TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM THE LEASED WIRE SERVICES

M'CURDY'S SALARY IS NOT CUT DOWN

President of the Mutual Life Still Gets $150,000 a Year for Services.

New York Herald Special Service.

New York, Nov. 18.—James B. Dill, counsel for the Mutual Life, said today that a mistaken impression had got abroad to the effect that the $150,000 salary of President Richard McCurdy had already been reduced to $75,000.

McCurdy May Get $150,000 Till He Is Ousted

Mr. Dill said that a careful reading of the preliminary report of the house-cleaning committee would show that the president's salary still stood at $150,000. Notwithstanding Mr. McCurdy's own suggestion, the financial committee refused to recommend that the salary should be cut in half. The committee in its report said that it would not take action to cut salaries without the authority of the trustees, because that might be construed as a ratification of the past. There will be a regular meeting of the trustees of the Mutual Life on Nov. 29, at which it would be possible for the board to reduce President McCurdy's salary to $75,000, in accordance with his own suggestion. The only thing to prevent the adoption of such a resolution is the possibility that pressure may be brought to bear upon Mr. McCurdy to resign. Unless he should resign or be decapitated, his salary of $150,000 could continue until the next annual election in June. As the present sentiment among the members of the board is to get rid of the McCurdys, many changes are expected before then.

Senator Platt today continued his conference with republican leaders and announced that he had received votes enough in the county committee to elect J. Van Vechten Olcott, his candidate for chairman, in place of William Halpin, the representative of Odell. The senator is moving with every confidence in his success, and it is understood that there are powerful influences behind him which he has never had supporting him in his previous fights. The friends of former Governor Odell, while predicting victory for him, admitted today that the Platt movement was growing formidable. They do not fear the outcome, but they realize that there is more in the Platt fight than the mere hostility of the senator and the antagonism of those elements in the party which have been continuously against Odell. Therefore they will not delude themselves with over-confidence, but will get to work at once to do battle with the Platt cohorts.

Platt Declares He Can Oust Odell as Boss

A lineup of the district leaders now would show an undoubted majority for Odell, but in the full committee there will be delegates who will not vote as the leader votes. This is true also of the Platt side, so that it is impossible at this time to forecast the action of the full committee. The general impression among organized republicans, however, is that Odell will be able to hold a majority against Platt.

According to a statement casually made by one of the officers of Prince Louis' flagship, The Drake, today, the undesirable men of the Second British Cruiser squadron are being "let go," at this port. In other words, the British fleet is getting rid of its undesirable sailors and letting them go in New York. This explains the unusual activity of the immigration authorities in ordering the seizure of British tars that any of Commissioner Watchiner's inspectors may come across, and their detention at Ellis Island. The total list of deserters from the British fleet since it sailed from England numbers more than one thousand, and more than four hundred have not shown up on their respective vessels since the squadron dropped anchor in the Hudson. From the flagship alone the desertions today number 129.

Scum of British Fleet Deserts at Gotham

"When they come back and surrender," said one of the British jackies, on the flagship today, "the most of them are told to get out and not show up again."

It was evident today that William R. Hearst will have to depend upon some other means than a count of the void and protested ballots if he is to make any great headway in his contest against Mayor McClellan. As a result of an examination by Judge Geigerich of sixty-five ballots cast in the first assembly district which had been declared by the election boards to be void or protested by them and upon which the attorneys for Mr. McClellan and Mr. Hearst could not agree, it was maintained by Clarence J. Shearn, the latter's chief counsel, that the Municipal League candidate had made a net gain of nine votes. Charles G. Knox, chairman of the Tammany Hall law committee, on the other hand, declares that the result shows a gain of ten votes for McClellan. This discrepancy rests upon the question whether the protested ballots were counted for the candidates, as required by law. So far Hearst had gained about one hundred and fifty votes, 107 of which were found on the tally sheets of the first six assembly districts in New York. While the Hearst forces assert that McClellan's plurality will be reduced by 1,200 in New York alone by correction in the returns from the tally sheets, they base their main hope on a recount of the ballots in the boxes.

