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Boys' Sweaters, $1.00 to $2.50.

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Abdominal and Scrotal, Supporters, Wristlets, Shoulder Braces, Spinal Corsets, Instep Elevators, Ankle Braces and Elastic Hosiery MADE TO ORDER AND PROPER FIT GUARANTEED.
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FORTY-FIVE YEARS OLD

MR. ROOSEVELT CELEBRATES HIS BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY.

Receives Many Reminders of the Occasion in the Form of Telegrams and Flowers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—President Roosevelt to-day celebrated the forty-fifth anniversary of his birth. Many beautiful and touching reminders of the event came to him from every part of the country. Hundreds of telegrams and letters of congratulation were received at the White House during the day. When the members of the Cabinet assembled for the usual semi-weekly meeting they joined in extending cordial congratulations to the President. The cabinet room and the President's private office were filled with exquisite floral offerings. A huge basket of chrysanthemums were sent to the President from the government propagating gardens. It contained about two score of handsome specimens, many of them as large as the crown of a derby hat and of splendid coloring.

Early in the executive day a committee representing the Hungarian Republican Club, of New York, of which the President is a honorary member, called to convey to him the annual expression of the club's good wishes and to congratulate him upon his birthday.

Surgeon General Rixey's Report.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The annual report of Surgeon General Rixey to the secretary of the navy says a dissatisfaction has existed for a long time among the members of the medical corps in regard to the titles which are given them in different grades of the corps. He recommends "that congressional action be asked for authority to rename the different grades of the medical corps now existing as follows: In place of surgeon general, surgeon admiral; and in the other grades, medical director to become surgeon captain; medical inspector, surgeon commander; surgeon, surgeon lieutenant commander; passed assistant surgeon, surgeon lieutenant; and assistant surgeon, surgeon lieutenant (junior grade.)

"Though this country has taken the lead heretofore in the consideration of the subject of hospital ships," says the report, "and was the first to provide them for active operations, it has fallen behind other nations in this respect since the war with Spain."

Macedonia's Appeal for Aid.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Macedonia's plea for aid in her distress was placed before Miss Clara Barton, the head of the American Association of the Red Cross, to-day. Constantine Stephanove, the special Macedonian delegate, told Miss Barton of the urgency of the situation and begged her to take immediate action to insure the forwarding of Red Cross relief to Macedonia. Miss Barton asked for detailed information as to the character and scope of the aid needed and said: "The Red Cross feels that it would be a humane and noble thing for the American people to undertake to relieve the suffering in Macedonia. Such a movement would be in keeping with American tradition in other similar emergencies. The situation, in view of the approach of winter, would seem to require a systematic, substantial and immediate effort on the part of the people generally. Diplomatically the problem would be an extremely delicate one, and would require discretion for its successful solution."

Winter Naval Maneuvers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The programme for the winter naval maneuvers determined upon by the Navy Department contemplates the consolidation of the North Atlantic squadron off Guantanamo early in December so that the vessels may be present at the transfer of the coaling station at that point by Cuba to the United States. Leaving Guantanamo, the vessels will go to Culabra and there exercise in squadron drills, target practice, etc., until Jan. 5, on which date the South Atlantic and the European squadrons will join them, thus placing under the command of Rear Admiral Barker, commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic, an immense fleet consisting of the squadrons named and the Caribbean squadron. An elaborate programme similar to that of last winter will be executed.

Stern Held in $5,000 Bail.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The preliminary hearing in the case of Leopold J. Stern, of Baltimore, indicted for complicity in postal frauds, was concluded in the Police Court to-day and Stern was held in $5,000 bail to await the action of the grand jury, which was furnished, and he was released. Judge Scott said he believed enough evidence had been adduced to authorize him to hold the defendant for the investigation of the higher tribunal. He commented on the statements made by the postoffice inspectors of the result of their conversations with Stern and the latter's claims that he had written authority for the nonfurnishing of traps and then his failure to make good the claims by producing the document in question.

