

FOUR ARE CONFIRMED

Moody, Bonaparte, Metcalf, and Straus Go In.

OTHER NOMINATIONS ARE HELD

Opposition to Attorney General Moody and Secretary Bonaparte Revived by Southern Senators.

The President's Christmas present for Attorney General Moody, Secretary Bonaparte, Secretary Metcalf, and Mr. Oscar Straus will reach these gentlemen fully on Christmas Eve.

The opposition was renewed against Mr. Moody by Senators Culberson and Carmack, who discussed at length the two bills introduced by him while a member of the House, one to reduce representation in those States where the negro vote is excluded...

Secretary of the Treasury to leave office on March 4, at the close of a session of Congress, than at some earlier date, say February 1, while Congress is in session.

Other Nominations to Be Withdrawn

The President told Senators Aldrich and Spooner so yesterday, but the matter will not rest with this oral statement, for Mr. Roosevelt will withdraw all the nominations in doubt, in order that they may be sent in according to the usual form.

There was no special desire on the part of the Senate to fix a date when Attorney General Moody should become an associate justice of the Supreme Court, but in view of the fact that four Cabinet changes depend upon the transfer, the President consulted Mr. Moody and the others, and it was agreed that December 24 would be a satisfactory date upon which to make the changes.

WIDER STREETS WANTED.

Congress Asked to Give Commissioners Jurisdiction in the Matter.

Authority of the Commissioners to regulate the width of roadways, sidewalks, and parking in the District of Columbia is embodied in the draft of a bill yesterday forwarded to Congress with a request for favorable consideration.

About two years ago the policy of the Commissioners of fitting widths to traffic conditions was attacked in the courts by citizens of the northeast section of the city, where considerable paving had been authorized by Congress.

In reply to him Senator Lodge said that the President had taken pains to inform himself carefully about Mr. Bonaparte's views as to trusts, and he thought that if the country could trust the President on that subject it could trust the man whom he picked to be his Attorney General.

Senator Patterson surprised his Democratic colleagues by making an elaborate defense of Mr. Bonaparte. He said that he thought the President was wise to select a man already in his Cabinet for such an important position as Attorney General, for he was entirely familiar with the President's policies, and would go forward with the work assigned to him as no rank outsider could possibly do.

Manufacturers Oppose Straus. The opposition to Mr. Straus came from Senator Scott, of West Virginia, who said that the manufacturers of the country were opposed to his going into the Cabinet because they believed that the goods imported by the great firm with which Mr. Straus was connected were systematically undervalued when they came through the New York customhouse.

Secretary Shaw's Grievance. There is a feeling among certain Senators that Secretary Shaw has grounds for a just grievance against the President in that a man has been nominated as his successor without it being indicated when Mr. Shaw expects to be expected to retire, and this is emphasized by the fact, which has leaked out, that Secretary Shaw did not know until many days after his successor's nomination was sent in when he was to go out of office.

Secretary Shaw's Grievance. There is a feeling among certain Senators that Secretary Shaw has grounds for a just grievance against the President in that a man has been nominated as his successor without it being indicated when Mr. Shaw expects to be expected to retire, and this is emphasized by the fact, which has leaked out, that Secretary Shaw did not know until many days after his successor's nomination was sent in when he was to go out of office.

Secretary Shaw's Grievance. There is a feeling among certain Senators that Secretary Shaw has grounds for a just grievance against the President in that a man has been nominated as his successor without it being indicated when Mr. Shaw expects to be expected to retire, and this is emphasized by the fact, which has leaked out, that Secretary Shaw did not know until many days after his successor's nomination was sent in when he was to go out of office.

Secretary Shaw's Grievance. There is a feeling among certain Senators that Secretary Shaw has grounds for a just grievance against the President in that a man has been nominated as his successor without it being indicated when Mr. Shaw expects to be expected to retire, and this is emphasized by the fact, which has leaked out, that Secretary Shaw did not know until many days after his successor's nomination was sent in when he was to go out of office.

Secretary Shaw's Grievance. There is a feeling among certain Senators that Secretary Shaw has grounds for a just grievance against the President in that a man has been nominated as his successor without it being indicated when Mr. Shaw expects to be expected to retire, and this is emphasized by the fact, which has leaked out, that Secretary Shaw did not know until many days after his successor's nomination was sent in when he was to go out of office.