Stumbling Block for Hearst in Election Contest

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt was expected to reach New York on the French liner Touraine this evening and make a dash for Chicago but the steamer failed. Also a wireless message was received from the Touraine last night she was not reported today, but will probably reach Sandy Hook during the night. The steamer will not be permitted to dock until morning. On the arrival of the Touraine Mme. Bernhardt and her company will be rushed to Jersey City, where a special train will be in waiting to fly with them to Chicago. A company of more than 100 accompanies the French actress. An advance rumor, floating across salt water ahead of her arrival, like a sound-wave, is to the effect that Mme. Bernhardt has not fleshened up since her last visit to these shores. She is coming in a suite of state rooms with a corps of maids and dressers and wardrobe women. Around the theater persons are wondering what Sarah's pet find will be this time. She has a new one every trip.

The Divine Sarah Nearing American Shores

WOMEN TO JOIN AGE-LIMIT FIGHT

Foes of the Osler Idea for Workmen Enlist Aid of Fair Sex.

Special to The Journal.

Chicago, Nov. 18.—Women in all parts of the United States are to be asked to join in the fight against the age limit, which bars men above 45 years old from employment. A letter of appeal to aged men's wives and daughters have been prepared by the Anti-Age-Limit league, and it is expected to spur the fair sex to action.

"Women are more sympathetic than men and better workers," said James F. Downey, president of the league. "When they start out to do anything they generally accomplish it, and that is why we are so anxious to interest them in the league.

Rich Women Eligible.

"We desire to interest wealthy women, who devote themselves to charity as well as the wives and daughters of men whose age prevents them from supporting themselves and their families.

"We need more members. We want them from all over the country. We want the influence of our organization to become so powerful, the sentiment strong, that it will force the corporations to abandon the age limit.

"At first the corporations placed the age limit at 60 years. Then they lowered it to 55, and then to 45, and if we don't stop them thru public sentiment they will continue to reduce it.

Eight Millions Menaced.

"There are 8,626,743 persons in the United States between 45 and 50 years of age. Most of these number the men who are willing and able to work. There are 4,868,609 persons between 60 and 100 years, 1,794,654 between 60 and 64 years, and 1,304,452 between 65 and 69 years."

The league now has members in sixteen states. Letters of inquiry and commendation are received by the score each day. All protest against the age limit and the writers declare they are in good health and able to work.

WEDDINGS IN PARIS MARK SOCIAL SEASON

New York Herald Special Service.

Paris, Nov. 18.—Tho the attractions of shooting continue to take numbers of people out of Paris, and altho "La Vie de Chateau" keeps a section of the population in the country, these absentees are so few as to be almost imperceptible. While entertaining, on the large scale to which it will develop later in the season, has hardly yet begun, there is plenty of social movement, weddings particularly claiming attention.

Of these, most important of the week was that of Mlle. Rose Ney d'Elchingen, a descendant of Napoleon's General Ney, to the Duc de Canastra.

Infanata Eulalie was among the brilliant gatherings at the church of St. Augustin, where the religious ceremony was held.

Among the weddings of the week was that of Miss Beatrice Fay Whiting, daughter of Mrs. Charles Hoover Whiting, of Boston, to M. Maxime Sancholie Henraux. The American ambassador and Mrs. McCormick were present.

BASEBALL BORN IN THE UNITED STATES

New York Herald Special Service.

New York, Nov. 18.—If the memory of John W. Oliver, of Yonkers, serves him right, baseball was first played in Baltimore and a commission is going to prove that our national game did not spring from the English "rounders," but is a pure-bred American offspring.

Mr. Oliver is 91 years old and is now editor of the Yonkers Statesman. He insists that the game was played in Baltimore in 1825 and 1835 and that he was a member of the team. It was called baseball then. This is pre-historic. Up till now persons interested in the history of the game have been unable to go back further than the early forties, when a team was organized in New York.

EX-BANKERS ACCUSED OF $3,000,000 FRAUD

By Publishers' Press.

Chicago, Nov. 18.—Charges of a $3,000,000 fraud, through dissipation of the money of the National bank of Illinois, now in the hands of a receiver, are made against the officers and directors of the institution in a bill filed today in the United States circuit court by the Metropolitan Trust and Savings bank.

The officers of the bank are charged with making large loans with insufficient security, misappropriating moneys and conducting the banking business with no view of honesty or regular business principles.

