THE EVENING STAR
WITH SUNDAY MORNING EDITION.

Business Office, 11th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue.

The Evening Star Newspaper Company.
THEODORE W. NOYES, President.

New York Office: Tribune Building.
Chicago Office: First National Bank Building.

The Evening Star, with the Sunday morning edition, is delivered by carriers, on their own account, within the city at 50 cents per month; without the Sunday morning edition at 44 cents per month.

By mail, postage prepaid:
Daily, Sunday included, one month, 60 cents.
Daily, Sunday excepted, one month, 50 cents.
Saturday Star, one year, $1.00.
Sunday Star, one year, $1.50.

The Evening Star.

No. 16,865. WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1906—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. TWO CENTS.

Weather.

Fair, colder tonight and tomorrow.

HER DEATH A MYSTERY

Evidence That Grace Brown Did Not Die in Water.

MORE MEDICAL TESTIMONY

Condition of Body Shows Killing Preceded Immersion.

MAY DEMONSTRATE TO JURORS

District Attorney Threatens to Experiment With the Skiff Before Them in the Water.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

HERKIMER, N. Y., November 27.—It is possible that, following the medical testimony which the prosecution is bringing forth, an ocular demonstration of the seaworthiness of the boat which carried Gillette and Grace Brown when the girl met her death will be made for the jury's benefit. It is the contention of the defense, as shown by its line of cross-examination, that Grace Brown met death as the result of the accidental upsetting of the boat. The prosecution, on the other hand, contends that the injuries found on the body not only make it clear that Grace Brown was killed or stunned before she was thrown into the water, but the state asserts also that the boat was of such stability that its accidental upsetting was almost impossible.

The boat which carried the pair is here as an exhibit, and there is plenty of water around Herkimer on which to test the stability of the craft. Near the town flows the Erie canal and the Mohawk river, both bodies of water reproducing, near enough for demonstrative purposes, the conditions which existed on Big Moose lake at the time when Grace Brown met her death. It has been adduced in evidence that there was no wind on July 11, when Grace Brown and Gillette went out in the boat. The waters of the streams near Herkimer are also very smooth.

May Capsize the Boat.

With the power at hand to reproduce the conditions which existed on the day of the girl's death it is not at all improbable that the district attorney may decide to give the jury an ocular demonstration of the difficulty of tipping over a St. Lawrence skiff of the type which the defendant hired for Grace Brown's last row. It would be legal, lawyers say, to illustrate concretely to the jury the probability or improbability of the accident which the defense will claim was the cause of the girl's death. The court would have to convene at the bank of the river, however; for in order that the demonstration might be legal it would have to be performed in the presence of the jury, defendant and court.

There is a report that after the prosecutor has finished with his medical testimony he may resort to this way of strengthening his theory that the death of the girl was not accidental, and it is possible that he will. If he should do this the scene would be one of the strangest that a court of law has probably ever witnessed. The entire complement of court officers and the judge, jury and defendant would gather on the bank of the river and watch experiments in trying to upset the boat.

After yesterday's testimony and line of questioning adopted by the defense there can be little doubt as to the theory the defendant's counsel will advance to attempt to explain Grace Brown's death.

Medical Testimony.

Dr. E. H. Douglas, who was on the stand yesterday when the session closed, was on the stand when the case opened this morning under redirect examination by the district attorney, who tried to bring out the absence of certain symptoms which, the witness said, are almost invariably present in cases of drowning. The witness was sure that the swelling of the lips, which is a symptom of drowning, came from external violence. There is water in the lungs, the witness said, in case of drowning. In this case there was none. In cases of drowning the mouth of the person is open. In this case the mouth was closed.

Dr. George H. Smith was called to the stand and testified that Grace Brown did not drown. His description of the injuries found on the girl's body at the time of the autopsy agreed with that given by Dr. A. O. Douglas and Dr. E. H. Douglas. When cross-examined by Mr. Mills, of counsel for the defense, Dr. Smith said he had lost the typewritten record of the autopsy made at the time the autopsy was performed.

"Did you lose it on purpose?" asked Mr. Mills.

"No, sir," was the reply.