Secretary Shaw's Grievance. There is a feeling among certain Senators that Secretary Shaw has grounds for a just grievance against the President in that a man has been nominated as his successor without it being indicated when Mr. Shaw expects to be expected to retire, and this is emphasized by the fact, which has leaked out, that Secretary Shaw did not know until many days after his successor's nomination was sent in when he was to go out of office.

Secretary Shaw's Grievance. There is a feeling among certain Senators that Secretary Shaw has grounds for a just grievance against the President in that a man has been nominated as his successor without it being indicated when Mr. Shaw expects to be expected to retire, and this is emphasized by the fact, which has leaked out, that Secretary Shaw did not know until many days after his successor's nomination was sent in when he was to go out of office.

Secretary Shaw's Grievance. There is a feeling among certain Senators that Secretary Shaw has grounds for a just grievance against the President in that a man has been nominated as his successor without it being indicated when Mr. Shaw expects to be expected to retire, and this is emphasized by the fact, which has leaked out, that Secretary Shaw did not know until many days after his successor's nomination was sent in when he was to go out of office.

Secretary Shaw's Grievance. There is a feeling among certain Senators that Secretary Shaw has grounds for a just grievance against the President in that a man has been nominated as his successor without it being indicated when Mr. Shaw expects to be expected to retire, and this is emphasized by the fact, which has leaked out, that Secretary Shaw did not know until many days after his successor's nomination was sent in when he was to go out of office.

Secretary Shaw's Grievance. There is a feeling among certain Senators that Secretary Shaw has grounds for a just grievance against the President in that a man has been nominated as his successor without it being indicated when Mr. Shaw expects to be expected to retire, and this is emphasized by the fact, which has leaked out, that Secretary Shaw did not know until many days after his successor's nomination was sent in when he was to go out of office.

TREATY IS RATIFIED

Algeiras Agreement is Approved by the Senate.

AMERICA PROTECTS TRADE

United States Government is Seeking Only to Protect its Commerce in Morocco, and Has No Intention of Entering into the European Political Situation—Supply Another Line.

The Senate yesterday ratified the general act adopted by the powers at the Algeiras conference, held to determine matters arising from the disputed control of Morocco. It made a part of the resolution of ratification a resolution of affirmation of the Monroe doctrine.

This resolution, which has now become a part of the general act itself by specific stipulation, declares that the participation by the United States in the Algeiras conference was with the sole purpose of preserving and increasing its commerce in Morocco, the protection of life, etc., and of aiding by its friendly offices in removing friction which seemed to menace the peace between the powers signatory with the United States to the treaty of 1880.

Seek to Overcome Objection.

The resolution of affirmation was prepared by Senators Spooner, Lodge, and Bacon to meet the objection of the latter and his Democratic colleagues, which for over a year has threatened the life of the treaty. A three-hour debate preceded the settlement of the perplexing question.

Senator Cullom, chairman of Foreign Relations, spoke at length and was supported by Senators Spooner and Lodge. Senator Bacon insisted that the declaration should not be separated from the resolution of ratification, and asserted that if the United States intended to adhere to the Monroe doctrine, it should declare its purpose not to meddle with European affairs.

Referring to the veiled threat in the President's message to use the military and naval forces of the United States, if necessary, Mr. Rayner said: "It is important to know whether the President has any power in the premises, because it is quite a serious matter, in view of the great calamity that lately befell San Francisco, for the President to contemplate the bombardment of the city at this time, and to declare war against the boards of the county school trustees of California."

"The President, exercising many functions—executive, legislative, and judicial, lawful and unlawful, constitutional and unconstitutional. If he is possessed of the idea that he is the supervisor of all the schools of the various States of the Union, and he seems to be, because he recommends to Congress the establishment of shooting galleries in public schools, or of any other State, in the name of any other State, we must agree with him as to the omnipotence of his jurisdiction."