An accounting is sought to learn of the alleged dissipation of the moneys of the bank. The depositors now claim about $3,000,000 has not been paid.

George Schneider, former president of the bank, and for many years prominent in Illinois politics, died in Colorado a few weeks ago.

LEUPP IN DARK AS TO WHITE EARTH SALE

By W. W. Jermane.

Washington, Nov. 18.—Indian Commissioner Leupp has had no information about the White Earth timber sale beside the telegram from Agent Michelet on Thursday, stating that bids had been opened. The commissioer was shown a Duluth paper with a full list of bids today, but declined to discuss them, saying he preferred to have the proposals themselves before him, with Michelet's recommendation, before saying anything.

There has been no intimation of an appeal to the courts to prevent consummation of the sale, further than that made by Senator Clapp when he was in Washington.

SOLDIER FATALLY SHOT.

Special to The Journal.

Des Moines, Nov. 18.—Private Wilmer, who attempted to escape from the guardhouse at Fort Des Moines, was shot down by Private Light of Troop H, tonight. Wilmer cannot live. Light has been removed from guard duty, but no charge has been filed against him.

TARGET FOR FINE SHOTS.

By Publishers' Press.

Bruce, Wis., Nov. 18.—While Mike Bradner was returning home he was fired upon five times by unknown persons, the last shot striking him in the leg.

ROBBER ESCAPES IN RUNNING FIGHT

While Chasing One Freight Car Thief Police Find Another and Recover Property.

Special to The Journal.

Milwaukee, Nov. 18.—A despatch from Racine says that today the police and railroad detectives, after a running fight with one robber, captured another.

The two, Edward Antone and Joseph Wischki, had entered several cars in the night which were lying near Lakeside. When the detectives arrived Antone was in a car passing out articles to Wischki. Antone was shut in the car while a chase was given to Wischki. He made his escape.

At the homes of the men, a large amount of property looted from freight cars was found. It is said that Antone confessed they had been engaged in the work for a year or more and in that time had stolen several thousand dollars' worth of goods from the cars.

EDUCATORS TALK ON MANY SUBJECTS

Interesting Paper Read by Prof. Greer on High School Pupils at Red Wing Convention.

Special to The Journal.

Red Wing, Minn., Nov. 18.—There was a large attendance at today's meeting of the Southeastern Minnesota Educational association. Professor W. A. Bartlett presided at the morning session.

Miss H. Austin of St. Paul presented a paper on "Rhetoric," after which brief reports were received of work in the schools at Hastings, Faribault, Red Wing, Plainview, Winona, Central high, Minneapolis, Rochester, St. Charles, Lake City.

"Why Pupils Leave High School in the First Year" was a subject discussed by Professor J. N. Greer. Professor Booth of Lake City was the leader in a discussion on science and mathematics. He read a paper on "Note Book and Problem Working in Physics."

Other papers read were "Nature of Laboratory Exercises in Physics," by Professor Hartwick of Winona; "Suggested Method in Geometry," by Miss Kate Wyman of Faribault; "High School Course in American History, Shall It Be Extensive or Comprehensive?" discussed by Dr. G. O. Ketue. Reports of committees and other papers were submitted at the afternoon session.

The convention is one of the most successful in the history of the association.

32-TO-1 CURRENCIES TO THE MELTING POT

By Publishers' Press.

Washington, Nov. 18.—The rise of silver bullion, which has been going on steadily for a year, has now reached a level that affects the currencies of the world, based on a ratio of 32 to 1, like the new peso in the Philippines and the new Mexican currency. The Philippine commissioners, in consternation over the prospect that the currency of the people over there would be turned into pots and melted into bullion, has issued an order against the exportation of the coin.

This palliative can prove only temporary. The Philippine coin, worth just 50 cents in our money, has a bullion value of a trifle under 51 cents. Such coins, history proves, cannot be kept out of the melting pot. The whole plan of an international exchange commission, which sought to make this ratio prevail in the Orient, thus goes to pieces. The question now is whether the present rise is to be permanent.

GREENE AND GAYNOR ARE INDICTED AGAIN

By Publishers' Press.