Experiments with Liquid Fuel.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The annual report of Rear Admiral W. C. Rae, chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, for the fiscal year ended June 30 last says: "The report of the liquid fuel board, when published, will be of inestimable benefit to the manufacturing, maritime and naval world, and will show the far-reaching benefit of careful, conscientious and extended experimental investigation. Neither in extent, nor in character, have these tests been equaled, either at home or abroad, and the bureau feels assured that when the results of the experiments are made known that the necessity and advisability of conducting extended investigations in other directions will be made manifest."

National Capital Notes.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Baron W. A. F. Geyersvaro, the Netherlands minister to the United States, has been offered the Rome, St. Petersburg or Constantinople missions and he probably will accept the Italian post that he may be near his aged mother, who is in Holland.

Naval Constructor H. G. Smith, now on duty in the bureau of construction and repair, will shortly resign in order to accept a position with the shipbuilding company of which Rear Admiral Bowles, who has resigned as chief constructor of the navy, is to become president.

PHYSICIAN UNDER FIRE

LAFAYETTE HEALTH OFFICER CRITICISED BY COUNCIL.

Doctors Accused of Failure to Report Smallpox Cases and Other Serious Charges Made.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 27.—Dr. Guy P. Levering, city health officer, is under fire for his alleged failure to properly enforce the quarantine ordinance in the present smallpox epidemic in Lafayette.

At an exciting meeting of the City Council last night Councilman Washburn declared that the health officer would not go into a house where there was smallpox infection, that the houses in which the disease occurred had not been properly fumigated, and that in various other ways the health officer had failed to perform his duty.

The discussion in the Council was brought up by the presentation of a bill of $187 for special police service for enforcing the quarantine laws. Several councilmen objected to it, saying that the city should not be asked to pay for such service. City Attorney Haywood then said that several physicians in the city had neglected to report smallpox cases, and that such offenses could be punished by heavy fine or imprisonment. He said he would prosecute all doctors who violate the law, providing full information is furnished him. Councilman Washburn then made the sensational statement that the negligence of physicians alone had caused the spread of smallpox in the city. He said that some were actuated by a whim of the family, and others by the desire to make a few dollars. Some physicians, he declared, were treating smallpox as chicken-pox. Councilman Washburn, who is himself a doctor, said that one boy had come to him to be vaccinated who at that time was suffering with smallpox. This boy, the doctor alleges, caused several others in the vicinity of his home to be taken ill with the malady. Many houses in the city, he said, in which smallpox had existed had not been properly fumigated, and not then until he and Dr. Whalen had done the work that the health officer should have done. Dr. Washburn then asked that a deputy health officer be appointed to serve in the absence of Dr. Levering, who is now in New York. Dr. Whalen was appointed by the Council. He said he believed he could check the spread of smallpox.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup
Has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. 25 cents a bottle.

KILLED BY AN ENEMY

SAGATEL SAGOUNI, ARMENIAN LEADER, ASSASSINATED.

Was at the Head of the Revolutionary Society in London, and Did Not Believe in Violence.

MURDERER LAY LONG IN WAIT

FIRED FOUR SHOTS AT HIS VICTIM AND THEN FLED.

Assassin Supposed to Have Lived in United States, and Was a Member of the Alfarist Section.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Sagatel Sagouni, president of the Armenian Revolutionary Society, was murdered at the doorstep of his lodgings in Nunhead, an unpretentious little suburb of London, late yesterday evening. The murder presumably was committed by a fellow-Armenian recently from the United States. The assassination had a political motive and was characterized by a boldness to which London has seldom been treated. It created an unusual sensation here since it appears to have been only an incident in a long and bitter vendetta between two factions of Armenian revolutionists. The attempted murder of Kuregian, in Boston, the recent killing in Switzerland and the assassination of the most prominent Armenian in London are so far achievements credited to the Armenian Radicals here. It is said that two members of the opposing party have already been killed in Russia, though the London Armenian revolution committee denies both knowledge and responsibility for the crime.

