



REACTION AND FLIGHT CZAR'S REPORTED COURSE

Emperor May Dissolve Parliament and Sail from Peterhof.

St. Petersburg, June 16.—The Associated Press is informed on trustworthy authority that Emperor Nicholas has decided to declare a recess of parliament on June 28, and that his majesty and the royal family will immediately afterward leave Peterhof for a cruise in Finnish fjords on board the imperial yacht Standard, which is being fitted out for that purpose. Such a decision seems to tempt fate, for if it is executed it will almost certainly be the signal for an immediate bloody struggle.

The Labor party in the lower house has passed a resolution declaring that neither now nor in the near future can parliament be dissolved, that at no time will the members leave their posts, and that as long as the arbitrariness and outrages of the government continue, and the terrors of impending "pogroms" and the sufferings of the peasantry and workmen reign, parliament must continue to work until it has achieved "a land of freedom" or exhausted all means to this end.

The Conservative-Liberal newspaper "Strana" prints a story to the effect that Emperor William has promised his support to Emperor Nicholas if the Russian ruler adopts a firm policy, but this report is clearly traceable to sources hostile to Germany, which throughout the crisis have tried to make it appear that the German Emperor is the evil genius of Nicholas. Undoubtedly it is true that Germany is concerned over the situation on her western frontier and generally over the maintenance of the monarchic principle in Russia, and it seems probable that Grand Duke Vladimir, on behalf of Emperor Nicholas, has discussed the situation with the Berlin government, but there is no evidence that Emperor William is counselling Emperor Nicholas to adopt reactionary measures.

It is natural that Russia and Germany should have an understanding covering a possible rising in Russian Poland which might spread to German Poland, but the Associated Press is assured that there is no question of German troops being employed across the border.

Berlin, June 17.—The "Alliance Israélite" has received a telegram from Bialystok saying that frightful massacres continue there, and also in Grodno, and that panic and terror have seized Grajewo.

The "Lokal Anzeiger" prints a dispatch from Warsaw saying that the Minister of the Interior, M. Stolypin, has telegraphed the Governor of Grodno to restore order at Bialystok at any cost. The dispatch adds that although the Sixteenth Division is at Bialystok it has been unable to suppress the disorder. Many anarchists have barricaded themselves in certain houses, from which they fire upon the military, and the infantry answers with salvoes upon houses from which the firing comes.

The correspondent says many Hebrew families are leaving the city under military escort to take refuge across the nearby Prussian frontier. Fifty armed persons in a house in Suwrow street refused to surrender, and the military stormed the place and killed many of the inmates.

JEW'S ATTACK IN TURN.

All Day Fight at Bialystok—Hundreds Killed or Wounded.

Bialystok, via Warsaw, June 16.—In order to avenge the victims of the massacre, Jewish revolutionists, hidden on the roofs of houses and behind fences and the draperies of windows, have fired all day long with revolvers and rifles at the government buildings and workmen and peasants passing in the streets. One band, ambushed in a factory, fired on the station and approaching trains.

The number of the victims is unknown, but it is estimated that a hundred persons have been killed. Two hundred persons are lying wounded in two hospitals of the city.

Martial law has been proclaimed and troops are pouring into the city.

St. Petersburg, June 16.—Rumors are in circulation that anti-Jewish outbreaks have occurred at Brest-Litovsk and Vilna.

It is reported that a Catholic priest has been torn to pieces at Bialystok, but this is officially denied.

M. Vinaver, member of the lower house, received the following dispatch from Bialystok, dated 2:45 o'clock this morning:

Fighting continued through the day with unabated fury and is still going, with no signs of cessation. It is impossible to send particulars of the horrors.

Direct telegrams from Bialystok to the newspapers here to-day contained no fresh information. No doubt the censor controls the telegraph. Dispatches sent to The Associated Press remain unanswered.

The "Bourse Gazette" prints a dispatch from Grodno saying that the governor of that city believes there is no hope of stopping the butchery of Jews at Bialystok for two or three days. He is quoted as saying that mobs are invading the trains passing through Bialystok, and are killing passengers. The Jews who escaped from Bialystok are starving in the fields or woods.

