litigation over the Cunningham claims, was intended to thwart the United States from securing the full value of the Alaskan coal claims, which the claimants wished to secure at a nominal value not based on their coal value strictly.

The means for accomplishing this end, holds the president, is through the interior department and its branch, the geological survey.

"Much of the confusion, fraud and contention which has existed in the past has arisen from lack of an official and determinative classification," asserts the message.

Conserve Phosphate Deposits.

The proposal of the president to apply to Alaska, as well as to the United States, is that agricultural lands be disposed of as such; coal, oil, asphaltum, natural gas and phosphate properties being reserved. The surface of such lands could be disposed of as agricultural, the mineral and other sub-surface rights being leased on a royalty basis, a specific amount of work each year being demanded. Such leases should provide against the creation of an illegal monopoly, under penalty of forfeiture.

"The extent of the value of phosphate is hardly realized," says the message, declaring that this staple for fertilizers will undoubtedly be sought by monopolists. This is of timely interest in connection with the protest of the United States to Germany regarding the latter's proposed law regulating the production of phosphates."

Balking a Water Trust.

The prevention of a water trust is possible, says the message, by setting the term of control of water sites by private capital at 30 years and providing in the leases by the government against a monopoly. The president would have renewal privileges given, but declares that while the government retains control competition must be retained and prices kept reasonable.

"The importance of the maintenance of our forests cannot be exaggerated," Mr. Taft holds, pointing out that the national reserves comprise 190,000,000 acres. He urges scientific care, to increase the production of lumber, without reducing the supply on the ground.

Bonds to Deepen Ohio and Mississippi

The president recommends the continuation of the Ohio river deepening, which is expected to cost $63,000,000. The president states that the work can be done in ten years, and says that if necessary he will later recommend bonds to carry on the project. He also demands the continued improvement of the Mississippi from St. Paul to St. Louis, a six foot depth, and of the Missouri from Kansas City to St. Louis to six feet, and from St. Louis to Cairo to eight feet.

The depth may be increased if results warrant it, he says. In the rivers and harbors bill the president recommends provision for continuing the contracts for improvements.

RHODE ISLAND BALKS BOND DEAL.

House Unanimously Repeals the Act Accepting North Carolina Bonds.

Providence, R. I.—In order that the state of Rhode Island may escape embarrasing consequences from the act rushed through in the final hours of the last legislature, compelling the state to accept more than a half million dollars' worth of bonds of the state of North Carolina and to sue the latter state for payment of the coupons on these bonds, the house of representatives unanimously voted to repeal the act. The house also unanimously adopted a resolution directing General Treasurer Walter A. Reed to return the bonds in question to the state of North Carolina bondholders of New York.

Seminole Officials Found Guilty.

Columbia, S. C.—John Y. Garlington and J. Stobo Young, formerly president and secretary, respectively, of the Seminole Securities Company, were found guilty of breach of trust with fraudulent intent, the fourth count in the indictment against them. The other four counts were dismissed. A motion for a new trial was made. The charge on which Garlington and Young were convicted is that they fraudulently appropriated from the Seminole Securities Company amounting to $55,596.70.

380 Bottles of Whiskey Burned.

Fayetteville, Tenn.—Three hundred and eighty bottles of whiskey have been burned on the public square here by members of the Law and Order League. The liquor was sold at auction by the sheriff after it was captured in a raid on a soft drink stand. It cost the league 15 cents per bottle.

Roosevelt Bags White Rhinoceros.

Butiaba, Uganda.—Colonel Roosevelt has shot the white rhinoceros, which was one of the objects of his African hunting trips, according to advices received here, by runner. The former president got the white rhinoceros at Camp Rhino, where the party now is.

Storm Caused Great Damage.

Washington, D. C.—Dispatches from points in the Mississippi and Ohio valleys tell of enormous damage done by the recent cold and heavy snow. Even with a thaw in sight, great apprehension is felt in many cities along river banks.

$5,617,200 for Fortifications.