Savannah, Ga., Nov. 18.—Greene and Gaynor were indicted tonight by the United States grand jury on two additional charges of embezzlement and of receiving money of the United States which was known to have been embezzled by Captain Oberlin M. Carter. Besides Benjamin F. Dean and John F. Gaynor, Ed F. Gaynor, William L. Gaynor and Michael A. Connolly were also indicted upon the two additional charges. They now stand charged as follows: Conspiracy to defraud the United States government; presenting false accounts; embezzlement; receiving money that beloned to the lodge, knowing it to have been embezzled.

MOUNTAIN STAGE FALLS OVER CLIFF IN WEST

By Publishers' Press.

Portland, Ore., Nov. 18.—While going over Sugar Loaf mountain, about five miles east of Roseburg, Ore., the Roseburg-Myrtle stage, in turning the road, left the grade, throwing the driver and four passengers down the embakment, which at this place is about 200 feet down to the river. Two horses were killed and the driver seriously injured. Among the passengers were F. W. Vaille, superintendent of the railway postal service, and F. E. Whitney, chief clerk, both of Portland. Mr. Whitney received some scalp wounds. Mr. Vaille and the other passengers were badly shaken up.

POSSE BATTLES WITH MURDERERS IN WOODS

Journal Special Service.

Waterloo, Iowa, Nov. 18.—The posse that started out in search of the murderers of Daniel Leary at Tama, was led by the bloodhounds to a trail leading to the woods. The party came upon them east of Tama and a battle began at once.

Leary, who was an employee at the paper mill, was struck on the head by an iron bar. He lived thirty minutes but did not regain consciousness. A lad who witnessed the crime gave the alarm and the men ran away.

Robbery was undoubtedly the motive, as the unfortunate man had $147 in his possession.

CLERK BAGS BIG GAME.

By Publishers' Press.

Washburn, Wis., Nov. 18.—F. A. Bell, clerk of the circuit court for this county, has killed a big black bear near Benton. The animal weighed nearly 300 pounds.

GAELIC LEAGUE'S HEAD IN AMERICA

Dr. Douglass Hyde, Apostle of Great Irish Movement, on Lecture Tour.

New York Herald Special Service.

New York, Nov. 18.—"I have come to America to tell the people of the revolution in Ireland," said Dr. Douglass Hyde, president of the Gaelic league, at the Manhattan hotel today. "This revolution," continued Dr. Hyde, who is the most popular man in old Erin and the leader in the movement to bring about its regeneration, "aims at the intellectual independence of Ireland. In the last few years it has accomplished a victory beyond our utmost dreams. Slowly but surely we are reaching our goal. Ireland no longer imitates England. We have become a self-reliant nation, in a short time we will have our own books, our own songs, our own music, our own drama, our own everything."

Dr. Hyde is the apostle of the new and regenerated Ireland. It has been thru energy that the seed has been brought to life and vigor.

On a Lecture Tour.

To bring the magnitude of the Gaelic movement home to the Irishmen in America, Dr. Hyde was induced to come to the United States. He will lecture in all the principal cities. He says the friends of the Gaelic league have no conception of what has been done.

Dr. Hyde made a triumphal journey from his home in County Rosscommon to Queenstown, where he took ship for America. Dublin closed up shop to bid him bon voyage. The corporation adjourned to allow the lord mayor to accompany him to the station. The newspapers devoted pages to the demonstration. It was the same in Cork and thence to Queenstown.

The Gaelic Movement.

The Gaelic movement began in Ireland twelve years ago. It has been up-hill work. Dr. Hyde went among the people, speaking the Gaelic tongue, played cards, appealed to the Macs and O's as they had never been appealed to since the battle of Boyne. And for the first time in 200 years the old Irish spirit was rekindled and the masses took up the cry. The Land league had failed to do it. The Land league had organized the farmers, but the Gaelic league aroused all classes.

From village to village the apostle traveled, winning converts along the way. Soon the slogan was taken up everywhere. The leaguers scorned anything with a foreign mark. The industries of Ireland began to look up. Last year, thru the influence of the Gaelic league, the industries of Ireland doubled their capacity.

"Irish Ireland" Movement.