Mr. Mills then secured from the witness a statement that last Sunday he told a friend that he must hurry to Herkimer and see the other doctors so that their stories would agree when they got on the stand.

"We wanted to perfect ourselves," he said.

Dr. Smith said the doctors had held several meetings to discuss the evidence they were to present during the trial. At some of these meetings the district attorney was present, he said.

ADMIRAL ENDICOTT RETIRED.

Will Continue to Supervise Naval Yards and Docks.

Rear Admiral M. T. Endicott, chief of the naval bureau of yards and docks, was placed on the retired list of the navy yesterday by operation of law on account of age, but by special designation of the President he will continue to perform the duties of the bureau position until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Admiral Endicott is a member of the isthmian canal commission and is now on the isthmus. He is expected to return to this city in a short time, and it is not improbable that his successor as chief of the bureau of yards and docks may be appointed about the 1st of January, if not before that date. Commander Peary of arctic fame is a member of the Corps of Civil Engineers of the Navy and is eligible for appointment to the vacancy, but by reason of his arctic explorations and other outside interests is not considered likely to be selected.

SUGAR TRUST IS FINED

Must Pay $18,000 for Accepting $26,000 Rebates.

MOTION FOR NEW TRIAL

Sixty Days' Stay Given Counsel to Perfect an Appeal.

INTERPRETATION OF THE LAW

Court Ruled That Only Under Fraud, Dishonesty or Deceit Was a Rebate Illegal and Dishonest.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

NEW YORK, November 27.—Judge Holt in the United States circuit court, criminal branch, today imposed on the American Sugar Refining Company a fine of $18,000 for receiving rebates amounting to about $26,000 from the New York Central and Hudson River railroad. For giving these rebates on shipments of sugar from New York to Cleveland the railroad company was last week mulcted for a fine identical in amount with that imposed on the sugar trust.

After Judge Holt's ruling of last week, when the New York Central came up for sentence, counsel for the American Sugar Refining Company evidently thought that they could not succeed in convincing the court that judgment should be deferred or in warding off the impositon of a fine. At any rate, neither John E. Parsons, head of the firm of Parsons, Classon & McIlvane, general counsel for the sugar company, nor former Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals Alton B. Parker, who had been especially retained to defend the sugar company in the trial of the rebate cases, was in court. They left the argument on the motion for a new trial and on that for an arrest of judgment to Tompkins K. McIlvane, junior member of the sugar company's counsel.

Phrase in Elkins Act.

After imposing the fine of $18,000 Judge Holt granted Mr. McIlvain's motion of a sixty-day stay to give the sugar company's counsel due time to perfect an appeal from the court's sentence.

In his argument for a new trial and for an arrest of judgment, Mr. McIlvaine again brought up the question of the proper interpretation of the phrase, "Shall be transported" in the Elkins act.

Judge Holt, however, had no hesitation in reaffirming his opinion expressed many times during the rebate trials that the "retrospective" character of the language had no real importance in the case, so long as it was clearly shown that the $26,000 in rebates had been paid and accepted after February 18, 1903, the date on which the Elkins act became law.

"But, your honor, your interpretation of the language of the act practically meant that you gave the jury to understand that the rebate is itself the crime," said Mr. McIlvaine.

"I cannot recall that I have in any instance given that ruling," replied the court. "It is not denied that there is such a thing as an honest rebate."

When Dishonest.

The judge then said that only when fraud, dishonesty or deceit had been used in the giving or taking of the rebates, making the law practically ineffective and powerless, and amounting to real discrimination in favor of a certain shipper or shippers, was a rebate dishonest and illegal.

As to Mr. McIlvaines' question as to the validity of the Elkins act, Judge Holt said it was not nearly as loose in its wording or legal structure as some others. The whole nut of the matter was the decision of the question whether the defendant had been proved guilty of receiving rebates in violation of the Elkins act, which became a formal law of the country in February, 1903. Congress, he said, in making this law, had been especially careful in indicating its intention that corporations themselves should be subjected to punishment, just as in former laws on the subject it had seen fit to omit to state the punishment.