Washington, D. C.—The house passed the fortification appropriation bill, carrying $5,617,200. Almost half the amount is to be spent for fortifications in the Philippines and Hawaii.

Madriz's Troops Refuse to Fight.

Bluefields, Nicaragua. — That the troops of Zelaya's heir, President Madriz have refused to give battle to the Estrada army under General Chamorro at Acoyapa and are retreating toward Managua, was indicated in a message from the front. Spies declare that Madriz has bottled up all sources of news on the Pacific coast

King's Engagement Announced.

Paris, France.—A special dispatch received here from Lisbon quotes from an authorized source, affirming that the marriage of King Manuel of Portugal and Princess Victoria Patricia, youngest daughter of the Duke of Connaught, will be solemnized in May.

To Test Tennessee Prohibition Law.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—A test of the law which prohibits the manufacture of whiskey in Tennessee, is to be made here. Sheriff Conner summoned the proprietors of the Deep Springs distillery to appear before the grand jury. J. W. Kelly & Co. own the plant, which has been in constant operation since the state wide law went into effect, January 1.

On the outcome of the case practically depends the potency of the prohibition laws of Tennessee.

LEE'S BIRTHDAY RECOGNIZED.

Government Authorized Virginia Office to Close January 19.

Washington, D. C.—Official recognition of the birthday of General R. E. Lee is to be given by the treasury department. The anniversary of the birth of the famous confederate soldier falls on January 19, and the collector of customs at Newport News, Va., has been authorized to close his office on that day for a long a time as public business will permit. The honor paid General Lee's memory is an unusual one, as rarely, if ever, it happens that a public office is closed on the occasion of the celebration of birthdays of noted Americans.

MARRIED 50 WOMEN.

Baron" Emil Karl von Mueller Arrested on Bigamy Charge.

New York City. — "Baron" Emil Karl von Mueller is declared, by the authorities, who were notified of his arrest in Los Angeles, Cal., on a charge of bigamy, to have practiced his crime on a wholesale scale in many cities for the purpose of robbing his victims.

Baron Mueller has victimized no less than fifty women during the last ten years.

COTTON CORNER FAILS

Scales, the Texas Bull Leader, Forced to Sell.

MANY TRADERS WIPED OUT

Desertion By Men Who Had Followed the Leadership of Scales Caused the Slump.

New York City.—The big bull campaign in cotton definitely collapsed with the most spectacular decline seen in a week of erratic recessions. Reports freely circulated in the trade after the close of the market, had it that the position of the leading southern bulls has been completely undermined by the continued liquidation which has been in progress since early in the year.

At the low point New York contracts showed a decline of from $5.20 to $5.60 a bale from the closing prices of the night previous, which was a break of from $6.10 to $6.50 a bale from the high figures of the day, and of $13.50 to $14.20 a bale from the highpoint of the season. May contracts touched 13.70.

The bull market has lasted for over a year. At the height of the campaign it was estimated that E. G. Scales, of Texas, the leader, had accumulated paper profits of $10,000,000 for the season. As a Christmas present he is said to have given $10,000 to one of his favorite brokers, and another accepted story had it that he had made over a million in cash to one of his brothers. His heaviest holdings were in May cotton, and his friends were generally believed at one time to control contracts calling for the delivery of fully one million bales during that month.

The situation had developed before the beginning of the decline into a threat of the greatest squeeze of the shorts recorded in the history of the trade, but other bulls who had followed Mr. Scales' lead without enlisting in his party decided the time was ripe for a bear raid.

One after another the big accounts began to come into the market. The Scales party was said to have its cotton margined down to 10 cents a pound, and it was confidently asserted that its members would never abandon their position.

New Orleans, La. — One of the worst slumps in the history of cotton future trading was recorded here. Prices of the old crop deliveries broke in a most sensational manner and within a very short time were 105 to 110 points down.

The cause of the break was generally regarded as without explanation. Large traders, including prominent men, were interested.

Memphis, Tenn.—For the first time in the history of the Memphis cotton exchange, all quotations were wiped off the board, the entire spot cotton market being nominal.