The extent and the thoroness of the "Irish Ireland" movement is illustrated in the experience of an American who was a recent visitor to Dublin. A warm patriot and an enthusiastic Gaelic league man, he took care to be in Irish-made cloth. His exterior was all right, but in a Dublin clubroom he offered a friend a cigar and a match. The friend scorned the light.

"That's an English match, and not for me," he said, and he used one of his own, of Irish make.

"That match," he said, pointing to the burned wood, "was made here. The man who makes them had a little place in an alley, but since the Gaelic league awakened the nation, his place has grown until he now enplows 800 persons and makes the finest matches in the world."

Extols Gaelic Tongue.

Dr. Hyde is an enthusiast over the Gaelic tongue, not alone for sentimental reasons, but he believes it to be the equal of any. He says it is an uncultivated language now thru disuse.

"Up to the seventeenth century," said Dr. Hyde today, "the Gaelic language was as cultivated as any in the world. Gaelic is being taught in the schools of Ireland now. We compelled the educational bodies to allow us to have Irish taught in the schools, where school managers, parents and children are unanimous in desiring it. The children are universal for it, because it appeals to something in them.

"The government pays what they call result fees for various subjects—Irish included. The 'result fees' earned in Ireland about four years ago were only a few hundred pounds. So eagerly and rapidly has the study of Irish been taken up by the teachers and the pupils that the sum now paid is £12,000. That is about the one-hundred-and-fiftieth part of the money spent upon Irish primary education.

Block by England.

"The government, finding that the teaching of the Irish language was spreading so rapidly and enthusiastically, determined to stop it so far as they can, and have announced that they will give no more 'result fees' for the teaching of the Irish language.

"What Ireland asks, and naturally asks, is that it be allowed to spend the one-hundred-and-fiftieth part of the money which the Irish themselves contribute for their own education in the way they want.

"The government denies them this privilege, and the board that administers education in Ireland—a board appointed by the government—altho they admit that the teaching of the Irish language has an immense educative influence of the best kind, nevertheless has determined to refuse any further grants for its teaching.

"The Gaelic movement has brought home a new interest, instilled into many people who now intend to live and die there instead of emigrating to some foreign land. Not lack of employment alone, but sheer lack of interest in the country, has driven our people to emigration."

Dr. Hyde said the Gaelic movement had no political tendency.

DOWIE PUTS $25,000 MORTGAGE ON A PARK

Journal Special Service.

Waukegan, Ill., Nov. 18.—In order to further promote his Mexican colonization scheme, John Alexander Dowie, the "First apostle of Zion," today placed a mortgage on Shiloh Park, Zion City, for $25,000. The park is located in the center of Zion City and comprises a tract of about twenty-five acres close to the tabernacle.

STEUBEL AS ENVOY TO NORWAY.

Special Cable to The Journal.

Berlin, Nov. 18.—Dr. Steubel, late chief of the colonial department, has been designated as the kaiser's first minister to Norway. Emperor William desires to show especial attention to the new kingdof by the appointment of an official of high rank and Dr. Steubel, whose health has been broken by the incessant colonial misfortunes of the empire, wished an easy post in an agreeable climate.

NONE ESCAPED IN HOODOO COMPANY

Road, Contractors, Bond Companies, Officers and Relatives Pursued by Misfortune.

Special to The Journal.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 18.—The merger of the Hampton Roads Railway & Electric company with the Newport News and Old Point Railway & Electric company will probably end one of the most remarkable strikes of ill-luck that ever befell a railroad in Virginia.

The railroad was in the hands of a receiver before it was completed. The contractors also failed and never completed the road. Several bonding companies in Philadelphia backed the enterprise, and in each instance there was a run on the companies. On two instances the president of the companies died suddenly.

Suit was brought against the company by a Washington woman for $20,000 damages alleged to have been received in an accident.

The suit was compromised. Shortly afterwards the woman lost her husband and later lost her mind, and is now an inmate of an asylum. Her attorney committed suicide on a public road near Richmond, after a series of political disappointments and disasters.

The merger ends one of the most stubbornly contested fights that have ever occurred in Virginia.

Complete Winter Outfits.
The Great Plymouth Clothing House.

