

CANAL SCARE IN THE SENATE

FEAR A MISTAKE WAS MADE IN ADOPTING LOCK SYSTEM.

Figures Presented Which Show Present Scheme Will Involve an Outlay of \$400,000,000 A Sea Level Canal Much Cheaper—Talk of a Change Now.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The Senate showed unusual concern today in relation to the Panama Canal after hearing a report submitted by Senator Kittredge, of South Dakota, chairman of the Senate Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals.

It might not be too much to say that Senator Kittredge's statements were received in the nature of revelations. While doubt was not expressed as to the success of the lock system, estimates of excessive cost in comparison to the cost of a sea level canal, which the Senator from South Dakota submitted along with his report, seemed to condemn the present project and suggest its abandonment in favor of the sea level proposal.

Passages in the report and the comments of Senator Kittredge and additional comments by Senator Foraker and others made it appear that the Senate had been led into its approval of the lock system by arguments of engineers and additional reasons of the Senate's estimate of cost that they made before the work was undertaken. It was then made to appear that the cost of a lock canal would be only about half that of a sea level canal and the practicality of building a sea level canal all was put in doubt.

Senator Kittredge declared that the estimate of \$270,000,000 for a sea level canal would easily have covered the cost of it, and he believed that it would not have cost that much. The canal would have been certain to cost \$100,000,000, taking into the estimates of the engineers in charge.

Speaking for his committee, he condemned emphatically the proposal offered in a bill by Senator Hopkins of Illinois that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to issue bonds to the limit of \$500,000,000 for the purpose of completing the Panama Canal. It was in reporting this bill to the Senate without the approval of the Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Only three letters of the alphabet stand in the way of an agreement between President Roosevelt and Congress on the canal bill, which was vetoed by the President.

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RAINBY IN ANANIAS CLUB

ROOSEVELT PUTS HIM THERE TO PLACATE PANAMA.

Which Protested Lovingly but Firmly Against Attack on President Obaldia—President Hadn't Even Bothered to Read the Speech Until Now.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—By direction of President Roosevelt Secretary of State Bacon added to-day a new member to the Ananias Club. The victim is Representative Henry T. Rainey of the Nineteenth Illinois district. Mr. Rainey is a Democrat.

In reply to the formal protest filed at the State Department by C. C. Arosemena, Minister from Panama to the United States, Mr. Bacon said that the President attached so little importance to Representative Rainey's recent speech in the House of Representatives criticizing President Obaldia of Panama that he had not read the speech until to-day.

Incidentally this Government acceded to a request of Panama that Mr. Rainey's name be discovered officially. Mr. Rainey's speech was delivered in the House of Representatives several weeks ago. He referred to President Obaldia in bitter terms and charged that President Obaldia and William Nelson Cromwell were in league to rob the Panamanian treasury.

THE HOUSE IS SPENKY.

Talking of Passing Census Bill Over the President's Veto.

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THE OLD MAINE UNION JACK

Returned to Navy Department—Lost When Ship Was Destroyed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—A relic of the old battleship Maine reached the Navy Department to-day. It was a union jack used by the battleship and was in a fair state of preservation.

Accompanying the ensign was a letter from Lieutenant-Commander W. T. Cluett, senior engineer-in-chief of the battleship Mississippi, who says that the flag was given to him on the recent visit of the Mississippi to Havana to participate in the inauguration of President Gomez.

POST OFFICE ON FRENCH LINE.

Government to Try Out New Service on La Bretagne.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—On February 11 an experimental joint Franco-American sea post office service on the French line will begin with the steamship La Bretagne.

45,000 More for Earthquake Relief.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Dr. Louis Klopper, editor of the Christian Herald of New York, sent to the State Department to-day a check for \$5,000 to be forwarded through the American National Red Cross to the Rev. Arturo Muston for the relief of the Waldensian earthquake sufferers.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—These Army orders were issued to-day: The resignation of Capt. Cecil Stewart, Company "C," 1st Cavalry, was accepted by the President, to take effect June 30.

Second Lieut. Robert C. Garrett, Coast Artillery Corps, was promoted to first lieutenant, to take effect June 30.

Lieutenant W. S. Crosey, navy yard, New York, to temporary duty on the Newark, at Des Moines as executive and navigating officer.

Lieut. W. Henderson, to the Maryland as ordnance officer.

PLANS TO 'CURE' UNCLE JOE.

Insurgents Offer Resolutions to Limit the Speaker's Power.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Two resolutions proposing changes in the procedure of the House of Representatives were offered in that body to-day. They were presented by two groups of Republicans, insurgents, one known as the insurgents militant and the other composed of members whom the insurgents militant charge with having got cold feet at the last minute.

The insurgents militant, twenty-eight strong, offered a resolution which if put into effect would clip the wings of the Speaker of the House and abridge the large power now vested in the Committee on Rules, of which the Speaker is chairman. The leader of the insurgents militant in Representative Gardner of Massachusetts, who called at the White House just before the resolution bearing the name of Mr. Gardner and twenty-seven other Republicans was presented to the House.

Insurgent Representatives Scott of Kansas, Townsend of Michigan, Parsons of New York, McLaughlin of Michigan, and others, introduced a resolution representing views at variance with those of the main body of the insurgents. This provides, in effect, that the Speaker shall have a veto over the consideration of bills on the House calendar.

The main resolution is described by insurgent leader Gardner as follows: 1. Committees and chairmen are no longer to be appointed by the Speaker, but by a committee chosen from each section of the country may be represented.

2. This committee is to be known as the committee on "Rules and Committees." It will exercise the double functions of a committee on rules and a committee on the selection of the standing committees.

3. One day each week, known as "Calendar day," shall be set apart for action on general measures of importance, whether approved by the Speaker and the "Committee on Rules and Committees" or not; on this day appropriation bills may not be considered.

The insurgents in the front rank, twenty-eight in number, who are for everything or nothing, with no idea of compromise, are Boyd, Nebraska; Cary and Cooper, Wisconsin; Davis, Minnesota; E. H. Missouri; Fowler, New Jersey; Gardner, Massachusetts; Gronna, North Dakota; Hayes, California; Leppinger, Iowa; Hibbard, Nebraska; Kinley, Indiana; Kinkaid, Nebraska; Lindbergh, Minnesota; Levering, Massachusetts; Madison, Wisconsin; Marshall, North Dakota; McKinlay, California; McLaughlin, Michigan; Nelson, Kansas; Nelson, Wisconsin; Norris, Nebraska; Pearre, Maryland; Pollard, Nebraska; Stenerson, Minnesota; Volstead, Missouri; and Waldo, New York.

AS ROOSEVELT PUNISHES.

Removes Man for "Pernicious Activity" and Later Renominates Him.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Comment is being made with some amusement on President Roosevelt's curious application of his principle of punishing vice holders for "pernicious political activity" in the case of Harry H. Meyers of Brinkley, Ark., whom he summarily removed as registrar of the land office at Little Rock in the Taft campaign.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The cruiser Prairie has arrived at Charleston, the gunboat Charleston at Cavite, the torpedo boat Sigsbee at Washington, the torpedo boat Sigsbee at Cavite, and the repair ship Panther at Funchal.

POLICEMAN KILLS HIMSELF.

Murbach Was in Debt and Sick—Leaves Five Children.

Policeman John G. Murbach of the East Fifty-first street station killed himself with his revolver yesterday at his home, 537 East 149th street. A widow and five children, the oldest child 8 years old, survive him.

North Carolina May Limit Capital Punishment.

RALPHIGH, N. C., Feb. 9.—The North Carolina Legislature to-day took up the proposition to abolish capital punishment except for one crime, that of assault on women. The bill was introduced by Senator Dockery.

Extradition Warrant for Slater.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The State Department issued to-day a warrant for the extradition of Otto Sands or Slater, who is under arrest in New York. He is charged with murder in Glasgow. Slater waived extradition.

MESSAGE ON FARMER UPLIFT

ROOSEVELT ASKS FOR MORE MONEY FOR HIS COMMISSION.

Which Has Found That Although the Farmer Has Been Doing a Little Uplifting for Himself There is Room for More—Social Side Needs Developing.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The report of President Roosevelt's commission appointed to devise ways and means for the uplift of the farmer was transmitted to Congress to-day, accompanied by a special message from the President in which he recommends that \$25,000 be appropriated to enable the commission to carry out its work and digest the material it has collected.

The commission has discovered that the farmer has been uplifting himself for some time, but there is a good deal yet to be desired, and in his message the President advises as of the first importance greater cooperation in agriculture and a more concerted attempt to develop the social side of life on the farm.

"Crop growing is the essential foundation," says the President, referring to the farmer and the attempt to uplift him, "but it is no less essential that the farmer shall get an adequate return for what he grows, and it is no less essential—indeed it is literally vital—that he and his wife and his children shall lead the right kind of life."

The President wants the Department of Agriculture to be made at once the "Department of Country Life," though whether he would have the title changed to this he doesn't say. The Department of Country Life, as he outlines it, would look out not only for the material welfare of the man with the hoe but would also deal with all the larger aspects of life in the country.

First, effective cooperation among farmers to put them on a level with the organized interests with which they do business. Second, a new kind of schools in the country, which shall teach the children as much outdoors as indoors and perhaps more, so that they will prepare for country life, and not as at present, mainly for life in town.

Third, better means of communication, including good roads and a parcels post, which the country people are everywhere and rightly unanimous in demanding. The improvement of our system of agriculture, Mr. Roosevelt goes on to say, is the most urgent task before the country, but he adds there must be developed along with the technical side the personal character of the farmer.

The commission suggests also a broad campaign of publicity in order to stir the people up to give more cooperation to the problem of rural life and also to make the farmer realize his responsibilities.

WASHBURN'S GOLD MEDAL FLOUR

Worth 20¢ a Sack More

Costs No More

Advertisement for Washburn's Gold Medal Flour, featuring a circular logo with 'WASHBURN'S GOLD MEDAL FLOUR' and 'TRADE MARK' text. The ad emphasizes the quality and value of the flour, stating it is worth 20¢ a sack more but costs no more.

Large advertisement for Santa Fe Low-rate, One-way Excursion to California. The ad features the Santa Fe logo and text: 'Low-rate, One-way Excursion to California. Tickets on sale daily, March 1 to April 30. Good in tourist sleepers on payment of berth rate. Three fast trains daily; Fred Harvey meals; block-signal protection; rock-ballast road-bed, oil-sprinkled part of way and dustless. You can stop en route and visit the Grand Canyon of Arizona. Ask for "To California in a Tourist Sleeper"'. A price tag shows '\$33 from Chicago'.

Advertisement for Maillard's Breakfast Cocoa. The ad features an illustration of a man sitting at a table with a bowl of cocoa. Text includes: 'The Best Cocoa Of Them All', 'Cocoas differ. Not only are there grades of quality, but the processes of manufacture differ and play an important part.', 'Maillard's Breakfast Cocoa is the result of 50 years of practical experience. The purity of the cocoa is assured—its richness and delicate flavor is unapproached. It can be readily digested and is the best of all Winter drinks—it keeps out the cold. Served at our famous luncheon restaurant.', 'Fifth Ave., cor. 35th St., New York'.

33,500 COST HIM FOUR YEARS In Two Jails and an Asylum—Forrester Is Free Now. After four years spent partly in Ludlow Street Jail, partly in the Tombs and partly in the Matteawan State Asylum Peter Forrester, a thirty-second degree Mason, a Mystic Shriner and what not, was set free yesterday by Surrogate Thomas. Forrester was formerly a member of the Stock Exchange, but dropped everything in mining speculations. He was extradited from New Jersey early in 1904, charged with grand larceny in having misappropriated part of the estate of his sister-in-law, Lucinda Dougherty, of which he was trustee. While on bail Forrester was brought up before the Surrogate here and charged with contempt of court in having failed to file an accounting of Mrs. Dougherty's estate. The Surrogate directed that Forrester be lodged in Ludlow Street until he could purge himself of contempt by paying up \$3,500 to the legatees of Mrs. Dougherty. That was in November, 1904, and a few months later he was taken to the Tombs to stand trial on the grand larceny indictment. His counsel pleaded insanity as a defence and Forrester was sent to Matteawan. After a series of habeas corpus proceedings and appeals the Appellate Division in Brooklyn reversed the commitment and ordered his discharge. He was promptly recommitted to Ludlow Street and had been there ever since, except for a brief interlude when he was brought up for trial again and pleaded guilty. Judge Foster suspended sentence and Forrester was taken back to Ludlow Street. His lawyer, William Hawkins, made an urgent plea to Surrogate Thomas some days ago for the release of Forrester on the broad ground that the prisoner had certainly expiated his contempt of court, since he was absolutely unable to procure any money whatever and was in very bad health. Surrogate Thomas made a personal inquiry into the facts and decided that justice would be served best by the release of Forrester, who is known as "the dean" of Ludlow Street Jail.

Advertisement for Hale's Honey of Borhound and Tar. The ad features an illustration of a bottle of the product. Text includes: 'An Excellent Remedy For Coughs and Colds', 'Hale's Honey of Borhound and Tar', 'All Druggists When It Aches again', 'Try Hale's Toothache Drops'.