It is generally expected that Sagouni's death is only the prelude to the other chapters in the story of a bitter feud. The murderer, who has not yet been apprehended, left in the hands of the police two clews—a soft felt hat bearing the name of an American clothing firm and an automatic pistol of a recent American make. Members of the Armenian committee here express themselves as certain that the murder is the work of an Alfarist member of the Radical minority. The police are following up all clews suggested by Sagoni's associates. What may be a possible coincidence is suggested by the fact that the Alfarist headquarters in London were recently closed, the members scattering to Egypt, Smyrna and the United States. The Macedonian committee attempted to co-operate with the Armenian committee in the anti-Turkish revolution in 1895, but subsequently withdrew because of the internecine strife of the Armenians.

HAD BEEN THREATENED.

It is stated that Sagouni's life had been threatened on account of his participation in the exposure, by the editor of a Boston newspaper, Young Armenia, of the misappropriation of funds by a faction of the Armenian revolutionists. These men are alleged to have collected $20,000 in America in 1902, and to have put the money in their own pockets, instead of pushing the propaganda for the emancipation of the Armenians, for which the money was subscribed.

Sagouni, who returned to London only yesterday after settling up the affairs of an associate in Switzerland, who was assassinated by stabbing, was entering his residence, when a man rushed across the road and fired four shots at Sagouni in quick succession, the last bullet entering the region of the heart. The murderer, who appeared to be a foreigner, fled. The only clews to the man, in the possession of the authorities, are a felt hat and a revolver, both made in New York, which he dropped in his flight.

The murdered man, who was a mining engineer, became wealthy in the Caucasus and devoted his money to the Armenian cause. His society was entirely passive and opposed to violence and it is thought this attitude inspired the advanced section of the Armenians with the desire for vengeance, the latter claiming that Sagouni's society devoted funds to charity which would have been better applied to violent remedies for the Armenian grievances. Sagouni is said to have moved to England from New York early in 1902.

Sagouni had frequently spoken of the determination of the advanced Armenian revolutionists to exterminate the leaders of the passive party, and for that reason he always carried a revolver and a dagger in self-defense. The murderers's shots were so rapid that Sagouni was only able to draw his revolver after the murderer had shot three times, and as he turned to face his assailant, Sagouni was shot near the heart and fell. When at Dieppe, France, yesterday, on his way to England, Sagouni thought he was being shadowed by a man whose description somewhat tallies with the appearance of the murderer, who is described as being five feet three inches in height, about thirty years of age, having very long, black hair, and a black mustache, with long drooping ends. A man has been arrested near King's Cross railroad station on suspicion of being the assassin of Sagouni, but he hardly answers the description.

WAITED FOR HOURS.

A convention of the Armenian passivists has been in session here and it is suggested that the opportunity was chosen by the violent faction as a favorable one for disposing of the principal leaders. The murderer was noticed waiting hours for the arrival of Sagouni, and the former was apparently supplied with information concerning the latter's movements by two accomplices. Before his death Sagouni told a friend that he did not know his assailant, but he said enemies had been following him for a long time.

Sagouni's friends attribute the murder to the Alfarist section of the Hentchakist Society. This section, headed by a man named Alfar, was expelled from the society after the split in 1896, when, it is alleged, the Alfarists were paid spies of the Sultan of Turkey. There was some attempt in 1902 to patch up the differences between the sections of the Hentchakist Society, but the majority concluded that the Alfarists only wanted to get control of the society's newspaper, the Hentchak, with the object of suppressing it. The feud became more acute and an attack upon the editor of the Boston edition of the Hentchak followed. A former editor of the Hentchak, Nazarbeck, was stabbed last week at Lauzanne, Switzerland, by an Alfarist. It is said that Nazarbeck is not dead, though he was reported earlier to have been killed. The local Hentchakists say New York is the headquarters of the Alfarists.

A man arrested near King's Cross station on suspicion of being the murderer of Sagouni has been released from custody. The police are of the opinion that the assailant of Nazarbeck at Lauzanne and the murderer of Sagouni are identical.

The hat left by Sagouni's assassin is a black derby with the name of the venders stamped inside, showing it to have been sold by the "Bell Clothing Company, 132 Columbus avenue and 31 to 38 Terrynack street." The name of the town is partly erased. The murderer's pistol is an automatic weapon. The police say that two men were with the assassin at the time of the shooting and that they appeared to almost force the latter to fire.

