

what I am talking about when I say no suggestion of hostile feeling or warlike intentions either by the people of Hawaii or against them or by them against the people of Hawaii.

The most of them are there for the purpose of making a small stake and going home, and this object would be interfered with if they were to be kept here.

As to the question of making upon the Japanese school question in California, I would say, however, we have exactly the same questions to meet that they have in California, and we have solved them without trouble.

As to the question of attempting to go to school with small children, there are no people who have sought the privilege, and those who would be unfriendly to the non-English-speaking children to have the instruction carried on in a language which they did not understand.

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As to the question of the segregation of pupils, nothing of the kind has been thought of, but a practical segregation satisfactory to both white and Asiatics has been arrived at along the following lines:

The white children all understand English and their primary object in going to school is to secure a general education. On the other hand, the natives and Asiatics are to a great extent ignorant of English and their primary object in attending school is to learn English.

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PHYSICIANS' VIEWS GIVEN TO SENATE DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

Physicians' Views Given to Senate District Committee. The Senate committee on the District of Columbia today gave a hearing on Senate bill 7041, to provide for reports and registration of all cases of tuberculosis in the District of Columbia, for free examination of sputum and for preventing the spread of tuberculosis. The bill declares tuberculosis to be an infectious and communicable disease, and sets out regulations for report and registration of cases.

SPREAD OF CONSUMPTION.

Proposed Registration of Cases of Tuberculosis. Those present at the hearing were Mr. W. H. Baldwin, director of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis; Dr. Henry B. Jacobs of Baltimore, secretary of that association; Dr. W. S. Thayer of Johns Hopkins University; Gen. Sternberg, Health Officer of Washington; Dr. J. G. B. Custis, Dr. Louis Mackall, Dr. D. K. Shute, Mr. William Baldwin, Dr. J. D. Thomas, Dr. Dreyfus, Dr. Ira W. Bennett, Mr. Charles F. Welles, secretary of Associated Charities; Dr. W. C. Reeves, Rev. John Van Schick, Jr., Dr. E. S. Stewart, Dr. John B. Nichols and Dr. C. W. McNaughton.

SUBSTITUTE IS SUBMITTED.

Washington Declared to Be Behind Other Cities in Taking Measures to Check "The White Plague." The Senate committee on the District of Columbia today gave a hearing on Senate bill 7041, to provide for reports and registration of all cases of tuberculosis in the District of Columbia, for free examination of sputum and for preventing the spread of tuberculosis.

Segregation of Pupils.

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CHICAGO'S EPIDEMIC.

SOME OF THE SCHOOLS ARE NOW CLOSED. CHICAGO, February 1.—The health committee of the city council took the scarlet fever and diphtheria epidemic in hand yesterday and the first definite move it made was to authorize the employment of 250 additional medical inspectors for ninety days during the present wave of sickness.

The second step was to appoint a committee to draft a report asking the council to make an appropriation at once for a contagious disease hospital for this purpose \$50,000. The committee exonerated the city health department from charges of inefficiency and neglect of duty.

Dr. J. A. Egan, secretary of the state health department, in the city yesterday and conferred with Health Commissioner Whalen. He is investigating conditions over northern Illinois. He considers the conditions good and will continue his inquiry today.

The Oak Park board of health at a meeting last night proposed to close the playgrounds until the epidemic is stamped out.

DEAD PILED IN HEAPS.

NO HOPE THAT ANY OF STUART MINERS ARE ALIVE. CHARLESTON, W. Va., February 1.—Twenty-four bodies, all mutilated beyond recognition, have been removed from the Stuart mine, at Oak Hill, and it is expected that by this afternoon the officials will have the new cage in running shape and it will be possible to get out at least a good portion of the other fifty bodies which are certain of being in the mine.

There is not much hope that any of the bodies penetrated to about sixty feet, the least hope that any of the men in the mine at the time of the explosion are alive. About thirty bodies is the estimate of the number at the bottom of the shaft, and all of these are being removed today. Men engaged in work in other parts of the mine are hemmed in by the heavy fall of coal and debris, and it will be at least three or four days before all of the bodies will be gotten out, and this depends entirely on the condition of the mine.