DAILY STRIDES TOWARD LIBERTY

Continued from First Page.

hold him to his plan of carrying out faithfully constitutional liberty in the fullest sense as he intended. If he fails or even wavers, we know what to do. There are plenty of men among the Russians just as clever as Count Witte, ready and fully equipped to take his place. Count Witte dare not be reactionary. He knows well what will happen to him. We are watching events keenly."

Peasants Disappointed.

The manifesto issued yesterday has aggravated the situation by disappointing the hopes of millions of peasants. Reports that Grand Duke Nicholas has been appointed dictator have increased the financial and industrial panics. The banks are beleaguered by people who are transferring their valuables abroad. The flight of foreigners and others continues.

That the czar's main support, the peasants, are more affected than ever, is indicated by the agrarian riots, which are widespread and dangerous. The belief is entertained by well informed persons that serious mutinies of the soldiers are imminent. The latest manifesto has not had a beneficial effect, because the freed serfs assert that the land which they had received in 1861 was coming to them for wages they should have been paid during previous years of toil. Therefore, the peasants demanded at this time the reimbursement of the yearly payments made on that land or an equivalent in other land. Now the manifesto tells them that if they will be good the czar will sell them land at his own price.

The peasant alliance wished to leave the matter to the douma for settlement. It accuses the grand dukes and other great landlords of framing the manifesto in their own interests. The leaders are threatening to bring on a strike of peasants which will devastate the empire.

GOPHERS CRUSH ANCIENT RIVALS

Continued from First Page.

thought that the gophers would be in condition to "manhandle" them. They did. There was a stubborn resistance to the process, but it went thru without a hitch.

Nebraska had had the benefit of the experience gained in the play at Michigan, but when the Minnesotans started on their goal tramp nothing could stop them. It is doubtful if there is a team in the west that could have stopped them. It was a great game from start to finish.

No Serious Injuries.

Minnesota came thru the game without a serious injury. The work next week will be in preparation for Northwestern, the final game of the year. The Nebraska team returned to St. Paul last night and will start home late today. None of the players have many injuries more severe than bruises.

DES MOINES PRINTERS GO OUT ON STRIKE

Special to The Journal.

Des Moines, Nov. 18.—With the establishment running night and day and to its fullest capacity, the printers employed at the Iowa Printing company, numbering fifty men, went on strike tonight. The trouble is said to have been caused by the company placing the night foreman in an inferior position. It is known, however, that a strike has been threatened for some time over the eight-hour problem.

This company is the largest in the state and does all of the state printing. The strike comes at a most inopportune time as work on the census report and other documents is being hurried for the legislative session which begins the first of next year.

MORE PAY FOR MEN IN THE SUBMARINES

Journal Special Service.

Washington, Nov. 18. — President Roosevelt has ordered that the pay of the crews of the submarine boats be increased $5 per month with a dollar a day extra compensation for each day or portion of a day that they spend beneath the surface of the water. President Roosevelt was so impressed by the dangerous character of the work of the sailors when he went to the bottom of Oyster Bay on the Plunger that he decided they were entitled to a higher rate of pay than is received by the sailors of the big battleships. The amount of the extra pay is limited to $15 a month.

ROADS CONFIDENT AS TO RATE LAWS

See Menace of Government Ownership Issue as Means to Disarm Roosevelt.

By W. W. Jermane.

Washington, Nov. 18.—One fact looms larger on the railroad rate horizon at this time than any other, and it is that there will be no compromise between the president and the railway world looking toward legislation which both can consistently accept.

It will be a fight to a finish before the senate and the railroads, from present indications, which of course may change as the fight progresses. The railroads, feeling confident that they will win, defeating the plan of the president to have the interstate commerce commission clothed with power to name a rate and have it go immediately into effect.

Stories have appeared in newspapers of late suggesting that there might be a compromise. Several of these stories have even gone so far as to say that Presidents Cassatt and Baer had been selected to notify the president of the compromise offer and urge him to accept it.

All such stories, however, are negatived by the simple fact that the president has had no word that any such plan was on foot, and further, that it is not his intention to compromise what he regards as a moral issue.

One Point of Difference.

Reduced to its lowest terms, the railroad issue for months has presented but one point of difference between the president and the railway managers. Everything except this single point the railways have long been ready to concede.

This point, the crux of the entire situation, is whether a new rate named by the commission shall go into immediate effect.