A late official statement concerning the trouble at Bialystok adds little to information previously received, except that immediate restoration of order is impossible, owing to the difficulty of hunting down and capturing the disorderly element in the maze of streets and houses in the Jewish quarter. Unconfirmed private advice says that the general massacre may be regarded as ended, but that roving bands are still attacking Hebrews.

Members of parliament continue to receive telegrams from Polish correspondents denying details given in the official explanation of the disorders, some of them saying that fighting did not begin at the time of the procession, and that the shots, instead of being directed against persons in the procession, were signals to begin excitement.

Black Hundreds, as well as revolutionists, are

SEEKS DOWNTOWN SITE.

Board of Education to Have New Home in Irving Place.

It was reported yesterday that the Board of Education is to obtain authority from the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to buy the site for a new home in Irving Place. The property on which it is planned to build consists of the whole block front on the east side of Irving Place, between 16th and 17th streets. The old houses now standing on this land are to be torn down, and a structure erected which will have a frontage of 184 feet in Irving Place and a depth of 98 to 116 feet in the two streets.

Most of this property is owned by the Investors and Traders Realty Company, of which William L. Sutphin and Frederick C. Gilsey are the chief stockholders. The company's purchases of Nos. 36 and 50 Irving Place, the two corner houses, have already been reported. It is understood that the company is willing to make terms with the city, so that little of the property will have to be condemned.

It has long been known that the Board of Education has been dissatisfied with its present building, which is too far uptown.

AUTOMOBILE KILLS MAN.

J. K. Newman, a New York Banker, Held on Manslaughter Charge.

Asbury Park, N. J., June 16.—William Herring, of Munroe avenue, this city, died this evening at Spring Lake Hospital of injuries received this afternoon by being struck by the automobile of J. K. Newman, a New York banker, who is living at West End for the summer. It is said Herring was about to board a trolley car at Belmar and became confused. His skull was fractured.

Mr. Newman and his chauffeur, J. F. Bedell, of the famous Bedell brothers, bicyclists, surrendered themselves to Justice Minto H. Crego, of Belmar, and on the orders of Prosecutor Nevius, of Monmouth County, were held on a charge of manslaughter.

After they struck Herring they went for a doctor, and later took the injured man to the hospital.

MANY WRECKS IN GALE.

Hurricane on Newfoundland Coast—Fishing Fleet's Danger.

St. John's, N. F., June 16.—A hurricane has been raging along the Newfoundland coasts for the last forty-eight hours, causing serious damage to shipping. Two vessels with fourteen men on board have been blown out to sea. Tugs have been sent in quest of them. Several vessels have been driven ashore. An enormous amount of fishing gear has been destroyed.

It is feared the gale has wrought havoc among the trawling fleet off the Grand Banks. No news from the fleet can be received until next week.

MINE SINKS TRANSPORT.

Fifty Men Missing After Accident Off Joshin, Corea.

Tokio, June 16.—The Japanese transport Toyotomimaru struck a mine on Thursday evening when twenty-four miles off Joshin, Corea, and sank immediately. Twelve of her crew were saved and fifty are missing.

TRAIN THROWN IN DITCH.

Result of Wash-Out—Seven Inches of Rain at Saratoga.

Saratoga, N. Y., June 16.—A fast mail train on the Boston & Maine Railroad left the rails and was thrown into the ditch to-day in a bad wash-out near Saratoga, caused by the terrific storm which raged here all night. No lives were lost. Seven inches of rain fell here in five hours early to-day—an almost unprecedented record for this region. Intense electrical disturbances accompanied the rainfall, and damage is reported from almost every town and hamlet in this region. Lakes and streams are swollen to an abnormal height and many country bridges have disappeared. The Saratoga Lake lowlands are entirely submerged. Sewer systems in several places burst.

LIGHTNING KILLS TWO.

Third Man Seriously Shocked in Philadelphia—Big Rainfall.

Philadelphia, June 16.—During a severe electrical storm to-day William Butler, a farmer, employed at Edenhall, a Roman Catholic convent at Torredale, a suburb, was struck while at work in a field and with his horse was killed. Charles Richards, an electrician employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was at work on a telegraph pole in the West Philadelphia railroad yards when he was struck and killed.