No Great Political Significance.

BOSTON, Oct. 27.—The murder of Sagatel Sagouni, president of the Armenian Revolutionary Society in London, is not regarded as being of great political significance by Armenians in this city, but rather as a result of a bitter feeling which exists between two factions within the revolutionary party itself. In support was cited the recent attempt to assassinate an Armenian editor, Peter Kurigen, in this city, by members of the revolutionary party said to hold socialistic views which Kurigen opposed. At the trial of the case an officer of the party testified that the members of the Socialist wing had taken an oath to remove "all obstructions to spreading their views."

May Have Sold the Hat.

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 27.—The managers of the Bello Clothing Company, occupying a large store, Nos. 31 to 37 Merrimack street, in this city, think it very likely that they may have sold to an Armenian a derby hat like the one found as a clew to the London assassination. The company not only has a store in this city, but also a place of business at 1192 Columbus avenue, Boston.

TRIED TO KILL AN EDITOR.

Armenian Given a Long Sentence in the Bay State Penitentiary.

BOSTON, Oct. 27.—Coincident with the murder in London of Sagatel Sagouni was the sentencing here to-day of Samuel Gulesian, an Armenian, to a term in State Prison of not more than twelve and not less than nine years for an assault with murderous intent on Peter Kureghian, editor of an Armenian paper. Judge Stevens in imposing the sentence asserted that the crime no doubt was of a political nature. Gulesian and Kureghian were members of rival Armenian societies and the shooting of the latter on July 7, last, grew out of the enmity which existed between the members of the two organizations. Gulesian is only nineteen years old and is said to be the only one of his family who survived the recent massacres in his native land.

CLERGY AT THE BANQUET

PRESBYTERIAN MINISTERS WELL ENTERTAINED AT LAFAYETTE.

Cleric Society Discusses the "Attitude of the Pulpit on Questions of Capital and Labor."

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 27.—Members of the Wabash Cleric, an organization of Presbyterian ministers in cities along the line of the Wabash Railway, were entertained at a banquet last night by the local Presbyterian clergymen and members of the Men's Club of the First and Second Churches here.

Before the banquet the visitors met at the home of the Rev. John P. Hile, where Dr. Walter Johnston, of Logansport, read a paper on "The Attitude of the Pulpit on Questions of Capital and Labor." The remainder of the session was devoted to a general discussion of the subject. The banquet was served in the chapel of the First Church. Dr. Stanley Coulter, of Purdue University, was toastmaster. Addresses were made by Dr. D. W. Moffett, of Fort Wayne; Dr. Charles Little, of Crawfordsville; the Rev. Harry Nyce, of Peru; Dr. H. R. Starr, of Frankfort; Dr. Walter Johnston, of Logansport, and the Rev. E. Y. Hill, of Logansport. President W. E. Stone, of Purdue University; Dr. J. P. Hale, the Rev. H. L. Gary and Colonel C. G. Thomson made remarks. The women of both churches served the banquet. Previous to the addresses Julius Meyer sang a bass solo and George West gave a piano solo. Eighty-four sat down to the feast.

MINISTER SPRINGS SENSATION.

Terre Haute Pastor's Remarks Before Literary Club.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 27.—At the meeting of the Terre Haute Literary Club last night the Rev. C. W. Tinsley, of Centenary Church, read a paper on "The New Religious Point of View" which provoked a lively discussion. He said that infidels among the educated classes were being made by trying to enforce traditional beliefs. Among other things Mr. Tinsley said: "The old view of the 'fall' is passing. * * * The first man was an animal as well as man. Every man falls when he lives in lower nature. Poor old Adam has gone. Indeed, he never lived. We cannot weep over his grave with Mark Twain."

Some of those who heard Mr. Tinsley declared he had renounced the creed of his church, and others said he was illogical. The Terre Haute Literary Club's meetings have gradually become more sensational. It used to be that they were for members only, and that the membership was largely composed of sedate scientists and educators of the higher institutions of learning in the city, but, as one Terre Haute editor put it, members invite women friends to be present, the meetings are open to the public, and the temptation is too strong for some debaters, who like to do the sensational before admiring women or men friends.