FIFTY CLOUD BURSTS

TWO LIVES LOST AND PERHAPS MORE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., November 27.—With the resumption of railway traffic and wire and 'phone communication on the Murphy branch of the Southern railway comes the tragic story of death and far-reaching destruction by cloud-bursts during the storms that raged in Cherokee county, N. C., throughout last week. At least two lives were lost from the effects of these cloudbursts and the loss to property and live stock is inestimable. Throughout most of the week all trafic was cut off. When the story is known in full it is not improbable that the list of the dead will have been increased.

According to information received here, fifty cloud-bursts occurred in the mountains of Cherokee last week, sending great torrents of water into the valleys and carrying houses, trees, rocks and logs in its path.

Waters Demolished Houses.

The cloud-burst occurred on both sides of the Fain mountain and also at Marble. On one side of the Fain mountain a man named R. C. Cornwell and his family resided. The rushing waters demolished the houses, killing Mrs. Cornwell and her eight-year-old son. The husband was badly hurt, while a small daughter and an infant escaped with slight bruises. On the other side of the mountain four people in a house barely escaped with their lives. Two houses were demolished by the cloud-bursts above the Cornwell place and two above the Hickey place. Big holes were torn in the mountain sides and mud and trash hurled thirty feet into the trees. The damage is estimated at over $100,000. It is the worst catastrophe in the county's history.

At Marble there were two cloud-bursts, and an entire family was imprisoned in a house that went adrift.

Another man escaped with his four children while his home was being carried away by the floods. The house has not since been seen or heard of. Another report from Cherokee county tonight is to the effect that another woman, name unknown, was killed during the floods, being struck by a tree, which smashed her in twain. This report of the third death is not confirmed.

THE PRESIDENT IN PANAMA.

THE PRESIDENT IN CULEBRA CUT — From Stereograph Copyright 1906 by H. C. White Co. N.Y.

PLUCK SAVED THE SHIP

SKIPPER'S WIFE LASHED TO THE WHEEL FOR HOURS.

MACHIAS, Me., November 27.—To the heroic fortitude of the captain's wife, Mrs. Frank McGuire, who stood lashed to the wheel during the severe gale that swept the New England coast from Sunday, November 11, to the following Wednesday, is due largely the safety of the schooner Gold Hunter of Blue Hills, Me., which worked her way into this harbor yesterday, eleven days overdue, from Portland. The little vessel showed plainly the marks of the storm. Her deck was swept clean and her sails were in tatters, but the hull withstood the terrific pounding it received.

The Gold Hunter, with Capt. McGuire, his wife and one man for an assistant, left Portland November 10 with a general cargo for this port. November 11 the Gold Hunter made good progress with clear weather until afternoon, when the wind breezed up from the northeast while the vessel was four miles off Peter Manan light.

The Mainsail Split.

A sudden gust of wind split the mainsail of the vessel and carried away the jibs. Without her headsails the little schooner became unmanageable. The sea made up rapidly and the vessel was continually smothered in the wash of the combers. Mrs. McGuire was below at the time the storm broke, preparing supper, but rushed up on deck and took the wheel while her husband and his assistant went to work to bend on a foresail so as to bring the vessel up to the wind.

With the craft wallowing wildly in the trough of the sea this task was most difficult. With great patience and consummate seamanship the two men labored for hours to get their little rag of sail set, while Mrs. McGuire, lashed to the wheel, aided as well as she could by what little steering was possible on the almost helpless craft.

Held Her Head Up.

Finally the foresail was rigged, doublereefed, and while the two men clung exhausted to the mast Mrs. McGuire brought the vessel around head up to the wind and held her there for forty-eight hours. Before the fury of the gale the vessel drifted out to sea for ninety-six miles off Mount Désert Rock. In all this time it was impossible to cook food or even to heat up any coffee. Kept up only by excitement and pluck, Mrs. McGuire clung to her post through the height of the gale, while Capt. McGuire and his man attended to their little stormsail, which continually broke from its insecure fastenings. It was a man's work at the wheel, with the helm 'kicking" strongly to the wild plunges of the ship, but the endurance of the rugged northwoman was equal to the test.