Patrolman Charles Craig was struck as he walked along the street and lay unconscious for an hour before he was discovered. Three inches of rain fell, which was the heaviest downpour experienced in this city since 1872.

CLOUDBURST NEAR PATERSON, N. J.

Many Flee for Their Lives from Floods—Thrilling Rescues on Rafts.

Pateron, N. J., June 16 (Special).—Parts of Bridge's and Lot's ponds, at Haledon, a suburb of Pateron, were to-day carried away by a cloudburst. Mollison's Brook, the outlet for the ponds, overflowed its banks, and the country between Haledon and Pateron, about one mile and a half long and a mile wide, was under water. All the long and a mile wide, was under water. All the residents in the path of the flood left their homes in time, and there was no loss of life, although many had narrow escapes. All the fields surrounding the almshouse were flooded and the inmates were terrified.

Valuable were taken from farmhouses on rafts, and horses and cattle were saved at great risk to the rescuers.

The Chief mill workers, about two hundred young women, were taken from the mill on rafts and in rowboats. The water subsided quickly after the two ponds had been emptied.

CHILD'S PRANK WRECKED TRAIN.

Marletta, Ohio, June 16.—Alice Kyle, a schoolgirl, the daughter of a farmer living between Macksburg and Elba, has confessed to causing the wreck of the Central Ohio Railway train on Thursday night, in which the Pennsylvania Flyer was overturned and the two passenger coaches were hurled down an embankment. The girl, who is twelve years old, says that she wedged a rail bolt between the ends of two rails, just to see the train smash it, as if had smashed nails and pennies at other times railroad. The girl will not be arrested, as the railroad officials are satisfied that it was a childish prank.

DEWEY'S SAUTERNE AND MOSELLE.

White Dinner Wines of Superior Quality. H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 125 Fulton St., New York.

HOT AFTER KIDNAPPER.

ARREST EXPECTED SOON.

How Philadelphia Banker Tried to Catch Blackmailer.

Philadelphia, June 16.—It is now believed by the police that the man who kidnaped Freddie Muth, the seven-year-old son of Charles Muth, a jeweler, is the same person who threatened to carry away the ten-year-old son of Samuel P. Huhn, a banker, several days before Mr. Muth's son was stolen.

Captain of Detectives Donahugh still declares he knows the identity of the kidnapper, and to-night he expressed the belief that the man would be captured within twenty-four hours. It is known that they are quietly pursuing their search for the Armenian under suspicion, who is believed to be in New York.

Mr. Muth returned to his home from a trip out of the city to-day. He declined to say where he had been or whether his errand had developed any tidings of his son, but immediately after his return a clerk summoned a detective to the store, where he held a long conversation with Mr. Muth.

The story of how Samuel P. Huhn, the banker, endeavored to aid the police to capture the man who had tried to abduct his oldest boy is just coming to the surface. Although it was on June 5 that Mr. Huhn received the note directing him to place \$3,000 under a stone beneath a certain bridge, under pain of having his boy stolen, the facts are just coming to light.

Mr. Huhn told the police of the letter and, according to the directions of the threatening letter writer, he took his automobile out for a run by a circuitous route, supposedly taking no one with him. To be prepared for surprise, however, he carried a big revolver, and cleverly concealed in the bottom of the automobile were two shrewd private detectives. Of course, no one could possibly have seen them get into the machine, as they had on gum shoes and goggles.

Arrived at the spot on a dark night, close to midnight, Mr. Huhn alighted and placed the package beneath the designated stone, but here again the clever sleuths had been prepared for the occasion. There was no real money in the package. It was just slugs of paper, and it was intended that as soon as the blackmailers got to the spot the hidden sleuths would spring upon them, bind them with stout cords and bear them away in triumph to jail.

The only thing that spoiled this plan was that the abductors never appeared. Mr. Huhn says he is going back to the stone under the bridge to see if the package is still there. The police say this would be quite useless, for they have watched the spot ever since and no one has been there.