Proceeding with the argumentative portion of his address Senator Rayner laid down two propositions: "1. That there is no provision whatever in the treaty with Japan that confers the rights that the President speaks of, or gives to the government of Japan the privileges that it claims in connection with the public-school system of California, or of any other State."

"If there was such a provision in this treaty, or any other treaty conferring the right, the treaty would be void and without any authority upon the part of the United States to make it, and in violation of the Constitution and the treaty-making power of the government."

He read and analyzed the provisions of the treaty and cited authorities on the constitutional law and numerous decisions in line with his position. "The treaty on these two points. He defied the President or any Senator to show him a single phrase in the treaty which warranted the position taken by the administration."

"The treaty on these two points. He defied the President or any Senator to show him a single phrase in the treaty which warranted the position taken by the administration."

"The treaty on these two points. He defied the President or any Senator to show him a single phrase in the treaty which warranted the position taken by the administration."

"The treaty on these two points. He defied the President or any Senator to show him a single phrase in the treaty which warranted the position taken by the administration."

"The treaty on these two points. He defied the President or any Senator to show him a single phrase in the treaty which warranted the position taken by the administration."

"The treaty on these two points. He defied the President or any Senator to show him a single phrase in the treaty which warranted the position taken by the administration."

"The treaty on these two points. He defied the President or any Senator to show him a single phrase in the treaty which warranted the position taken by the administration."

"The treaty on these two points. He defied the President or any Senator to show him a single phrase in the treaty which warranted the position taken by the administration."

"The treaty on these two points. He defied the President or any Senator to show him a single phrase in the treaty which warranted the position taken by the administration."

PORTER A PROBLEM.

Says He's a Republican; Name on Three Other Tickets.

OPPOSE CONGO PLAN

United States Should Not Interfere, Say Senators.

LODGE SCHEME INCONSISTENT

Investigation Proposed in His Resolution is Not Compatible with Disclaimers Attached to the Algeiras Treaty—Garret Denies Connection with Alleged Kowalsky Lobby.

Senator Lodge's resolution for an international inquiry into the alleged atrocities in the Congo will not have clear sailing. Most of the time of the meeting of the Foreign Relations Committee yesterday was occupied by remarks by Senator Morgan in favor of an investigation, as provided by the resolution. He had not finished when the time came for the committee to rise, and an adjournment was taken to give him and other Senators opportunity to speak.

Senator Lodge had hoped that the committee would take prompt action on his resolution, but an unexpected conservative element developed, and it is not improbable that the resolution may be so radically modified that it will be another proposition entirely.

RAYNER IN SARCASTIC MOOD

Ridicules the President's Attitude on Japanese in Schools.

Declares Time is Here to Limit the President's Jurisdiction—Argument on Treaty-making Power.

With cutting satire, Senator Rayner, in the Senate yesterday, assailed the President's attitude with reference to Japanese in the public schools of San Francisco.

The text of the speech was the resolution on the subject which Mr. Rayner introduced at the opening of the present session.

Referring to the veiled threat in the President's message to use the military and naval forces of the United States, if necessary, Mr. Rayner said: "It is important to know whether the President has any power in the premises, because it is quite a serious matter, in view of the great calamity that lately befell San Francisco, for the President to contemplate the bombardment of the city at this time, and to declare war against the boards of the county school trustees of California."

"The President, exercising many functions—executive, legislative, and judicial, lawful and unlawful, constitutional and unconstitutional. If he is possessed of the idea that he is the supervisor of all the schools of the various States of the Union, and he seems to be, because he recommends to Congress the establishment of shooting galleries in public schools, or of any other State, in the name of any other State, we must agree with him as to the omnipotence of his jurisdiction."

Proceeding with the argumentative portion of his address Senator Rayner laid down two propositions: "1. That there is no provision whatever in the treaty with Japan that confers the rights that the President speaks of, or gives to the government of Japan the privileges that it claims in connection with the public-school system of California, or of any other State."

"If there was such a provision in this treaty, or any other treaty conferring the right, the treaty would be void and without any authority upon the part of the United States to make it, and in violation of the Constitution and the treaty-making power of the government."

He read and analyzed the provisions of the treaty and cited authorities on the constitutional law and numerous decisions in line with his position. "The treaty on these two points. He defied the President or any Senator to show him a single phrase in the treaty which warranted the position taken by the administration."