MISTAKE OF A PRELATE

SUPPOSED THE WORD "AMERICAN" MEANT THE UNITED STATES.

Gossip Growing Out of a Report that New Cardinals Were to Be Created for This Country.

ROME, Oct. 27.—Some time after the recent conclave the Vatican was surprised at a report from the United States that a high prelate of the church there had spoken repeatedly of the possibility of several Americans being nominated cardinals. As the good faith of the prelate in question could not be doubted, it was supposed that he was laboring under a misapprehension. His apparent mistake can easily be explained. Europeans generally, and Italians in particular, use the term "American" as applying to Candians, citizens of the United States and South Americans equally. According to this custom, therefore, even if the Pope, who does not speak English, mentioned his intention to create several American cardinals he did not mean that they should come exclusively from the United States.

The argument has been made that the United States, considering its 12,000,000 Catholic inhabitants, has not a sufficient number of representatives in the Sacred College; that Canada has been without a cardinal since the death of Cardinal Taschereau, in 1888, and that the whole of Central and South America, with a Catholic population of over 50,000,000, never had one. Brazil, the largest of the Latin-American countries, has repeatedly asked for a cardinal, not only through its clergy, but directly through the government. This the United States has always refused to do. It is probable the archbishop of Rio Janeiro will be the first South American prelate to be raised to the purple, but if this is done it will then be difficult to refuse the same favor to Mexico, which has a Catholic population almost equal to Brazil, and even more difficult not to extend the privilege to the archbishops of Buenos Ayres, Argentina, and Santiago, Chile, where Archbishops Espinosa and Casanova, respectively, have been rivals for the red hat for years.

It has been suggested, in order to make room for new cardinals, to reduce the cardinals in those countries which do not seem to be sufficiently appreciative of the privilege, as for instance, France, which normally has seven cardinals. The suggestion also has been made to continue the system inaugurated by Leo XIII to bring about a better balance between the numbers of foreign and Italian cardinals. In the United States there are several archbishops whose high attainments fit them to enter the Sacred College. Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, is considered first among these, but the situation is such that not only the personality of the man to be selected must be considered, but also the importance of the geographical situation of the archdiocese. For instance, if a new cardinal were to be named the relative importance of Philadelphia, New York, Chicago and St. Louis must be taken into consideration, as owing to their positions in the Catholic world neither one of them would be worthy to be the see of the new prince of the church.

Condition of W. L. Elkin.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.—The condition of William L. Elkin, the financier, is tonight considered critical. Hope for his recovery has about been abandoned by the family. The following statement was given out to-night at the home of Mr. Elkin: "Owing to a widely-circulated report that an amputation was necessary in William L. Elkin's case, his family deem it proper to correct that report by stating that no amputation has taken place. Mr. Elkin's illness is due to the hardening of the arteries, which has produced heart weakening and complications."

YOUNG WOMAN KILLED

LAST SEEN ALIVE WHEN SHE WENT DRIVING WITH A MAN.

Body Found in an Underground Alley and Part of Her Clothing Placed in Her Home.

MYSTERY AT ALLENTOWN, PA.

TWO MEN SEEN CARRYING THE BODY FROM A CARRIAGE.

Murder Committed with a Blunt Instrument—The Woman Probably Criminally Assaulted.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Oct. 27.—Mabel H. Bechtel, aged twenty-one years, was murdered last night and her body placed in an underground alley adjoining her home, where it was found to-day by her mother. Her skull was crushed, but there were no other marks of violence on the body. Miss Bechtel went driving yesterday morning with David Weisenberg, and this was the last time she was seen alive.

Mrs. Bechtel, mother of the murdered girl, was aroused early this morning by the barking of dogs. On looking out of her bedroom window she saw two men carry an object from a carriage and place it in the underground alley near the Bechtel house. She made no investigaton, but upon arising this morning she found her daughter's shoes, hat and coat in the dining room. Later the body of Miss Bechtel was found in the alley.