This is the result of the action of the factors and spot cotton holders of the city, who, at the recent decline of more than 2 cents in options in New York, have refused to sell cotton at a decline exceeding 1-4c, and many not even at that small concession. In view of the absolute lack of cotton to be had, the quotation committee was unable to fix prices. One prominent factor had printed a large card which read: "No cotton for sale."

This was tacked on his cotton room door. The stock of cotton in Memphis is, in round figures, 200,000 bales, but so confident are those who own it that higher values will prevail that they have adopted the course as above outlined.

CONFESSION OF RAY LAMPHERE.

Dead Convict Said to Have Told of Gunness Murders.

St. Louis, Mo.—In a copy-righted story the Post-Dispatch published what it claims was the confession of Ray Lamphere, who died a few days ago in the Indiana penitentiary, at Michigan City, while serving a sentence for setting fire to the home of Mrs. Belle Gunness, near Laporte, Ind. It is known that the Rev. E. A. Schell, formerly of Laporte, heard Lamphere's confession.

The confession shows that Mrs. Gunness and three children were chloroformed by Lamphere, who was robbing the house with a woman accomplice; that Jennie Olson was not killed by Mrs. Gunness; that the chloroform used by Lamphere was part of that he bought for Mrs. Gunness to kill three men, one of whom was Andrew Helgelein, the others probably Ole Budsberg and Tonnes Peterson Lien, and that one of the men, probably Lien, was the third husband of Mrs. Gunness.

The confession establishes the fact, doubted by thousands, that Mrs. Gunness is dead.

PINCHOT'S SUCCESSOR NAMED.

Bureau of Forestry To Be Conducted by Yale Man.

Washington, D. C.—President Taft has appointed Henry S. Graves, director of the Yale Forest school, as forester of the United States to succeed Gifford Pinchot, and Albert F. Potter, at present acting forester, as assistant forester. Both men have served under Mr. Pinchot, and both are in sympathy with his policies.

It was largely through Mr. Pinchot's efforts that the Yale Forest school was established, and Mr. Graves went from the post of assistant chief of the division of forestry under Mr. Pinchot to become director of the Yale Forest school.

WOMAN UPHOLDS THE WORLD.

Sculptor Puts Woman in the Role of Atlas.

New York City.—Woman upholds the world in a statue of Atlas just completed by Gutzon Borglum, the New York sculptor. Mr. Borglum disagrees with the ancients, who modeled Atlas as a broad-shouldered, heavy-hewed man with a sweeping beard, and this figure is intended to record his conviction that the real burden of the world is supported by women.

TO STOP GAMBLING IN FUTURES.

Conference on Subject is Held at The White House.

Washington, D. C.—A conference looking to the renewal of the fight on gambling in futures was held at the white house, when President Taft took the subject up with Representative Scott of Kansas; Lowering of Massachusetts, and Burleson of Texas. The discussion was based on the bill introduced by Mr. Scott last year forbidding interstate telegraph, telephones and the mails to transmit messages with reference to future contracts for the sale of farm products where there is no intention to deliver the products.

Attorney General Wickersham and Herbert Knox Smith, commisisoner of corporations, were present at the conference. In the end the whole matter was referred to the attorney general for consideration as to the form of the Scott bill and to Commissioner Smith for recommendation in the light of his previous investigation of the methods of the cotton exchanges.

It is expected there will be a hearing on the bill some time in the near future, at which representatives of those who desire to oppose the new legislation may be heard.

SOLDIERS IN THE SENATE.

Nine Ex-Confederate Fighters in the United States Senate.

Memphis, Tenn.—Colonel James Gordon, the new member of the United States senate from Mississippi, takes rank among the oldest members in point of years. He has just turned his seventy-sixth year.

The death of Senator McLaurin of Mississippi reduced the number of confederate veterans in the senate to eight, but the appointment of Colonel James Gordon as his successor restored the number to the original figure of nine.

The other eight ex-confederates in the senate are Bankhead of Alabama, Taliaferro of Florida, Bacon of Georgia, McEnery of Louisiana, Money of Mississippi and Daniel and Martin of Virginia.

By a curious coincidence there are also just nine ex-soldiers of the union among the senators—Bulkeley of Connecticut, DuPont of Delaware, Bradley of Kentucky, Burrows of Michigan, Nelson of Minnesota, Warner of Missouri, Aldrich of Rhode Island, Scott of West Virginia and Warren of Wyoming.

HARMON NOT READY FOR RACE.

Cannot Consider the Matter Until After Eletion in Ohio.

Mobile, Ala.—Governor Judson Harmon of Ohio, in answer to a letter to a personal friend in Mobile, said that he could not give the presidency any consideration until after the fall election in Ohio, as he would be a candidate for re election for governor, and meant to make the fight on state issues, and would be unable to hold the republicans to that line if they could put him in the light of a national candidate.

Governor Harmon's letter in effect was that the question of his candidacy in 1912 must develop of itself.

MEN'S FEET LARGER.

An Increased Demand for Huge Sizes in Shoes.

Brockton, Mass.—A local expert asserts that men's feet are larger than they used to be, and that there is evidence of this in the increased demand for the large sizes in shoes, more eights and nines being made up than ever before.

The demand is being felt for twelves, and from that anywhere up to fifteens. They say Chicago and other cities have numbers of citizens who wear fifteens.

HIGH PRICES LAID TO LABOR.

Advance in Prices of Commodities Due to Labor, Says Pres. Kirby.

Springfield, Mass.—Large responsibility for the higher cost of living was laid by John Kirby, Jr., president of the National Manufacturers' Association, upon what he called the "labor trust" in an address before the Employers' Association of Springfield. Mr. Kirby further declared that trade unionism aspired to "absolute control over all labor that is hired and paid for by employers."

Newsy Paragraphs.

Prison Commissioner Henry Solomon of New York advocates surgery on criminals to overcome obstacles which bar his way to successful life. "The most casual inquiry discloses among the convicts," he says, "the presence of a large variety of diseases amenable to modern surgery. They have apparently been almost totally disregarded, and the convict has been released with his physical imperfections continuing to act as a handicap in his struggle for a livelihood."

Statistics of gifts for humanity during the year 1909 foots up a total of $150,641,253, about half being in the form of gifts and half bequests. This was distributed as follows: Charity, $67,446,441; education, $46,122,241; religion, $22,443,885; art, $8,616,410; libraries, $3,012,293. At the head of the list of individual givers stands John D. Rockefeller, credited with $12,130,500, most of which went to educational agencies. Next in line ranks Andrew Carnegie, with a total of $4,652,500. Mrs. Russell Sage comes in with $1,851,761, and other names prominent on this roll of honor are D. K. Pierson, Charles E. Ellis, Elizabeth Bingham, H. C. Frick, J. D. Archbold, Caroline Phelps Stokes, John S. Kennedy, George Crocker, A. H. Wilder, John M. Baker, etc.

The attention of the department of justice has been called to an alleged violation of the anti-trust law by an organization known as a clearing house of some twenty large periodicals, with headquarters at New York, the complainant being Librarian Brett of the Cleveland public library. When he tried to get a discount on $4,500 worth of magazine subscriptions from the Franklin Square agency of New York he received a curt refusal, and the statement that the agency as a clearing house now controlled the prices of all magazines listed

R. F. D. MISREPRESENTED

Comparative Cost of Rural Mail Service Is Not Great.

FARMERS ARE CONCERNED

Charge That the Rural Mail Service Causes the Postal Deficit Are Greatly Exaggerated.

Washington, D. C.—The future of the rural delivery service is a topic which interests 20,000,000 people, or over one-half of those living in continental United States.

The references made from time to time as to the cost of the service that furnishes the farmers of the country their mail, has caused some concern lest there should be a discontinuance of improvements and further extension of the service.

These references to expense and the charge that the rural service causes the postal deficit, are greatly exaggerated and calculated to mislead popular sentiment, and do injury to the greatest wealth producers in the aggregate in the nation.

Rural delivery is now an established fact in practically every community in the country where local conditions warrant it.

In the matter of cost the rural mail service is not only the least expensive of the national utilities in proportion to members employed, but is one of the small minority that yields in large part an equivalent in money for outlay besides service which benefits the whole people and the whole country, appartaining as it does to the producing factor and not destroying element in the equation.

The per capita cost of rural delivery in 1908-9 on the basis of a constituency of 20,000,000 inhabitants served, about one-half of whom are of gainful age and occupation, was $1.78.

An approximation based upon a special count for March, April and May, 1909, seeding time, when mail is usually lighter than during other months, yielded for the fiscal year 1908-9, 2,723,262,000 pieces handled by rural mail carriers upon which, with the exceptions noted, full postage was paid. Thus in the brief space of four years we have an increase in volume of rural delivery business amounting to 1,336,204,289.

SAYS PULPIT IS OBSOLETE.

Failing Church Attendance Proves the Failure of the Pulpit.

New York City.—"Is the pulpit obsolete?" asked Dr. Felix Adler, the lecturer and author, and answered "yes" to his own question. "Failing church attendance," continued the speaker, "testifies to the failure of the pulpit. Formerly, views on important subjects were heard by the clergy. Now we hear the views of bankers.

"The best men are no longer going into the pulpit. The age is practical and men want visible results. In turn, the influx of inferior men diminishes regard for the pulpit.

"Oratory as an art is dying out. In the pilgrim days men listened to preaching for nine hours at a stretch. Now they wil not stand more than 25 minutes."

Dr. Adler believes that in more ethics, less theology and fewer diffuse discourses on general subjects lies the cure of the clergy plight.

PRICE OF MEAT RISING.

Packer Swift Says Scarcity of Live Stock is Responsible.

Denver, Colo.—Harold Swift states: "Prices of meats are very high now, but there is every indication that they will go still higher. This is attributable to the high prices of corn and the consequent scarcity of livestock. As long as the scarcity continues, it is well to educate people to use the cheaper cuts of meat. These cuts are just as good and more wholesome if properly cooked."

Mr. Swift admitted that the retail dealer is making a large gross profit on meat.

HIGHEST AEROPLANE FLIGHT.

Louis Paulhan Rose Over 4,000 Feet at Los Angeles.

Aviation Camp, Los Angeles, Cal.—Louis Paulhan, the French aviator, broke all official and unofficial records for altitude in a Farman biplane. It is estimated that he rose to a height of more than 4,000 feet. As methods of measurements are not exact, this may be questioned, but it is certain that he exceeded Hubert Latham's record, made at Mourmelon, France, December 1, 1909, which was given at between 1,600 and 1,800 feet.

The instrument on Paulhan's machine registered his greatest height at 4,600 feet.

STEAMER'S MEMORABLE TRIP.

Seventeen of Crew of British Ship Died During Voyage.

Savannah, Ga.—The British steamship Goodwin has arrived in port from Caleta Buena, Chila, after a memorable voyage. Since sailing on November 15th last for this port, 17 members of the crew of 63 men have either died or have been left behind for medical treatment. Bri-beri attacked the crew of Lascars and seven of them died. Three were buried at sea. The carpenter was washed overboard in a storm. Eight of the sailors were left at Montevideo. Captain Porter brought the ship into port with some of the crew still suffering from diseases, but improved.

3 PERSONS CREMATED.

Fire Destroyed Several of the Jamestown Exposition Buildings.

Norfolk, Va.—Three persons, two of them children of Walter H. Halsted, were burned to death in a fire which destroyed several of the smaller buildings on the Jamestown Exposition grounds.

The fire started in the Baltimore city building, which was occupied by H. T. Halstead of Baltimore, as a residence. The occupants were all asleep when the fire began.

LATE NEWS NOTES.

General.

It was reported in New York City that Miss Anne Morgan, daughter of J. P. Morgan, is contemplating the formation of a $1,000,000 corporation to manufacture shirtwaists. The report could not be verified. Miss Morgan has been an active sympathizer with the shirtwaist makers now on strike.

"I will devote my entire time to freeing my husband," Mrs. Charles W. Morse declared. Mrs. Morse is back at her home in New York City from a visit to her husband, who is in the federal prison at Atlanta, Ga. She intends, she said, to invoke every possible legal means to secure the former banker's release.

The $8,180,621 was spent in the United States last year for the treatment and cure of persons afflicted with lung diseases is announced by the Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. In this work New York ranks first, Pennsylvania second and Masaschusetts as third. The next seven states in order named are Illinois, Maryland, New Jersey, California, Colorado, Connecticut and Ohio.

The family of G. Rowland Leavitt, banker and railroad financier, of New York Sity, confirms the announcement that his daughter, Miss Margaret Howland Leavitt, 25 years old, and heir to a million dollars, was married "without the knowledge or consent of her parents" to Joseph F. Smollen, her chauffeur.

If Referee in Bankruptcy Blair will allow, Alice Copely Thaw, sister of Harry K. Thaw, now in Matteawan asylum, New York state, will pay $10,000 for some cuff links, scarf pins, a cigar cutter and books said to have been Harry Thaw's when he was a boy in Pittsburg. A petition has been filed by the trustee of the estate of Thaw, requesting that the personal effects of the former Pittsburger be sold for the benefit of his creditors.

The annual message of Governor Hughes announced the gift of 10,000 acres of land along the upper palisades of the Hudson river from the widow of E. H. Harriman, carrying out his intention to form the nucleus of a great state park. Mrs. Harriman also gives $1,000,000 to further the park plan and contributions are also made by Rockefeller and Morgan.

Washington.

Carrying an appropriation of $95,200,000 for the maintenance of the army for the fiscal year of 1911, the army appropriation bill passed the house by a vote of 183 to 106; present and not voting, 4. The opposition was due to the fact that the department estimates were exceedingly high.

The treasury deficit for the first six months of the fiscal year just ended is $56,500,000 and the working cash balance is only $28,267,000. The treasury officials find it impractical to issue Panama bonds to relieve the situation because the outstanding 2 per cent bonds have gone below par, and it is feared that an issue of 3 per cent would still further depress the 2s.

Representative Sulzer of New York wants the United States to have the finest roads in the world, and accordingly, he has introduced a bill providing that the federal government loan to the different states sums for the purpose not exceeding a million dollars annually, the states to pay it back yearly. The postoffice department would supervise the work of building the roads.

Seven hundred rural schools will at once be opened by the government in the eastern part of Oklahoma, according to a statement made by Jno. D. Benedict, superintendent of Indian schools in Oklahoma. The government will spend $150,000 to maintain schools in districts where there is not enough taxable lands to maintain schools. Full-blood Indian and minor lands under the enabling act can not be taxed.

Secretary of State Knox is quoted as defining his foreign policy as being the protection of every American citizen in whatever portion of the globe he may be. Said Knox: "The same protection to American citizens as Great Britain extends to her subjects. I do not propose to have it said during my administration of the state department that an American traveler abroad has had to seek protection under the British or German flag."

To prevent a serious set-back to the development of the Pearl harbor, Hawaii, naval station through exhaustion of the regular appropriation of $1,000,000, by February 1, the secretary of the navy sent to congress a deficiency estimate of $300,000 toward completing the dredging of the 35-foot channel for the station. Secretary Meyer hopes to have the station ready to take care of the fleet by July 1 1912.

President Taft is heartily in favor of the plan to raise the battleship Maine from the bottom of Havana harbor. The president has informed Representative Lord of Michigan that he desired to see the latter's bill, appropriating money for the purpose, enacted into law, and that he stood ready to offer support.

Quite a radical change in the manner of conducting the great state receptions at the white house are noted and for the first time in many administration refreshments are now served. The blue room circle, which flourished druing the Roosevelt administration when a selected coterie of social friends were invited behind the line, was entirely done away with.

Secretary of State Knox gave out a statement explanatory of a circular note which he had sent to other nations on October 18th last. The proposal was in substance that nations having constitutional objections to any direct appeal from their own higher court should let The Hague court arbitrate the question of a vessel's capture as a retrial de novo, with power only to award damages. Thus it is proposed to divest the international prize court with the functions of a court of arbitral justice in time of peace.

ROUGH ROAD IN CONGRESS

Insurgents Expected to Keep up Hostilities.

UNREST EXTENDS TO SENATE.

Fate of Several Administration Bills One of the Livest Topics With National Law-Makers.

Washington, Special.—No matter how satisfactory an arrangement is made for the selection of the joint committee to investigate the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy, the insurgent fight promises to occupy a prominent place in the congressional situation during the week.

Dissentions between the insurgents and regulars in the House have occupied the center of the stage for a fortnight. The bickerings have even spread to the Senate wing of the Capitol and legislation there has been at standstill.

That there will be a lull in hostilities in the House as soon as the Ballinger-Pinchot committee is appointed is concealed, but those who are anxious that legislation may proceed without delay or not over sanguine of their efforts to keep the insurgent row in check. They look for renewed outbreaks whenever any question affecting the Cannon rulers is interjected into the proceedings.

Second interest to the discussion of the battle between the Republican organization and the insurgents in the House is the gossip in both branches of Congress as to what wil be the fate of the several administration bills to put into force what are known as Taft policies as differentiated from Roosevelt policies. These embrace the program for the amendment of the interstate commerce laws, the Sherman anti-trust law, and carrying into effect measures for the conservation of natural resources.

Little opposition has been heard to the administration measures for the strengthening of the interstate commerce act. On all sides it seems to be conceded that some such measure as is proposed by Mr. Taft will be enacted.

Several hearings of more than ordinary interest are scheduled to take place, or at least begin, during the week. There will be the consideration of the interstate commerce bills at both ends of the Capitol, the Mann canal bill before the Senate committee on interoceanic canals, and the meat inspection question before the House committee on agriculture. Another interesting situation will be raised in the House committee on expenditures in the Interior Department by Representative Hitchcock of Nebraska, who will endeavor to substantiate the charges made by him in the House of extravagance in the conduct of land offices.

GARLINGTON GUILTY.

Former Officer of Seminole Securities Company Sentenced to Hard Labor

Columbia, S. C., Special.—Judge Prince Saturday sentenced John Y. Garlington and James Stobo Young, secretary and treasurer for the defunct Seminole Securities Co., who were tried in five counts for conspiracy and fraud in connection with their manipulation of $55,000 of the assets of the company with fraudulent itnent; the former to three years and the latter to one year on the chaingang or State penitentiary. Bail has been granted pending appeal, at $5,000 each.

Shoe and Leather Men Meet.

Boston, Special.—Saturday more than 200 men representing the Shoe Wholesalers' Association, met here to consider whether the trade is really confronted with a radical advance in leather and shoe prices. President J. K. Orr, of Atlanta, Ga., presided.

Smallpox Closes Theatres.

High Point, N. C.—A Special says the health authorities of this city have ordered that all places of worship and theatres, motion picture shows be closed from the 15th to the 24th, to prevent the spread of smallpox. Twelve cases reported, but the situation is well in hand. No crowds will be allowed to congregate at the depot or on street corners. Day schools will not be closed.

The Hookworm Conference.

Atlanta, Ga., Special.—With three members of the Rockfeller commission for the study of the hookworm disease in attendance, more than two hundred prominent physicians, life insurance officials and representatives of civic and commercial organizations gathered in Atlanta Tuesday for the opening session of the first national confeernce called for the study of the hookworm. The conference was in session two days and a permanent organization, to be known as "The Southern Health Conference" was perfected.

Notable Meeting This Week.

Washington, Special.—Representatvies of every phase of the complex citizenship of the United States assembled in conference Tuesday and Wednesday, under auspices of the National Civic Federation, at the Balasco theater for the purpose of devising ways and means to bring about uniform laws relating to marriage and divorce, child labor and pure food and drugs.