NEW RATE ATTITUDE.

House Conferees Now Object to Allison Compromise.

Washington, June 16.—The conferees on the Railway Rate bill held another meeting to-day and, although Representative Sherman was absent, having gone to New York, they made considerable progress. The indications now are that the Senate will again yield on the point of omitting the sleeping car companies from the laws governing common carriers, and in return the provision making it illegal for owners of pipe lines to carry their own products should be stricken out.

An anti-pass provision has been virtually agreed on, but the House conferees have now taken exception to certain provisions of the Allison compromise, although the Senate managers are unable to determine whether these exceptions are taken in earnest or not. It is hoped that one more meeting of the conferees will effect an agreement, although it may be necessary for them to report a disagreement and ask for further guidance. The House conferees want to remove all restrictions from the granting of injunctions against the orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

BINGHAM AT CONEY.

Pronounces It "O. K."—His Auto Breaks Down.

Police Commissioner Bingham and his deputies went to Coney Island last night as the guests of Police Magistrate Walsh. The Commissioner said Coney was "all O. K."

"Don't see a thing wrong about Coney. Fine place, the shows are good and I've had a good time," said he.

He said he had received numerous complaints about the conditions of the island, but thought they came from chronic grumblers. The tour of the island began after a dinner at an Italian hostelry, where the Commissioner dined his host by refusing to drink wine, and made up for it by saying good things about the spaghetti. The press agents of the numerous attractions made a rush to the hostelry the moment the word spread that the Commissioner was on the island. All of them made any little speeches about the beauties of their attractions, and one, in his eulogy, mentioned Senator McCarren.

"Senator McCarren, eh?" the Commissioner remarked. "No, I don't know that gentleman, never met him."

Coming home from Coney Island the auto in which the Commissioner was riding broke down at Court Square, Brooklyn. A passing truckman offered a tow and a belated wayfarer applied for a job. He needed work, he said. Controller Metz came along and tinkered away at the under parts of the machine. A passing trolley car crashed the Controller's straw hat, but he started the machine working again after about a block. In front of Borough Hall another automobile was halted in distress, and as if in sympathy the Commissioner's car stopped again. Then he and his party abandoned it and headed for cabs and another automobile.

MAKES SPEED RULE FOR MOTOR BOATS.

Houseboat Owner Posts Warning in Path of Flying Craft—No Arrests.

Captain James Ott, of Huntington, Long Island, or, perhaps, more properly speaking, of the United States, because he owns and lives on one of those "why-pay-rent" houseboats that are anchored where their owners wish, has a new plan for making safe the waterways through which automobile boats are wont to speed.

A conspicuous sign has been erected upon Ott's houseboat which reads:

SLOW DOWN TO 8 MILES AN HOUR.

Some of the more timid handlers of motor-boats, upon seeing the sign on Captain Ott's houseboat in Huntington Harbor, really did slow down, but others, feeling secure in the speed of their craft, flew swiftly past. Several swore softly and skinned their eyes for deputies lurking about in bathing suits. There were no arrests.

JAPANESE VOLCANO ACTIVE.

Tokio, June 16.—A fresh crater has been formed on Mount Aso, on Kiusiu Island. It is emitting smoke and a rumbling sound, but no damage has been reported. Uneasiness, however, prevails near the volcano.

Kiusiu is the southernmost of the three principal islands of Japan.

NEW STAR IN UNION.

SECOND BELOW HORIZON.

Two Pens Used by President in Signing Statehood Bill.

Washington, June 16.—A Western justification took place at the White House this afternoon, when President Roosevelt affixed his name to the Statehood bill. The ceremony took place at 3 o'clock, and the President used two pens to sign the measure. The name "Theodore" he wrote with a gold pen from Arizona and "Roosevelt" was written with the point of an eagle's quill from Oklahoma. As the President finished writing his name a crowd of Oklahoma "boomers," who have been here all the session working like Trojans for the bill, set up a shout that was heard for two blocks, and a general hand-shake all around was in order.