The police are mystified. That it is a case of homicide is undoubted, but who did it and when and why are still unsolved questions. Chief Eastman has his entire police force at work, assisted by other detectives, but up to a late hour to-night they are baffled. Alfred Eckstein, one of the girl's lovers, to whom she was engaged and whose engagement ring was found in her pocket to-day, proved that he had not seen the girl since Sunday evening, and he accounts satisfactorily for all his movements. Members of the Bechtel household, especially the girl's four brothers, were also under suspicion, but they have cleared themselves to the satisfaction of the authorities.

David Weinsenberg, of South Bethelehem, with whom Miss Bechtel went driving yesterday, left for Newark, N. J., this morning, his parents say, and thither detectives have gone. Weisenberg was in a theater in this city until 10:30 o'clock last night and then left for his home. The girl was not with him at the time. It was two hours later that the girl's mother saw her body being carried from a carriage near the house.

The post-mortem examination to-night revealed that the girl's skull was crushed by a blunt instrument, probably by a heavy cane; the nose was broken, the frontal bone crushed and splintered and the crown battered in. Mingling with clotted blood in her hair were ashes and bits of wood, as though she had fallen in a street or an alley when struck. The contents of the stomach are being analyzed.

The police have found no trace of the horses or carriage said by Mrs. Bechtel to have been used in carrying the girl home. From the appearance of the body and the clothing the girl had been assaulted and had been unclad when the assault was made. Some of her clothing had then been placed about her, the remainder having been laid in the dining room when the body was placed in the underground alley.

Weisenbrug Says He Is Innocent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—A well-dressed, good-looking young man, who said he is David Weisenberg, asked the police at headquarters to-night if they were looking for him. The chief of police of Allentown, Pa., was communicated with by telephone and replied asking that Weisenberg be detained until one of his men who was in Newark looking for Weisenberg could go to New York to take charge of him. Weisenberg told the police that he was innocent of the murder, and that he knew nothing of it until he read the account in the afternoon papers. Weisenberg said that he left Allentown on the 11 o'clock train last night. He did not say when he was last with Miss Bechtal, but he declared that she was in perfect health when he did see her last.

WANTS LEVEES BUILT

MEETING OF THE MISSISSIPPI IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.

Convention That Wishes Better Protection for Lands Along River—Letter from President Roosevelt.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 27.—Resolved to appeal to the federal government for adequate aid to levee both banks of the Mississippi river, and to construct such levees at a minimum grade, thereby making possible the reclamation and protection of the alluvial lands and improving navigation, the largest and most influential levee convention yet held in the valley, convened here to-day, when President Charles Scott called the Inter-State Mississippi River Improvement and Levee Association to order. The occasion was otherwise a notable one for the direct announcement by the President of the United States of his sympathy with the movement which the convention proposes to inaugurate.

The delegates represented fifteen States of the Mississippi and Ohio valleys, and included governors, senators, members of Congress, high railroad officials and representatives of commercial exchanges and levee boards. President Fish, of the Illinois Central Railroad; Vice President Thorne, of the Texas & Pacific; lesser officials of the other trunk lines entering New Orleans; ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Fairchild, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Judge Robert S. Taylor, of the Mississippi River Commission; Governor Longino, of Mississippi, and Governor Heard, of Louisiana; Senator Berry, of Arkansas; Senators McEnery and Foster, of Louisiana; R. H. Edmond, editor of the Manufacturers' Record, and others were present.

In calling the convention to order President Scott defended the levee system and urged the constitutionality, the expediency and the commercial and military necessity of government charge of the river. Mayor Capdevielle and Governor Heard made addresses of welcome.

Before the convention took a recess, Chairman Parker, of the committee on arrangements, read a letter from President Roosevelt which aroused much enthusiasm. The President wrote:

"My Dear Mr. Parker—Permit me through you to express my very great interest in the work of the interstate levee convention. Exactly as I have taken interest in irrigation in the arid regions, so I feel that the movement for thoroughly protecting the Mississippi lowlands by levees is one of importance to the whole county, no less than to the people immediately adjoining the great river. I wish all success to your convention, and shall follow its proceedings with close attention."