The president insists that this point is essential to any legislation that will be at all satisfactory. On this point, it is understood others, he feels that he could not yield.

The railroads also regard this as the crux. The bill around which the railroad interests of the senate will finally rally contain everything the president demands, save this thing only. The president's bill will contain this addition to other things. And it is along this line that the fight will be waged.

It is the belief of the railroads that they will defeat the president's bill. Already a count of noses has been made, and on that count the prediction is made by the railroad experts that the bill is doomed.

This prediction is made with so much confidence as to carry conviction in many disinterested quarters.

After Defeat, What?

"But after the president's bill has been defeated—then what?" This question has also been considered in railway circles, and an answer that is entirely satisfactory to the roads has been reached.

It is believed by the great corporate powers that are now opposing the president that the defeat of the president's plan in congress this winter, and again in the short session of a year hence, will probably precipitate a presidential struggle in 1908, with the government ownership of railways as perhaps the chief issue.

The vote this year in Chicago and New York are fingerboards pointing in that direction, and refusal of the senate to comply with the president's request would no doubt give the issue increased momentum.

Bryan is now abroad studying municipal and national ownership, and the chances are great that the democratic party in 1908 will be committed to some government ownership issue which he will state upon his return home.

All this, the railroads are willing to concede. And they say with much composure, that the bulk of the people of the country may always be depended upon to support a moderately conservative platform as against one that is ultra-radical. The Bryan campaign of 1896 is pointed to as proof of that statement.

Bryan—or it may be Hearst—will in 1908 lead the rabble of the country on an ultra radical issue, they say, just as Bryan led it in 1896, and appeal will be made by the conservatives to the intelligence of the voters in the small towns and in the country districts—in short, to voters outside the big centers of population.

This appeal, it is claimed, has never been made in vain, and it will be made as successful in 1908 as it has been on former occasions.

The Railway View of the Future.

This outline of the railway view of the future may be accepted as accurate. It is presented exactly as it came from a man who is entitled to speak for the interests he represents. It is the views of Senator Elkins, of Senator Foraker, of President Spencer of the Southern system, of James J. Hill of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific—it is the view of the combined opposition to the president, and it may prove to be the correct one, for if, in a presidential campaign, the ultra radicals were united in some such man as Bryan or Hearst, running on a platform demanding government ownership of railways, many of the more prominent forces which are now standing with the president would feel constrained to support some moderately conservative candidate running on a moderately conservative platform.

The issue then would be entirely different from what it is now and it is almost certain that the president himself would openly oppose the government ownership idea.

Nothing that President Roosevelt has ever said has indicated that he favored such ownership. On the other hand, he is on record as opposed to it on principle. His present attitude has nothing whatever to do with such ownership, but, obviously, the defeat of his policy would make ownership an issue.

Roads May Feel Secure.

Feeling, therefore, that they could with certainty rely upon the sober-minded voters of the country to save them from the logical effect of the step they are about to take, the railroad interests may well feel all the more secure in taking that step. Hence, their determination not to accept the president's position, but to defeat him in the senate. There is no room anywhere for compromise, either on the part of the president, or on the part of the railways.

Everything that the president demands, save the one point only of a rate going immediately into effect, will be conceded. For either side to concede anything as to this point would be for it to abandon its position entirely.

CHAFFEE TO RETIRE FEB. 1.

Washington Nov. 18.—Lieutenant General Chaffee, chief of staff, conferred with the president today relative to his retirement about Feb. 1. He desires to take his family to California. This will enable the fulfilment of the program to permit Generals Corbin and Bates to be heads of the army before their retirement for age.

STATE OF TARIFF IN HOUSE SHIFTS

Continued from First Page.

These qualities count big in the mind of any speaker when chairmanships are to be given out.

The speaker says that he has not yet decided what ought to be done, and is only now beginning to consider the case. If this is true, all guesses, for for the present, at least, are off.

This situation discloses something which is vastly of more importance to the country as a whole than anything which may happen to either McCleary or Tawney, or to any other individual member of congress. This is the fact that the republican speaker of the house of representatives is beginning to be anxious about the personnel of the ways and means committee, which brings in all tariff bills, and seems anxious to have that committee, on its republican side, of a proper "stand-pat" character at as early a day as possible.