November 13 the gale abated and the two men rigged temporary sails before Mrs. McGuire could be relieved from her post. All hands were exhausted with their struggle and exposure, and under such scanty canvas as could be set it was hard and slow work bringing the Gold Hunter into port, where she had about been given up for lost.

TUBE RAILWAY SCANDAL.

Two Pittsburg Officials Now Locked Up in Jail.

PITTSBURG, Pa., November 27.—City Councilman W. A. Martin, charged with bribery in connection with the alleged Tube City railroad franchise scandal, was arrested at his home today, and is now locked up at central police station, together with C. S. Cameron, president of the Tube City Railroad Company. Bail has been fixed, it is said, at $20,000 each, and both men expect to secure their release before the close of the day. Superintendent of Police McQuaide, who laid the informations against Martin and Cameron, said the hearings in the case would probably be held on Saturday.

Y. M. C. A. BBuilding Burned.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., November 27.—Fire this morning destroyed the handsome Y. M. C. A. building and spread to several other buildings in the neighborhood, causing a loss of over $100,000. The fire started in the rear of the Y. M. C. A. building and spread with great rapidity, a general alarm being sounded a few moments after it was discovered.

TAPPING NIAGARA

ADMISSION OF ELECTRIC POWER FROM CANADA.

Secretary Taft Says Protests Against Destroying the Falls Do Not Help Him Any.

Secretary Taft today heard further arguments in the matter of the admission into the United States of electric power generated from the Canadian side of Niagara Falls. The Burton bill passed by Congress at its recent session vested in the Secretary of War a certain extent of authority to limit the admission of power from the Canadian side of the river. Representatives of the American Civic Association, which is seeking to preserve the scenic beauty of the falls, and representatives of the companies interested in the generation of power were present at the hearing.

In the course of his argument Mr. McFarland, president of the Civic Association, referred to the thousands of letters written by persons anxious to preserve the falls.

"Yes, I know all about them," interposed Secretary Taft, "they include one from my mother and another from my aunt, both of them imploring me to preserve Niagara Fals. The office of the chief of engineers is full of such letters, but these tons of postal cards cannot aid me in forming a conclusion to carry out a specific act of Congress and in deciding upon the intent and purpose of the law."

Power Companies Heard.

The protestants practically closed their case yesterday afternoon except for the filing of additional briefs. Today's session was devoted to the representatives of the corporations desiring to develop greater power from the water of the Niagara river. The principal speakers were Morris Cohn, representing the International Railway Company, and Francis Lynde Stetson representing Ontario and Niagara power companies.

These speakers insisted that the grandeur of the falls had not been perceptibly interfered with nor the volume of water appreciably depleted. They could see no reason for prohibiting the granting of permits in accordance with the limitation established by the act of Congress passed last session. Today's arguments were based on the assumption that the permits will be issued, the questions at issue relating to the distribution of the water privileges to the various power companies.

The hearing was interrupted by Secretary Taft's departure for the cabinet meeting, but was resumed in the afternoon. Gen. Mackenzie, chief of engineers, is assisting Secretary Taft in the consideration of the engineering propositions involved.

BATTALION DISCHARGED.

Gen. McCaskey Reports Compliance With President's Orders.

Gen. McCaskey, commanding the Department of Texas, today telegraphed the War Department that the discharge of the 166 enlisted men of the first battalion of the 25th Infantry has been completed in accordance with the President's directions. The discharged men comprised Companies B, C and D of the regiment stationed at Fort Brown, Texas, at the time of the midnight raid in Brownsville, August 13 last.

MORE TROUBLE AT TANGIER.

Tribesmen Attack House Formerly Occupied by Newspaper Man.

TANGIER, November 27.—A number of Anghera tribesmen today made an attack on the house outside this city formerly occupied by Walter B. Harris, the newspaper correspondent. A force of government troops is engaged in the defense of the building, and it is reported that some men have been killed and others wounded. Mr. Harris has not lived in the house for two years, in consequence of the frequent attacks made upon it.

TROOPS WHO BEHAVE

MAJ. PENROSE THINKS WELL OF THE NEGRO SOLDIERS.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

FORT RENO, November 27.—"Here goes the last of the best disciplined, best behaved and best regulated battalion in the United States army," said Maj. Penrose, the white commander of the 25th United States Infantry, as the last of the members of the blacklisted negro companies was mustered out of the service.

"Is that statement for publication?" was asked him.

"It certainly is, and I will vouch for it anywhere, backed by my army record," he replied, and then he threw down the gauntlet to Gen. Genslinger, saying: "I will add that there was but little evidence to convict these brave men. No court in the world would consider the charges seriously."

Companies B, C and D were mustered out yesterday, then Maj. Clark and the battalion of infantry left for Texas. In the final act of the drama the officers at Fort Reno seemed more affected than were the men. Especially was this so in the case of Capt. Lyons of Company D. In bidding the men good-bye the officer manifested considerable emotion, and more pairs of eyes than those of Capt. Lyons were wet when the parting words were said.

Maj. Penrose expressed warm indorsement of the men's deportment and good conduct.

On His Way Here.

Gilchrist Stewart, the negro attorney, left today for Washington, with innumerable affidavits and copies of orders. He stated today that six of the sergeants of the three companies will accompany him to Washington and be present when the appeal is made to the President.

In the meantime the men have scattered out some to Chicago, some to New York, but their addresses are all known.

Mr. Stewart stated also that private detectives who have been operating at Brownsville, Tex., and vicinity have discovered strong evidence that the soldiers were not involved in the trouble.

"The substance of my investigation, supported by over 100 affidavits from members and non-commissioned officers of the companies and from the satements of the officers of the companies amount to this.

"All the inspectors sent out from the War Department have started out with the assumption that there was a conspiracy among the men to keep back the truth and shoot up the town. They have never made any investigation into real fact. From the investigation there was undoubtedly a conspiracy to make a case against the soldiers and get them out of the town."

MURDERER SHULLEY FLED.

Escaped Through Old Shaft of the Tower Mine.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

LINTON, Ind., November 27.—Louis Shulley, the man who shot William Watson at a poker table Sunday morning, and who barricaded himself for thirty-six hours in the Tower Hill mine, was smoked out early this morning. He is believed to have fled in a southwesterly direction, apparently making an effort to reach the Wabash or Ohio river.

Shulley is said to have left by way of the shaft of the Midland mine. This is located two miles from the Tower Hill mine, but the tunnels of the two mines intersect in several places. The fugitive was driven out by forcing smoke and impure air into the manway of the mine. A big posse was at work all night.

The sheriff's party has now begun scouring the county in the hope of locating Shulley. The reign of crime which has flourished in this county for the last year has inspired the officers to a determination to bring this guilty man to justice. Threats are made that he will be lynched if he is found.

M. Cambon to Be Transferred.

PARIS, November 27.—It has been definitely decided that Jules Cambon, now ambassador of France at Madrid and formerly ambassador at Washington, will be transferred to Vienna as soon as the present Franco-Spanish negotiations regarding Morocco are completed, and that M. Georges Leygues, ex-minister of the colonies, will succeed M. Cambon at Madrid.

REBUKE TO THE PEERS

Commons Vehemently Resent Infringement of Rights.

MASS MEETING IN LONDON

Trouble Over Amendments to the Education Bill.

LETTER FROM BANNERMAN

He Says Liberals Will Brook No Tampering With the Fundamental Features of the Act.

LONDON, November 27.—The intensity of the political feeling aroused by the house of lords' treatment of the educational bill found expression today in an emergency meeting of the general committee of the National Liberal Federation, at which a resolution was unanimously adopted urging the government to take the drastic step of totally rejecting the lords' amendments to the bill and to "resolutely determine that the present parliament shall not come to an end until steps are taken to bring to final arbitrament the question whether the house of peers should any longer possess the right of veto on the will of the people as declared by the house of commons."

The meeting was the largest and most representative of its kind which had assembled during the twenty years. The speakers warmly denounced the action of the peers, declaring that the house of commons should not waste another day in considering the amendments to the bill, which should be returned to the house of lords without debate, and that the liberal government ought to apply the only remedy, which must be drastic and final.

An important letter from Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was read, in which the premier said that it was realized by all liberals that the "house of lords would hasten to assert itself as the instrument of unionism as soon as the country rendered a verdict against the unionist government and the unionist policy." Continuing, the premier's letter read:

Will of the People.

"Still, we may plead guilty to a certain sense of surprise at the violence of the manifestation, now that it has come. The education bill as passed by the house of commons was a bill which the country demanded in unmistakable terms at the general election. It now seems to have been turned into a travesty of its original form. As amended it perpetuates if it does not extend the very grievances and wrongs fixed upon the country by the act of 1902, as * * *. Of one thing you can be sure—we will have no tampering with the main principles on which our bill is founded. If within these limits an arrangement can be reached, all well and good; if not, it will be for us to see that on this question of education and on others a way is found by which the wishes of the country may be made to prevail."

A. H. D. Acland, former vice president of the committee of the privy council on education, presided at the meeting.

CHICAGO JEWS PROTEST

CHARGE THE LOCAL POLICE WITH GROSS BRUTALITY.

CHICAGO, November 27.—Denouncing the Chicago police as "bullies" and "tyrants" and Chicago justice as "ridiculous," the recently formed Hebrew Protective Association announced last night its determination to abandon direct appeal to the police department in cases of "Jew baiting," and conduct its fight by vigilance committee methods.

Details of the association's plans were reported to the Jews of the Ghetto at a mass meeting held at the West Side Auditorium. Nearly a quarter of the audience was made up of alleged victims of the rowdyism.

Some had their heads swathed in bandages. Others limped or carried crutches. All were eager to lay their cases before their organization and to obtain it aid. To this end every one talked at once, until the meeting broke up in disorder from the sheer excess of enthusiasm.

Will Aid the Helpless.

The association is preparing to conduct a campaign almost wholly independent of the city authorities. A private detective force is to be organized, made up partly of amateurs and partially of men from detective agencies. A medical staff will be formed to care for victims of riots without charge and a legal department will collect evidence and conduct prosecutions.

To aid Jews who are unable to give the police satisfactory accounts of themselves and are detained for this reason, each member of the association is to be known by a number and badges bearing this number and the telephone number of the association will be worn.

More than twenty cases of Jews injured or robbed were laid before the executive committe of the association at a session held at the close of the mass meeting.

POLICE PROTECTION.

Plain-Clothes Men to Watch Tillman Meeting.

CHICAGO, November 27.—Mayor Dunne today announced that he would detail a number of policemen in plain clothes to mingle with the throng at the lecture of Senator Tillman tonight, and see that no violence or insult was offered the senator. Among the number were several colored officers who received instructions from Chief of Police Collins to watch for any possible outbreak. They were selected because of their acquaintance with the colored population of Chicago. It is not expected by the chief of police that there will be any trouble.

A number of colored men early today sought the advice of lawyers regarding the procuring of an injunction restraining the senator from delivering his lecture. They were informed that such a step might possibly succeed, but the chances were against it, and even though it was successful it would not fail to have the ultimate effect of embittering racial feeling. The project was abandoned.

Senator Tillman was expected to arrive in the city early this afternoon.

Chicago's $100,000 Fire.

CHICAGO, November 27.—The E. W. Jones warehouse, at 29th street and Shields avenue, was destroyed by fire early today. The loss is estimated at $100,000. The warehouse was filled with household goods and merchandise. Surrounding the building, a four-story structure, are a large number of small cottages, and most of the occupants moved their goods into the street. A number of these buildings were damaged.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Cabinet in Conference for Nearly Three Hours.

DISMISSAL OF THE TROOPS

Secretary Taft Recommends Modification of the Order.

COLORED VISITORS RECEIVED

Statement May Be Issued by the President This Afternoon—Secretary Metcalf's Report.

President Roosevelt got to work in his office before 10 o'clock this morning. With Secretary Loeb he dived into an assortment of letters and papers and worked as hard as man could until interruptions put a stop. Vice President Fairbanks, who has been receiving ovations in the south, and Senator Cullom of Illinois dropped in for a few minutes' talk with the President. Before they could finish their chats with him cabinet officials began to assemble for a regular meeting of that body of official executive advisers. For the first time in several months there was a full meeting, every member being present.