When the letter had been read, Murray F. Smith, of Vicksburg, offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the thanks of the people of the Mississippi Valley are hereby tendered to President Roosevelt through this convention for his manly and patriotic letter, indorsing the purposes for which this convention has been called.

"Resolved further, That the chairman and secretary of this convention be required to wire these resolutions to the President."

The convention took a recess until 8 p. m.

At the opening of the night session Judge N. C. Blanchard, of Louisiana, spoke, urging government control of the levees.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson arrived to-day and to-night addressed the convention. The secretary is on his way to Texas. He will spend Thursday at Crowley, La., where he will inspect the Crowley canal system and study the production and marketing of rice there.

River Forecasting.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 27.—Inspectors of the United States weather bureau state that Congress will be asked to pass a bill establishing a separate bureau for river forecasting. It is intended to develop the work and in a measure separate it from the weather observing. The invention of Observer Fulton at Knoxville for recording various stages of the river has proven a perfect success in its experimental trials here, and it is stated that it will be adopted for all of the river work. Mr. Fulton has presented it to the government. The government is perfecting a device for the purpose of measuring with absolute accuracy and registering the discharge of water at any point on the rivers and recording it. The government finally intends to place these apparatuses at various substations along the rivers so that the rise, fall and discharge will be registered at the main offices and the accurate predictions sent out.

DEPORTATION OF ALIENS.

Judge Criticises Law That Gives Inspectors Autocratic Power.

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 27.—In rendering a decision in the habeas corpus proceedings in the case of Louise E. Leake, who is being held by the immigration officers on the charge that she came to this country for the purpose of pursuing an immoral calling, United States District Judge Ballinger severely criticised the law providing for the deportation of aliens enacted by Congress at its last session. Judge Ballinger remanded the woman to the custody of the immigration officials, but with the following comment: "There is no presumption against the good faith of the officers who conducted these proceedings. The methods used, however, leave the persons attacked at the mercy of the inspector, who is an accuser, arresting officer, prosecutor, judge and jailor. And by this method a citizen may be arrested and suddenly committed and kept a close prisoner while the warrant for his deportation is being secured. He has no opportunity to appeal. The result of the authority may not be restricted to aliens. It may be applied to any person who the inspector decides is an alien."

UNIFORM DIVORCE LAW

IT IS STRONGLY RECOMMENDED BY THE UNIVERSALISTS.

Action of the Convention on Hasty Marriages and Frequent Sundering of Marital Relations.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Strong action was taken by the Universalist convention to-day on the divorce question. It unanimously passed a resolution recording its unqualified belief in the sacred relation of marriage, condemning the evil of hasty and ill-considered marriages, and expressing its grave concern over the multiplication of divorces and the breaking down of the home life. The resolution enjoined on the ministers of the church the utmost care in performing the marriage ceremony and ordered rigid investigation into the case of the remarriage of any divorced person, "in order that none but the innocent should have the service of the ministry." It also strongly recommended a uniform national divorce law.

Those officers elected were elected to serve for two years and are: President Frank P. Bennett, of Massachusetts; vice president, David Ingles, of Michigan; secretary, Rev. Dr. C. L. Demarest, of New Hampshire; treasurer, Frank W. Wise, of Massachusetts.

It was decided to push vigorously the Japanese missionary work. The collection of the balance due on the twentieth century fund of $100,000 was ordered.

To-night the session was devoted to the commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the adoption of the Winchester profession of faith, Prof. A. W. Pierce, of Massachusetts, presiding.

PRESBYTERIANS TO MEET.

Committee Will Prepare a Book on "Forms of Service."

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 27.—Complying with the instructions of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, the committee appointed by that body for the preparation of a book on "Forms of Service" will meet here to-morrow and begin the work. Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, ex-moderator, is chairman of the committee, which will meet at his home. The following are the members: Dr. Van Dyke, John De Witt, D. D., Princeton; C. C. Cuthbert Hall, New York; Louis F. Henson, D. D., Philadelphia; W. R. Richards, D. D., New York; S. Douglass P. Putnam, D. D., Princeton, Ind.; Elders E. L. Wilson and John P. Converse, Philadelphia; John E. Parsons, New York; Polas R. Best, Chicago; Homer Lee, New York.