"The treaty on these two points. He defied the President or any Senator to show him a single phrase in the treaty which warranted the position taken by the administration."

"The treaty on these two points. He defied the President or any Senator to show him a single phrase in the treaty which warranted the position taken by the administration."

"The treaty on these two points. He defied the President or any Senator to show him a single phrase in the treaty which warranted the position taken by the administration."

"The treaty on these two points. He defied the President or any Senator to show him a single phrase in the treaty which warranted the position taken by the administration."

"The treaty on these two points. He defied the President or any Senator to show him a single phrase in the treaty which warranted the position taken by the administration."

"The treaty on these two points. He defied the President or any Senator to show him a single phrase in the treaty which warranted the position taken by the administration."

"The treaty on these two points. He defied the President or any Senator to show him a single phrase in the treaty which warranted the position taken by the administration."

"The treaty on these two points. He defied the President or any Senator to show him a single phrase in the treaty which warranted the position taken by the administration."

OPPOSE CONGO PLAN

United States Should Not Interfere, Say Senators.

LODGE SCHEME INCONSISTENT

Investigation Proposed in His Resolution is Not Compatible with Disclaimers Attached to the Algeiras Treaty—Garret Denies Connection with Alleged Kowalsky Lobby.

Senator Lodge's resolution for an international inquiry into the alleged atrocities in the Congo will not have clear sailing. Most of the time of the meeting of the Foreign Relations Committee yesterday was occupied by remarks by Senator Morgan in favor of an investigation, as provided by the resolution.

Senator Lodge had hoped that the committee would take prompt action on his resolution, but an unexpected conservative element developed, and it is not improbable that the resolution may be so radically modified that it will be another proposition entirely.

The report was current during the late afternoon that Senator Spooner, who had been a member of the subcommittee with Senator Morgan to report on the Congo resolution introduced in the second session of the Fifty-eighth Congress, was opposed to the Lodge resolution and would antagonize it. This Senator Spooner denied emphatically, at the same time saying that the matter was one that should be dealt with very cautiously.

RAYNER IN SARCASTIC MOOD

Ridicules the President's Attitude on Japanese in Schools.

Declares Time is Here to Limit the President's Jurisdiction—Argument on Treaty-making Power.

With cutting satire, Senator Rayner, in the Senate yesterday, assailed the President's attitude with reference to Japanese in the public schools of San Francisco.

The text of the speech was the resolution on the subject which Mr. Rayner introduced at the opening of the present session.

Referring to the veiled threat in the President's message to use the military and naval forces of the United States, if necessary, Mr. Rayner said: "It is important to know whether the President has any power in the premises, because it is quite a serious matter, in view of the great calamity that lately befell San Francisco, for the President to contemplate the bombardment of the city at this time, and to declare war against the boards of the county school trustees of California."

"The President, exercising many functions—executive, legislative, and judicial, lawful and unlawful, constitutional and unconstitutional. If he is possessed of the idea that he is the supervisor of all the schools of the various States of the Union, and he seems to be, because he recommends to Congress the establishment of shooting galleries in public schools, or of any other State, in the name of any other State, we must agree with him as to the omnipotence of his jurisdiction."

Proceeding with the argumentative portion of his address Senator Rayner laid down two propositions: "1. That there is no provision whatever in the treaty with Japan that confers the rights that the President speaks of, or gives to the government of Japan the privileges that it claims in connection with the public-school system of California, or of any other State."

"If there was such a provision in this treaty, or any other treaty conferring the right, the treaty would be void and without any authority upon the part of the United States to make it, and in violation of the Constitution and the treaty-making power of the government."

He read and analyzed the provisions of the treaty and cited authorities on the constitutional law and numerous decisions in line with his position. "The treaty on these two points. He defied the President or any Senator to show him a single phrase in the treaty which warranted the position taken by the administration."

"The treaty on these two points. He defied the President or any Senator to show him a single phrase in the treaty which warranted the position taken by the administration."

"The treaty on these two points. He defied the President or any Senator to show him a single phrase in the treaty which warranted the position taken by the administration."

"The treaty on these two points. He defied the President or any Senator to show him a single phrase in the treaty which warranted the position taken by the administration."

"The treaty on these two points. He defied the President or any Senator to show him a single phrase in the treaty which warranted the position taken by the administration."

"The treaty on these two points. He defied the President or any Senator to show him a single phrase in the treaty which warranted the position taken by the administration."

"The treaty on these two points. He defied the President or any Senator to show him a single phrase in the treaty which warranted the position taken by the administration."

"The treaty on these two points. He defied the President or any Senator to show him a single phrase in the treaty which warranted the position taken by the administration."

"The treaty on these two points. He defied the President or any Senator to show him a single phrase in the treaty which warranted the position taken by the administration."

Still Undecided? CHRISTMAS PRESENT?

Still Wondering What to Give for a Let It Be a



KNABE PIANO

THE Knabe Piano as a Christmas gift gives a lifetime of satisfaction to the recipient, and evokes the commendation of the most critical visiting list. It is a perfect piano—born of the ambition of three generations of The House of Knabe, made of the finest materials that money can buy, builded by the unequalled skill of Knabe-trained artificers, with tone and action conceived by the great piano genius of 1837.

Especially desirable for Christmas-giving are the following models:

- Style W Upright Mignon Grand Angelus Piano Player
Parlor Grand Knabe Angelus Angelus Piano Player

Our Terms of Payment Make Ownership Easy

WM. KNABE & CO. 1218-1220 F Street Northwest

PLAGUE GERMS ARE MIXED

Ten Prisoners in Bilbid Prison Are Killed by Vaccination.

Carelessness in Placing Tubes Containing Inoculation Cultures to Be Investigated.

Senator Gallinger introduced a resolution yesterday, which was at once adopted, calling for an investigation of the cause of the recent death of ten inmates of the Bilbid prison, at Manila. The War Department began several days ago to investigate the matter.

Secretary Taft made public last night a report on the case from Gov. Smith. It appears that, acting under a permissive executive order, Dr. Strong, head of the Bureau of Laboratories at that place, ordered the cholera vaccination of prisoners. Ten died out of a batch operated upon on November 15. It is the belief of the Philippine authorities that a bottle of bubonic plague serum was mistakenly used for cholera serum.

Gov. Smith reports that according to the best obtainable knowledge no objection against vaccination was made by any prisoner; that over 2,000 inmates of the prison had been treated under the order, and that cholera vaccination had been made since 1903 with vaccine prepared in accordance with laboratory methods and Ferran principle.

It is certain that the vaccinated prisoners did not die of cholera, the governor declared. "If cause of death was plague, it seems clear that a scientific visitor at the laboratory, who was examining the tubes among the cholera cultures, which were about to be prepared and sent to Bilbid for inoculation purposes, if investigation shows blood poisoning as cause of death, then the vaccine must have been contaminated, either in preparation or after preparation, and before use."

The governor has appointed a special committee of experts to investigate the case and to inquire particularly into the preparation of the vaccine that was used. Secretary Taft has sent to the Capitol all the information he has concerning the death of the further inquiry Secretary Taft offers no comment further than to say that it was an occasion for regret, and addressed the committee.

Currency Hearing Continued. The House Committee on Banking and Currency yesterday continued its hearings on the subject of providing Indian currency. John H. Ferrin, of Indianapolis, addressed the committee. Mr. Ferrin declared that \$200,000,000 of additional money was needed to carry on the business of the country properly. The demand for currency at the beginning of the harvest season, he said, meant a transfer of this amount from the financial centers into the interior.

Electric Lights for Mail Cars. Senator La Follette yesterday introduced a joint resolution requiring all railroads, within one year, to equip United States mail cars with electricity. He says the use of gas or oil, or other inflammable and explosive heating materials has been the cause of the death of many postal employees.

Protest Discharge of Negroes. Several petitions in the form of protests were filed in the House yesterday against the dismissal of the colored troops on account of the Brownsville riot. The petitions came chiefly from Boston, and were signed by colored men who recently participated in a meeting to protest against the President's action.

Always the same. Tharp's Pure Berkeley Rye

112 F St. N. W. Phone Main 1141. Special Private Delivery.