Those who witnessed the final act of creating one and possibly two new states included Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, and Representative Hamilton, of Michigan, who fought for the measure through the two houses of Congress; Delegate Maguire, of Oklahoma, and a party from that territory; Delegate Andrews, of New Mexico; Baron Speck von Sternberg, the German Ambassador, who happened to be in the President's office; Secretary Loeb and M. C. Latta, the White House stenographer, who has charge of the engrossed bills that come down from the Capitol to the White House.

After the cheering and the handshaking, the President made a little address to those present in which he took occasion to congratulate Senator Beveridge and Representative Hamilton on the happy outcome of their long fight for the Statehood law. He also congratulated Oklahoma and Indian Territory and expressed the hope that Arizona would place her stamp of approval on the bill by voting to come into the Union with New Mexico.

The pens with which the President signed the bill were sent to Secretary Loeb several weeks ago in anticipation of to-day's occasion, and he sent to the Historical Societies of Arizona and Oklahoma, to be treasured in their museums.

The law granting statehood to Oklahoma and Indian Territory and to Arizona and New Mexico, if they agree, bears the signatures of President Roosevelt, Speaker Cannon and Senator Kean, of New Jersey, acting President pro tem. of the Senate. The new star cannot be placed on the flag until July 4, 1907, although Oklahoma will enter the Union before that date.

TRY TO HOLD UP CAR.

Detectives Prevent Wholesale Robbery of Passengers by Pickpockets.

Pickpockets zealously piled their calling late yesterday afternoon on a westbound 34th street car, and finally became so bold that they attempted to hold up the car. Seymour Butler, a detective, who was on the car, recognized one of the men as a "crook" and shouted: "Look out for your watches!" Both doors had been shut and the "crooks" had crowded all the passengers who were standing to the front of the car when Butler gave the alarm.

Detectives McDonald and Foster, of the Tenderloin police station, were attracted by the commotion in the car. Before they arrived, however, a man sidled out of the front door and ran down Broadway, pursued by the detectives. He was finally caught and taken to the station, where he gave his name as Charles Gross, of No. 142 West 6th street. A woman who had charged him with stealing her pocketbook did not appear against him, but he was held on a charge of larceny, as, the police say, the pocketbook was found on him.

WELLINGTON IN SIGHT AGAIN.

Man Who Attacked McKinley Now Seeking Maryland Republican Leadership.

Baltimore, June 16.—Republicans throughout the state are watching the movements of ex-United States Senator Wellington, who appears to be making a play again for the party leadership. When President McKinley was assassinated Wellington said he was not sorry and "had only contempt for President McKinley." Later he came out for Bryan. When he retired from the Senate in 1903 and was succeeded by the late Senator Gorman, it was believed his political career was ended. For a time he was quiet, then he began to take a hand in the politics of Allegheny, his home county. Now he has come to the front in the 6th Congress District, the Republican stronghold in Maryland, as a supporter of Lloyd Lowndes, son of the late Governor Lowndes, who is a candidate for the Congress nomination, against Representative Pearre.

EVIDENCE OF TORTURE.

Bloodstained Garments of Mrs. Kaufmann's Servant Found.

Sioux City, June 16.—A trunk containing the wardrobe of Agnes Polreis, whom the wife of Moses Kaufmann, of Sioux Falls, is accused of killing, was opened at Parkston, S. D., to-day. In it were clothes torn and cut and stained with blood, which will be used in the trial at Sioux Falls by State's Attorney Quinn, who will attempt to show that the girl was slowly tortured to death. Turpentine and lye also were found on the clothes.

WANTED IN THIS CITY.

New York Capitalist Charges Plot to Get Secret Process.

Indianapolis, June 16.—Edward Dinsmore Woods, ex-president of the Empire Tool and Specialty Company of New York, was arrested here to-night on a complaint from District Attorney Jerome, alleging that he is wanted for larceny. Woods said he was the possessor of a secret for changing cast iron into processed iron, which, he says, is harder than steel. He declares his arrest is due to a conspiracy to get the formula from him. Woods says that he will go back to New York and show up the men who have caused his arrest. New York and Syracuse capitalists were interested with him in business, he says.

LUZON REVOLT AT END.

Sakay, Chief of Insurgents, Surrenders at Manila.