The cabinet meeting was a most important one and lasted nearly three hours, or until the President's hour for luncheon. Even then not all of the business was finished, and the President will be compelled to have frequent conferences with members in the next three or four days to be able to get track of the work that is to be considered by him.

Japanese School Question.

Secretary Metcalf went to San Francisco at the direction of the President, just before the latter left for Panama, to investigate the charges of discrimination against Japanese in the public schools of that city and alleged violation of treaty laws. Mr. Metcalf today reported to the President orally, and in addition handed in a written report. The question is a most delicate one, and the tenor of the report made undoubtedly showed that San Francisco people propose to deal with the school problem in their own way, and will not accept any interference by the national government. It will be impossible, Secretary Metcalf has pointed out, to force the Californians to accept Japanese children and grown men and women in the same grades of the public school with white children. This is especially true as to grown Japanese men and women.

It is not yet known whether the President will make public any decision reached by him. Before doing anything he will have a conference with Secretary Root. The Japanese government is understood to expect some result from the visit made by Secretary Metcalf. At the time of the departure of Secretary Metcalf for the Pacific coast the President strongly intimated that the San Francisco people would have to comply with treaty requirements, if this could be brought about by the national government. How he looks upon it all now was not stated after the cabinet meeting today.

Dismissal of Colored Soldiers.

Another important subject considered at the cabinet session was the order of the President dismissing three companies of the 25th Infantry. Secretary Taft made some recommendations to the President, it is stated, as to softening the order of dismissal to some extent, and it is expected that the President will carefully consider these suggestions, together with the letters and petitions that have come to him.

The President today showed his willingness to hear protests in regard to his order by postponing the cabinet meeting for half an hour while he listened to Charles W. Anderson, colored, collector of internal revenue in New York, and Emmett J. Scott, private secretary to Booker T. Washington, who called in behalf of the discharged soldiers. Scott came to Washington representing Prof. Washington personally. The visitors afterward intimated that they did not think it would be proper for them to talk about the details of the interview. They stated that the President gave no intimation that would lead them to guess what he would do, although they believed, from what they could gather, that if any soldier could clearly show to the War Department that he really did not know anything about the guilty men in the Brownsville riots the President would aid in having him restored, especially in the event that he had served long and honorably in the army to this time.

Both of the visitors were reluctant to talk. They asserted that they were friends of the President. Anderson, who is said to be the most influential negro politician in New York city, sought to evade everything by giving out a non-committal statement of the visit.

"This whole thing is thin ice," he said, "and as I weigh 230 pounds I can't afford to do too much skating."

It is believed that the President will issue a final statement some time this afternoon which will dispose of the whole thing and relieve him of receiving various delegations that could do nothing to change his opinion. It is thought the statement will place further visitations upon Secretary Taft, who will report to the President anything of importance that may transpire in behalf of the discharged men.

Special Message on the Canal.

President Roosevelt was so much interested in what he saw on the isthmus of Panama, as he told his cabinet advisers today, that he will send to Congress a special message dealing with the canal. He has made considerable progress upon the message, dictating parts of it to Assistant Secretary Latta, who accompanied him to Panama. Other portions of it he gave to Secretary Loeb this morning. The regular message of the President, which has been printed and is being distributed by the press associations to their newspapers, will go to Congress a week from today. The special message on Panama will follow toward the end of the week or the first part of the week after. The special document will deal with conditions on the isthmus, and will make some strong recommendations for legislation to promote the construction of the great waterway.

The Thanksgiving Turkey.

Horace Vose, who has furnished the Thanksgiving turkey to the White House for a number of years, has shipped a twenty-eight-pound dressed bird to the President, and it is expected to arrive tomorrow. The turkey is one of the famous Rhode Island bronze and has a tinge of wild blood in its make-up.

All of the Roosevelt children will be home for Thanksgiving, and there will be some invited guests in addition.

Representative and Mrs. Longworth arrived at the White House this morning direct from Boston. They will remain with Mrs. Longworth's parents until after Thanksgiving.

Return of the President.

President and Mrs. Roosevelt got back to Washington last night from their trip to Panama. Near Piney Point yesterday af-