This points to the belief that the speaker is beginning to feel that revision may be nearer than anybody now thinks for. Like a good general he is anxious to have his forces in shape to meet it when it comes.

Glory for Roosevelt.

It woul dbe the crowning glory of the Roosevelt administration if, after doing everything it could against trusts and in favor of the common people, it were to strike a body blow at corporate wealth thru the revision of the Dingley tariff act.

When the speaker appoints the house standing committees next month, these appointments will stand for the entire life of the fifty-ninth congress—two years. It would be difficult for him, without stirring up lots of trouble, to make changes in these committees after the original appointments, and this explains his interest in having the ways and means committee right from a "stand-pat" point of view to start with.

In this connection: The tariff "standpatters" having failed in their efforts to bring the president over to their way of thinking, now seem to have turned their attention to the speaker of the house, who, next to the president, is the most powerful man in the country on all matters of legislation.

Some months ago Mr. Cannon was popularly supposed to be more or less in sympathy with the president's revision views. Now he comes out against tinkering with the tariff schedules, and he is even thinking of going to the extreme length of "loading" the ways and means committee with a view to making his position effective and prevent any revision bill from being reported to the house for two years at least.

There are abundant precedents for this "loading" the committees of congress in both houses. The most recent example of it was the "loading" of the senate committee on postoffices when "Billy" Mason of Illinois came up under the rule of seniority to be its chairman. In order to minimize Mason's influence, some of the leading men in the senate were drafted for service on the committee.

In the present instance the speaker may well hold, on the assumption that the majority of republicans of the house are "standpatters," that the ways and means committee should reflect that sentiment. This would give him sufficient excuse for the loading process.

The house of representatives originates all revenue legislation and the ways and means committee is the instrument used by the house in formulating all revenue bills. With the right kind of a committee, the speaker would be able to hold out against any tariff message the president might write or against any revision sentiment on the part of the general public, for at least two full years, or the life time of this new congress.

Important to Country.

All of this may suggest to many people the possibility of a break between Speaker Cannon and the congressional "standpatters" on one side and the president on the other. But such break will not come—at least while the rate issue is alive.

The president is well known to hold that it is usually unwise for the executive to get at sword's points with the legislative branch of the government. He is not afraid of a fight, but he always tries to see, before going into one, that it is necessary.

In the present instance, he holds that it is not necessary, and besides would be foolish, as nothing would come from it in the way of legislation. And legislation is what he would be after. He cares nothing for a fight of this sort for its own sake.

In some quarters it is believed that the situation in the speaker's mind as to McCleary and Tawney may lead him to go outside of Minnesota for an appropriations chairman.

MASKED

An Enemy Masquerades as Friend.

It seemed almost incredible to the lady who writes from Clintonville, Conn., that coffee caused the physical ailments from which she had so long suffered.

In such cases the real cause is often the one least suspected, and one is loth to believe that the mask of friendship has hidden the face of a relentless foe.

"I had suffered much for years from nervous troubles which finally so affected me that my whole system was run down, I grew pale and emaciated and had to practically give up domestic duties. The doctor did his best with me, but after two years faithful ministration was compelled to admit that he had done me no good. I almost despaired of ever being any better.

"September, 1903, will never be forgotten by me, for it was in that month that my emancipation, accomplished through the use of Postum Food Coffee after I had entirely quit the old kind, commenced. I shall always remember the date with gratitude.

"My improvement was a cause of wondering—almost incredulous rejoicing, to not only myself but my friends as well, so rapid and so great was it. I positively feared it would not last. My nerves quieted down and became steady and firm, the old headaches that used to follow any extra exertion ceased to trouble me, my weight increased and soon became greater than ever before, my mental powers grew more active and accurate, and the fresh glow came back to my cheeks, renewing the complexion of healthy girlhood.

"I cannot tell you how glad I was at the splendid change that Postum wrought in my condition, nor how I prize it for the good it continues to do me. We were out of it a week or so not long ago and used the old kind of coffee instead, for several days. All my bad symptoms began to return to trouble me, and it seemed like an old friend back again when I found the cup of Postum once more smoking and fragrant, on the board. It is food and drink to me." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Defective Page