Manila, June 16.—Macario Sakay, self-styled president, and Francis Carion, vice-president of the Filipino republic, surrendered at the constabulary headquarters in Manila to-day. The military and civil authorities are much elated, as Sakay was chief of ladronism in Luzon, and his surrender means an end of the campaigns in this section.

The surrender of this ladrone chieftain was accomplished through the influence of Villafuerte, a former official of Sakay's government. The acting chief of the constabulary conferred with Villafuerte two months ago, and when the latter gave himself up he promised to use his influence with Sakay to persuade him to surrender. He met Sakay in the provinces recently for a long conference, which resulted in the latter's surrender. The Filipino leader said:

I surrendered because fighting is an uphill game, and the Filipinos will never succeed in gaining independence until they show themselves worthy of it. There is nothing to be gained by opposing the Americans.

His surrender is regarded as the most important since the close of the insurrection. Sakay is an educated Filipino, and after giving the American authorities much trouble in and around Manila, proclaimed himself supreme head of the republic, with headquarters in the Tagalog Islands, formed a large staff and issued commissions to generals and other officers.

He went into the provinces years ago, and started a campaign of robbery. A reward of \$1,000 was offered for his capture. Sakay fought several battles with the constabulary and twice was reported killed.

MULCTING AMERICANS.

Effect of Mr. Rockefeller's Visit on Compiègne Shopkeepers.

Paris, June 16.—Owing to the unusually cold weather, John D. Rockefeller passes most of his time indoors at the Château des Avenues, at Compiègne, occasionally taking walks in the park, which has three entrances, so that when Mr. Rockefeller makes his rare visits to the neighborhood he has to do the other day to the Château de Pierrefonds, he manages to elude the patrols of reporters whom it is said he describes as "his pursuers." It is curious to note that since Mr. Rockefeller's arrival at Compiègne the shopkeepers, the inns and the livery stable keepers have all put up their prices. Visitors, especially Americans, coming in automobiles are severely ladd under contribution, and where they used to pay francs they are now asked for dollars.

CHURCH THIEF CAUGHT.

Man in Custody Thought To Be Head of Organized Gang.

Albany, June 16.—In the arrest of a man giving the name of Edward Burgett the police of this city say they have in custody the leader of an organized band of church thieves, who have been operating in different parts of the state. Burgett was caught by the sexton and pastor of a poorbox in St. Ann's Catholic Church on Friday. He fought his captors for fifteen minutes before he was subdued.

While waiting arraignment he made an attempt to escape by vaulting over a high railing and making a dash for the street. He was recaptured, and, when searched, an express order for a box of tools, shipped from Syracuse to Albany, was found in his possession.

The box was opened to-day at police headquarters, and was found to contain the communion set of Grace Episcopal Church, Syracuse, with three silver loving cups won by the Sunday School Athletic team. The rector of that church reported the robbery to the police of that city this morning, and, after the local case against Burgett is disposed of he will be taken to Syracuse.

RACE AROUND RICHMOND.

Naval Battalion Cutters Have Nasty Time in Easterly Storm.

Interdivisional cutter races were held yesterday under the direction of the 1st Naval Battalion Athletic Association, of which Lieutenant Carter is president. The rowing races took place on the Hudson River, the start being made off West 115th street at 2 o'clock. The Second Division cutter, in charge of Lieutenant Gulon, won by two boats' lengths, after an exciting contest.

At 4:35 p. m. a cutter from each division started from the battalion headquarters, the Granite State, for a race around Staten Island. Lieutenant Gulon had charge of the Second Division cutter, and Ensign Rast, of the Third Division boat. There were twelve men on each cutter. The course was down the bay, through the Kill von Kull, and so on around the island. Oars and sails are allowed, and the first boat to arrive at the ship will be the winner. Late last night a report was received at the ship that the boats of the First and Third divisions were half a mile in the lead of the other two. The men were having a disagreeable time in the easterly storm. None of the boats are expected to arrive before daylight this morning.

FAMILY POISONED BY SODA WATER.

Police Close Street Stand Where the Liquid Was Bought.