The officials still believe the total number of dead in the mine will be between seventy-five and one hundred. Twenty bodies were recovered yesterday afternoon. Two of them were brought up in a bucket by Edward Pinckney and John Absolon. Seldons in the hole of the mine, a more perilous trip than that attempted by Pinckney and Absolon. The timbering in the shaft had been loosened by the explosion and blocked the way. Great ledges had been formed and dropped upon the men continually, while hidden springs deluged them with water. The shaft was full of deadly fumes, and Pinckney finally succumbed after working for a time at the bottom.

The men remained in the shaft for three hours and found it a veritable charnel house. Mutilated bodies were so numerous that the rescuers were unable to make a move about without stepping on them.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

Commerce Commissioner Lane Thinks It a Long Way Off. SAN FRANCISCO, February 1.—The directors of the San Francisco chamber of commerce yesterday gave a luncheon to Interstate Commerce Commissioner Frank L. Kane. In an address Mr. Kane said that William Jennings Bryan recently told him that eventually the United States would come to government ownership of railroads. But the commissioner gave his opinion that the day would remain far off. The interstate commerce commission had authority, and treated all cases in the spirit of a trial court.

"If railroads will only keep out of politics," said he, "that practice which brings them into more disrepute with the people than anything else they do, I think government ownership will continue to remain a long way off."

Mr. Rubeen, speaking for the railroads, said: "We can stand any law that may be enacted by Congress, provided it is also enforced against our competitors. There is more trouble over the alleged favoritism shown cities than that shown individual citizens. Everywhere the west cities are trying to be distributing centers and receive the advantage over the cities in their vicinity. If the commission desires to sit as a judge it will have the support of all shippers and of every decent railroad man in the United States. And if there is anything in the way of skill and experience in railroading that can be put at their disposal it would be theirs without price."

Communitation of Land Entries. By unanimous consent the House today passed a bill to provide for the commutation of land entries in certain portions of Oklahoma. The bill provides that any purchaser (not exceeding four) may commute their homestead lands purchased by them under the act of June 3, 1906, through open to settlement 508,000 acres in the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Indian reservations. They should desire to find a city or town on the land.

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LAST MAN JUROR.

HAD TO EMPANEL. attorneys had returned to their seats no announcement was made as to the result of the conference. Thaw Much Interested. While the conference was on Thaw entered. He watched the conferring attorneys interestedly for a time, and then began an animated conversation with Mr. Peabody and Mr. McPike, who sat on either side of him. He looked brighter today than he has on the two previous days, in spite of the bad weather, and as he came over the bridge of Highs and saw the rain and snow outside he said to the deputy with him: "I hope my mother will not try to come out today."

It seems to be the invariable custom that persons on trial in sensational murder cases always receive a token of good luck from some juror in some part of the country. Thaw got his today in the form of a rabbit's foot from a little negro girl in the south. Accompanying it was a funny letter, which wished the defendant good luck in the trial and said that he could be sure that it was the left hind foot of a rabbit.

Thaw was apparently as much interested in the advice of his final juror as he had been in the advice of the other eleven. He was in almost constant consultation with his counsel over the talesman who were examined, and it was apparent that he would not agree to any of the men who are to sit in judgment on him unless each one of them pleased him personally.

The Second Talesman. It looked at first as if the twelfth juror might be obtained from the second talesman examined in the morning. He was Walter C. Gilbert, and he passed through the preliminary examination of the district attorney successfully. When, however, it came to the inquiry made by Mr. Hart-ridge it developed that he was prejudiced against a certain line of defense. Mr. Hart-ridge it developed that he was prejudiced against a certain line of defense. Mr. Hart-ridge it developed that he was prejudiced against a certain line of defense.

Mr. Rosenthal said it would take strong evidence to overcome the opinion he had formed, but he would lay both his opinion and his prejudice aside. He wasn't accepting a young man's appearance, with a smooth face and a firm, thin mustache. Mr. Gilbert's answers were studied and short. It looked from the start as if he might be the twelfth juror, and the eyes of every one in the court room were focused upon him. Thaw himself, however, went on reading his mail, only lifting his eyes to the juror while to take a cursory view of the talesman.

Lived in Arkansas. Mr. Gibbs said he had lived in Arkansas, but was a native of Vermont. "Is there any one here who has tried to ascertain your views as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant?" asked Mr. Jerome. "No, sir, there is not," Mr. Gibbs made reply.

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old and married, said he had formed no opinion of the case. "Has anything next to you since you have been in court talked to you about the case?" asked Mr. Garvan. "No, sir," was the reply. The talesman was called upon by Mr. Garvan. He said he had served as a juror once in a capital case. When Mr. