

EXTRA SESSION IS ON.

CONGRESS MEETS IN ACCORDANCE WITH PROCLAMATION.

First Day Devoted to Social Greetings and Organization—Largest Membership in the History of the House Is in Attendance.

Washington correspondents: THE Fifty-eighth Congress convened in extraordinary session at noon Monday in accordance with the proclamation of President Roosevelt for the purpose of enacting legislation necessary to make effective the Cuban reciprocity treaty. The day was devoted simply to personal greetings and organization. The House assembled the largest membership in its history, and the scene before the gavel fell in that body was one of animation both on the floor, in the cloak rooms and in the lobbies and corridors. Crowds of eager spectators, both men and women, thronged the corridors and rotunda of the capitol early in the day, and the galleries, to which admission was had by card only, were taxed to their capacity long before the hour for assembling arrived. Many high officials of the government left their desks at the departments to witness the opening of the session and greet their legislative friends. Many strangers in Wash-



SPEAKER CANNON.

ton had their first glimpse of Congress, while the capitol was the Mecca of the Washingtonian. Proceedings in the Senate. With galleries crowded, with the chamber a mass of elaborate floral tributes and festal decorations, Senator Fry presided over the opening of the Fifty-eighth Congress. The special session of the Senate following the adjournment last spring of the Fifty-seventh Congress eliminated much of the routine work which otherwise would have been performed Monday. New Senators had gone through the formality of taking oaths of office, seats had been assigned and with the exception of the appointment of some vacancies all functions of the organization has been completed.

More than two hours before the Senate was called to order the galleries were filled up with early arrivals. Happy conversation was found in watching the work of pages and messengers placing the constantly arriving floral offerings upon the desks of Senators. Senator Hanna pronounced victory in the Ohio election won for him what was one of the most pretentious floral designs ever seen in the Senate—a half three and a half by four and a half feet of blue immortelles, in which was wrought out of California grasses, ribbons and red, white and blue immortelles the design of the American eagle identical with that on a silver quarter of a dollar.

Senator Gorman's triumph in the Maryland election was recognized by the largest floral piece, a handsome wreath composed of roses, carnations and crossed chrysanthemums as the base.

Doings in the House. The House of Representatives convened at noon in an extraordinary session. The session was full of interest to the spectators, likewise to the new members, but to the veteran it was only a routine proceeding. The fact that a speaker was to be elected and that this was the first session of a new Congress added to the interest that usually attaches to an opening day. Long before the hour of noon, when the gavel fell, the galleries were filled, women being largely in the majority. Many more were disappointed, holders of cards of admission even being among this number. Among the spectators were public officers, diplomats and a great many out-of-town visitors.

During the hour or two prior to the opening members kept coming in. The leaders of both sides were early on the scene. Old friends and associates met and chatted. New members were introduced to their colleagues. The hum produced by conversations going on in all parts of the House grew louder and louder as the hour hand on the clock approached 12. First of importance among the day's events was the election of Cannon as Speaker, next was the drawing of seats.

The most display in the Speaker's lobby was never more elaborate. The popular members on both sides were recognized by friends in lavish fashion. As the seats of members would not be determined until after the drawing the members were deposited in the lobby. The bright colors of smart gowns, the gowns and other scenes unusual on a first day lent picturesqueness to the occasion. Many familiar figures of the last Congress were missing, some retiring voluntarily, others falling of re-election and a few going to the Senate.

Labor Notes. There were 252 strikes in Austria last year, involving 30,304 work people. Of these there were successful, 71; partly successful, 68; failed, 95; result unknown, 18 cases. Elevator constructors from all over the country have held a convention in New York City, formed an international union and decided to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor. Brockton, Mass. Shoe Stickers' Union is by far the largest local of the shoe workers in the United States or Canada. It has a total membership of over 3,000 and an income of \$100,000.

AN INCIDENT OF CHICAGO'S STREET CAR STRIKE.

(From the Chicago Chronicle.)



CROWD OF STRIKERS WRECKS CARS.

CHICAGO STREET CARS RUN PROTECTED BY 1,000 POLICEMEN

In spite of considerable rioting the Chicago City Railway Friday successfully operated cars on the Westworth avenue line. Following this victory for the company, the street car strikers and their sympathizers changed their tactics and prepared to demand the withdrawal of police protection for the non-union employees of the traction company. Although the company was able to run fifteen cars on the Westworth avenue



POLICE PROTECT MOTORIST.

line in the course of the day, it required the efforts of 1,000 policemen to enable it to do so. These policemen were able to preserve a fair degree of order, although the mobs which had assaulted the non-union trainmen and demolished the cars of the company on the previous day were out again in force along the streets over which the cars were operated. The disposition of the police was such, however, as to prevent the demonstrations of the mobs from becoming serious.

While the operation of the Westworth avenue cars was a victory for the company, the street railway officials found themselves confronted with new difficulties during the day. Firemen employed in its power houses broke their agreements and quit work and engineers and conductors likewise announced their intention of doing likewise if non-union men were put in the firemen's places.

The strike of the firemen resulted in the stopping of the cables on the Cottage Grove avenue and State street lines. These cables have been kept running all the time since the beginning of the strike to prevent their being cut by strike sympathizers.

General Manager McCulloch was not dismayed by the actions of the firemen in breaking their agreement. He announced that this new strike would not change his plans. "The police have the management of our lines," he said. "They have chosen to run the cars on the Westworth avenue line alone. We have the men to run cars on the other lines and will do so if the police can agree to protect them."

Preparations were made to take care of a large force of non-union employees. Cots and beds were placed in the various power houses and car barns and arrangements made for feeding non-union men in these strongholds. The work of hiring men to take the place of the strikers progressed rapidly. A vanguard of ten non-union men from other cities reached Chicago during the day. They were housed in the car barns. Other preparations for running a large number of trains and breaking the strike were made.

OPENS PANAMA WAR

Colombia funds Big Army to Fight Separatists. Colombia has decided to make war on the seceding State of Panama, which recently declared its independence and organized itself into the republic of Panama, and Colombian troops are now marching across country from Bogota to crush the new government.

Gen. Plaza, president of Ecuador, called to President Marroquin of Colombia sympathizing with him in the recent events on the Isthmus of Panama. Gen. Plaza and adding that Gen. Reyes, Caballeros, Ospina and Holguin are marching on Panama with a large army to subdue the Isthmian rebels.

The Colombian minister to Peru has published cablegrams received from his government which say that the Colombian government has taken measures to suppress "the Isthmian traitors" and that all parties and all classes have offered the government their lives and properties in defense of the national territory.

"Colombia never will recognize Panama as an independent State," said Jorge Hoggia, acting president. "This government will exhaust its last drop of blood and last cent in putting down the rebellion."

Gen. Reyes left for the coast with a well-equipped army. He announced he had left behind a force of 100,000 men ready for service.

According to a Washington dispatch arrangements have been made to enable the War Department to send American troops to the Isthmus of Panama to start them for Bogota, if necessary, on twenty-four hours' notice. Every army transport in American waters is being kept ready for immediate sea service. Moreover, department commanders have been requested to have ready for instant embarkation, upon the receipt of orders from Washington, two full regiments of infantry.

PANAMA MINISTER RECEIVED

Action at Washington Gives Rebels a Hint. The birth of the new republic of Panama was duly recognized Friday when President Roosevelt formally received M. Philippe Bunau-Varilla, the accredited envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the Republic of Panama to the United States. The ceremonies of the day open the way for negotiations between the United States and the infant republic. Minister Bunau-Varilla was received at the White House, accompanied by Secretary Hay and the minister's son. After formal introductions the minister presented his credentials with a brief speech, in which he referred to the tremendous responsibilities resting upon his country and predicted the early completion of the great canal.

President Roosevelt in reply expressed himself as being much gratified to receive the new minister and said: "I feel that I express the wish of my countrymen in assuring you, and through you the people of the Republic of Panama, of our earnest hope and desire that stability and prosperity shall attend the new State, and that, in harmony with the United States, it may be the providential instrument of untold benefit to the civilized world through the opening of a highway of universal commerce across its exceptionally favored territory."

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

ROOSEVELT COMMUNICATES WITH THE CONGRESS.

Chief Executive of the Nation Tells Members of National Body What He Wishes Done at This Extraordinary Session of Congress.

Washington: President Roosevelt on Tuesday sent the following message to the extraordinary session of congress: "To the Senate and House of Representatives: I have called the congress to this extraordinary session for the purpose of putting into operation the commercial treaty with Cuba, which was ratified by the senate at its last session and subsequently by the Cuban government. I deem such legislation demanded not only by our interest, but by our honor. We cannot with propriety abandon the course upon which we have so wisely embarked. When the acceptance of the Platt amendment was required from Cuba by the action of the congress of the United States, this government thereby definitely committed itself to the policy of treating Cuba as occupying a unique position in this country. It was provided that when the island became a free and independent republic she should stand in such close relations with us in certain respects to come within our system of international policy, and I deem it necessary that we should to a certain degree become included within the lines of our economic policy. Situated as Cuba is, it would not be possible for this country to permit the strategic use of the island by any foreign military power. It is for this reason that certain limitations have been imposed upon her financial policy and that naval stations have been conceded by her to the United States. The negotiations as to the details of the naval stations are on the eve of completion. They are so situated as to prevent any idea that there is the intention ever to use them against Cuba, or otherwise than for the protection of Cuba from the attacks of foreign fleets, and for the better safeguarding of American interests in the waters south of us.

These interests have been largely increased by the consequences of the war with Spain, and will be still further increased by building of the isthmian canal. They are both military and economic. The granting to us by Cuba of the naval stations above alluded to is of the most importance from a military standpoint, and is proof of the good faith with which Cuba is treating us. Cuba has made great progress since her independence was established. She has advanced steadily in every way. She already stands on a level of civilization and public life of the new world. She is loyally observing her obligations to us, and she is entitled to like treatment by us. The treaty submitted to you for approval secures to the United States economic advantages as great as those given to Cuba. Not an American interest is sacrificed by the treaty; a large Cuban market is assured to our producers. It is a valuable market which lies at our doors, which is large, capable of great expansion, and which is particularly important to the development of our export trade. It would be, indeed, shortsighted for us to refuse to take advantage of such opportunity, and to force Cuba into making arrangements with other countries to our disadvantage. This reciprocity treaty stands by itself. It is demanded on considerations of broad national policy as well as by our economic interest. It will do good to industry. It will benefit many industries. It is in the interest of our people as a whole, both because of its importance from the broad standpoint of international policy and because economically it intimately concerns us to develop and secure the rich Cuban market for our farmers, artisans, mechanics and manufacturers. Finally, it is desirable as a guaranty of the good faith of our nation towards her treaty partners, and to the extent that our welfare may ever be closely bound with ours. We gave her liberty. We are knit to her by the memories of the blood and the courage of our soldiers who fought bravely in the defense of her territory, and the wisdom and integrity of our administrators who saved her in peace and who started her so well on the difficult path of self-government. We must help her onward and upward, and in helping her we shall help ourselves.

The foregoing considerations caused negotiation of a treaty with Cuba its ratification by the senate. They now, with equal force, support the legislation by the congress, which by the terms of the treaty is necessary to render it operative. A failure to enact such legislation would come perilously near a repudiation of the pledged faith of the nation. It is, therefore, beyond all question, as amended by the senate and ratified by the Cuban government. Theodore Roosevelt. White House, Nov. 10, 1903.

Played the Queen. As Elizabeth approached the mud puddle she noticed Raleigh unfastening his mantle. "What is your game?" demanded the monarch, showing a royal flush. "To play the queen for all it's worth," answered the courtier, laying his cloak at her feet. "Take my hand," rejoined the sovereign, raising him. "Those in attendance thought that cards would soon be dealt like the antique service," he observed, "well, I'd just like to see any man try to kiss me!" "Why not select a near-sighted man and wear a veil," naively suggested the sweet young thing.—Baltimore Herald.

To Tommy's Taste. It was Tommy's first glass of soda water that he had been teasing for so long. "Well, Tommy, how does it taste?" asked his father. "Why," replied Tommy, with a puzled face, "it tastes like your foot's asleep."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

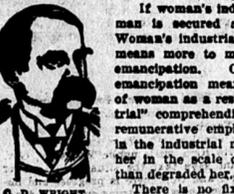
True to Life. Palates—Why did Mrs. de Style refuse to pay for her portrait? Wasn't it lifelike? De Auber—Yes, that was the trouble.

A Slight Confusion. "I suppose you made it a point not to miss the campaign when you were abroad last summer?" "Oh, yes," answered Mr. Camroz, unhesitatingly, "but my wife's eye was on him." "Mrs. C. and I always make it a point not to miss any of the great operas singers."—Washington Star.

One Difference. Mrs. Stubb—The partnership of marriage is just like any other business partnership. Mr. Stubb—Yes, excepting that man never gets a silent partner.—Chicago News.

PANELS BY THE PEOPLE

WOMAN'S INDUSTRIAL EMANCIPATION.



By Carroll P. Wright. If woman's industrial equality with man is secured all else will follow. Woman's industrial emancipation means more to me than her political emancipation. Complete industrial emancipation means the highest type of woman as a result, the word "industrial" comprehending in this sense all remunerative employment. Each step in the industrial movement has raised her in the scale of civilization rather than degraded her.

There is no fixed rule by which nature has intended that one sex should excel the other any more than there is any fixed point beyond which either cannot develop. Nature has no intentions and evolution has no limits. True science teaches that the elevation of woman is the only sure road to the evolution of man. As woman has the power given her to support herself she will be less inclined to seek marriage relations simply for the purpose of securing what may seem to be home and protection.

THE RACE SUICIDE QUESTION.

By May Wright Sewall. Our country has always suffered from the delusion that size counts for everything. We measure value by bulk and numbers. It is the same erroneous judgment which leads us to measure the importance of families by the number of children produced in them. Is it not true that we should attach rather more importance to quality than to size? I assert that it is much better that a home shall have from two to five children, strong in body, vigorous in mind, all of them so equipped that in the course of nature one may expect them to live to maturity, than that there should be from twelve to eighteen, half of whom are doomed to die in infancy and less than half of whom will be fairly educated and equipped for life.

I quickly admit that the higher education of women has a tendency to diminish the number of children born in a family. It postpones marriage. It gives a girl's thousand resources within herself and a thousand interests outside of herself. The higher education undoubtedly makes girls more critical of men and more independent of them. The well educated woman knows that there is no ideal home excepting the home created by a man and a woman who are working together to maintain it in the bonds of love. The better educated, the more intelligent, the more developed women are the greater is their sense of responsibility. With this increased sense of responsibility there comes to highly educated women a greater sense of personal dignity that is not felt by women less developed. When such women become mothers, they are willing

and intentional mothers, not unwilling and accidental victims of maternity. Let us not lament the diminution of families. Let us rather remember that overproduction in a family is one of the chief causes of asylums and poor houses. Let us remember that wise parents will consider how many children they can take proper care of, to how many they can give the nurture and the culture which will be worthy the incalculable cost and which will enable that soul through its body to serve humanity.

SMALLER AND BETTER DAILY NEWSPAPERS.

By Whitlaw Reid. It is safe to predict that the better class of daily newspapers and their readers may come to a mutual understanding that less quantity and better quality would be mutually advantageous. Fewer words, shorter stories, better told; fewer \$18 a week reporters, who only write by main strength and awkwardness, and more men who have learned the capacity of the English tongue; fewer men whose chief idea is to make in all the rubbish they can and label it with startling headlines and more men who know what is worth telling and know how to single it out from the mass of rubbish; fewer mere photographers in nonpareil, whose sole idea is to set down in fine type everything they see, and more artists who know what to see and how to make in words a picture of it—that is the line of progress for an intelligent press, worthy of an intelligent community.

But, first of all, the public must make up its mind that the merit of a paper, its enterprise, its resources and its importance are not determined by the number of its pages—that paper is made out of cord wood and costs 2 cents a pound; that type is set by steam and that white sheets can be run through printing machines in any number you want in any big office at the rate of 100,000 an hour. If the people continue to want quantity, as they certainly seem to do, the quantity will be doubtless continue to be printed, though Sheridan's ghost should hiss in every editor's ear that easy printing, even more than easy writing, makes curst hard reading.

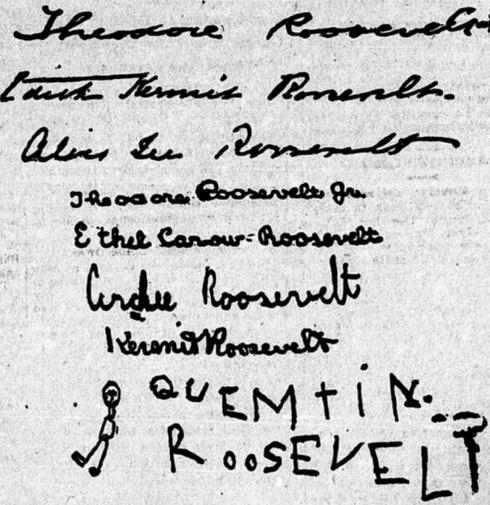
WHITLAW REID. To make in all the rubbish they can and label it with startling headlines and more men who know what is worth telling and know how to single it out from the mass of rubbish; fewer mere photographers in nonpareil, whose sole idea is to set down in fine type everything they see, and more artists who know what to see and how to make in words a picture of it—that is the line of progress for an intelligent press, worthy of an intelligent community.

"THIS WILL BE THE LAST GREAT EXPOSITION."

By Theo. E. Carter, Chairman St. Louis Exposition. St. Louis will hold the last great exposition. Expositions have run in cycles since the Crystal Palace, the first great exposition, a half century ago. The Centennial, New Orleans, Columbian, the Paris, Omaha and Buffalo shows followed each other. I have traveled in the past four months from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and visited nearly every State. I find a universal sentiment which declares that the St. Louis World's Fair will be the last great exposition.

The territory which it directly represents, more than half the United States, creates a national interest, which will result in the largest attendance any exposition has ever had. No other exposition following the World's Fair can hope to arouse equal interest or gain government support. There is not the remotest chance of the exposition being postponed a year. Congress would not permit such action. The President has invited the nations to participate, etc. in the World's Fair. To rescind this invitation or to ask the nations to wait a year the consent of Congress would be necessary. Congress would not authorize such action.

WHITE HOUSE CHIROGRAPHY.



To those who have made a study of chirography it will undoubtedly be interesting to study the fac-simile of the signatures of the various members of the first family of the land.

out near Limoges, in France, several years previously, although nearly twenty-five years elapsed before their right use was attained. By an examination of M. Garnier's historical preface the three great styles of Sevres porcelain can be studied. Every class of article has been pressed into service, including entire tables, clocks, candelabra and in 1780 Mlle. Beaupre, an actress, appeared in a carriage of which the panels consisted of exquisitely painted porcelain. Naturally, when a material so expensive and so delightful is put into the market, fraudulent representations will abound. In 1814 a splendid Sevres dejeuner service, with medallion portraits of Louis XIV, and the celebrated persons of his court, was presented to Louis XVIII. After considerable use, the king having ascertained that it was a fraud, and "having no further use for it," pilloried the service in a case at one of the public museums "as an example of fraudulent imitations." The costliness of true Sevres is great, a single table having cost 75,000 livres. Mme. de Pompadour once had a great collection of porcelain flowers made especially for her salons, which she caused to be delicately and appropriately perfumed for the evening, when the king had promised to visit her. The king tried to pluck one of these flowers, and when he heard how they had been made gave orders. It is said, for flowers to the tune of 800,000 livres. In 1778 Catherine II. of Russia bid for a service (of 744 pieces) nearly \$200,000.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Too Bad for Her. "Didn't you have a pleasant voyage?" he asked. "Oh, yes," replied Miss Greatblood, "except for the vulgar trade winds we encountered."—Philadelphia Ledger.

We never longed to own a parrot; and we never longed for goldfish, either. When a woman begins to draw a man out she has a plan on tap for pulling him in.

MAKING OF PORCELAIN.

Chinese Manufactured. It 2,000 Years Ago—Europe Learned It in 1710. The Chinese claim to have made porcelain for more than 2,000 years, but it was not known how to make it in Europe until the seventeenth century. The secret of hard porcelain, generally called "Dresden," was accidentally discovered about 1710, while how to make soft porcelain had been found