A soda water stand owned by Harry Sauver, of No. 129 Ridge street, was closed by police from the Union Market police station late yesterday afternoon, because it was alleged that the whole family of Samuel Cheukov, a tailor, of No. 108 Ridge street, was poisoned after drinking a quart of soda water procured at this stand.

Yesterday afternoon the tailor sent his thirteen-year-old son Max to the stand to get a quart of soda water in a tin pail. When the boy returned the father, his wife, Ida, Max, thirteen years, John, five years, Rosie, nine years, and Annie, one and a half years old, all drank of it. Later they were attacked with severe pains. Dr. Tulipan, of No. 129 Attorney street, was summoned. He said, after treating the family, that they would recover. He informed the police and the Board of Health. The police at once closed the stand, and samples of the stock were taken to the Board of Health for analysis.

LOW RATES TO PORTLAND, ORE.

And other Pacific Coast points via Pennsylvania Railroad. Tickets on sale June 15 to 22, good returning within sixty days of date of sale. Consult ticket agents—Advt.

REPLIES TO WADSWORTH

PRESIDENT WRITES AGAIN

Meat Inspection Measure.

Washington, June 16.—President Roosevelt made public to-day the second letter he has sent to Chairman Wadsworth of the House Agricultural Committee bearing on the faults of the meat inspection measure which the committee has prepared as a substitute for the Beveridge amendment, which, in the President's estimation, is calculated to remedy the crying evils of the slaughter house and packing house system. It was through no desire of the President that the first two letters of the correspondence were made public, but he believes that as Mr. Wadsworth saw fit to publish the beginning of the correspondence it is only fair that the rest of it be printed.

Mr. Wadsworth gave out the first letter he received from the President and his reply to the same last evening just before leaving here for New York. The letter made public to-day is in reply to the one written by Mr. Wadsworth, and, the President's friends believe, effectually disposes of the chairman's contentions.

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

White House, Washington, June 15, 1906. My Dear Mr. Wadsworth: In the first place, I wish to promptly acknowledge the one portion of your letter in which you are in the main correct. I wish to repeat that I have accepted from Senator Beveridge, that there was no provision for making the plants accessible at all hours to the inspectors. The provision was put in in another place, but it is not so good as the original provision.

The court provision is the one to which I most object, although by no means the only one to which I object; it is one of many. As regards this I wish to repeat that I deliberately designed to prevent the remedying of the evils complained of, this is the exact provision which the friends of the packers and the packers themselves would have provided. It is almost absurd to assert that any such provision is needed. Why have you not put such a provision in the Post-office law as it affects fraud orders; in the law as it affects fraudulent entries on homesteads, etc., etc.? Congress cannot take away the constitutional right of the packers, or of any one else, to the protection of the courts. But such a provision that will be effective and will represent a desire to secure the constitutional rights of any man. It represents doubtless, in some cases, an honest though wholly mistaken conviction; in other cases it represents a deliberate purpose to interfere with effective administration by trying to provide that the courts shall in reality do administrative work which they would be the first to assert their inability to perform.

If the bill as you reported it from the committee were enacted into law you would have the functions of the Secretary of Agriculture narrowly limited to the purely ministerial; and when he declared a given slaughter house unsanitary, or a given product unwholesome, acting on the judgment of the government experts, you would put the packers in a position to designate whatever of the conditions, the burden of stating whether or not the Secretary was right. In Chicago, for instance, you would make any single person who has a horse or a cow, and not the experts of the Department of Agriculture, the man to decide on any question of any kind which the packers thought it worth while to bring before the courts. You may possibly remember a recent judicial decision in Chicago in which the packers were concerned. I wish to repeat that this provision is, in my judgment, one which, if enacted into law, will multiply the number of the good which can be expected from the enactment of this law. You asserted that the packers insist upon having a rigid inspection law passed. If they sincerely desire a rigid inspection law they will insist upon this provision being taken out. Leaving it in is incompatible with securing a properly efficient law.

To so much of your letter as speaks of my having made, inuendoes about a committee of the House, or of your knowledge of the English language, etc., it is not necessary to make any answer. You may have had reports from Mr. Adams, seeing him by