Commenting on the work of the committee to-night Dr. Van Dyke said: "The principal business of the committee will be organiztion and division of the work under subcommittees. There is no idea of doing anything which will be in the least ritualistic. Its main object is to enable all the people to take part more simply and more heartily in divine worship. Whatever forms are prepared by this committee will not be intended for arbitrary imposition, but purely for optional use."

Opposed to Labor Unions.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 27.—The General Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church of America, in session here, passed resolutions to-day stating that the church was not in favor of labor unions because they were secret societies. The resolutions also state that the church is against the use of the boycott and the calling out of men by unions when they are working on contracts.

The church took a more definite stand on the matter of admission of the negro to the church by reaffirming the old discipline, saying that he shall not be barred from membership and adding a note to the effect that this shall not be construed to mean social equality.

Methodist Woman's Home Missions.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 27.—The twenty-second annual meeting of the Woman's Home Missionary Board of the Methodist Episcopal church, will begin in this city to-morrow, with 250 delegates and will last seven days. A large number of the most prominent workers from all parts of the United States will be in attendance. The first day will be devoted to the appointment of committees and reports of the various officers, committees and boards.

DECLINE OF MARRIAGE.

Various Theories Propounded to Explain Its Cause.

Philadelphia Record.

A leading man of science, Professor G. Stanley Hall, has been hot-foot in search of the reasons for the decline of marriage in this country. That marriages have steadily decreased in proportion to population is beyond a doubt, and it has been the professor's notion that if the cause could be found it might be removed. After sitting up nights with all sorts of statistics he has reached the conclusion that coeducation is the chief source of trouble. It used to be thought that propinquity was the secret of love and marriage, and the advocates of that idea were jubilant when some 200 teachers (pretty equally divided between the sexes) were shipped on the same steamer for the Philippines. Before the ship reached Manila the chaplain united more than ninety couples. Professor Hall, however, maintains that association in college is fatal to love; that the young men and young women see too much of each other and are repelled rather than attracted. In order to preserve the important institution of marriage he would abolish coeducation.

Professor Hall seems to forget that long before the doors of the colleges were opened to women, boys and girls or young men and young women attended the same school, were in the same classes and saw a good deal more of each other than is possible in the colleges. In the district schools and later in the high schools there was no distinction between the sexes save in the matter of seating the pupils. The average young man carried out into the world the image of a schoolmate, and it was his ambition to make her his life companion. Doubtless more ties which led to marriage were formed in the schoolroom than elsewhere. In the first half of the nineteenth century it was as much a matter of course for the young man to marry as to master a profession or trade. To say that intimate or occasional association can prevent young men and young women from being mutually attractive is to charge nature with a stupendous blunder, which charge is disproved by the history of mankind. We may be sure that failure to marry does not mean the absence of mutual attraction between men and women or the lack of will to marry. Anyhow, coeducation affects but a small proportion of young men and young women.

The standard of living is so high and the ambition to succeed in business or profession requires so much concentration that the young man fears to assume the responsibilities of the family life. The man who goes to college does not begin his serious wrestle with the world until he has reached his majority, and then he must begin at the bottom. The climb is slow, and he requires all his resources to hold his own against his competitors. While the $3,000,000 invested in steam yachts in this country, the $30,000,000 in club houses, and the enormous sums paid for other luxuries, are for the pleasure of the rich, the plane of living for all persons above the level of the common laborers has been raised to a corresponding degree. Persons of taste and education can no longer be content with the bare living which satisfied the young couple who began married life a century ago. The girl who lives at home without cost to herself can earn enough to enable her to dress well and enjoy many forms of pleasure which are now considered essential and all of which she must surrender should she become the wife of a young man just starting on his business career. The scrupulous young man is reluctant to ask a young woman to give up the life to which she has been accustomed in order to share his comparatively poor lot. Modern life offers much in the way of compensation for celibacy in the man, and in time he becomes used to his club and refuses to assume the risks of marriage. There is no obvious remedy for the steady decline of marriage among the educated Americans.

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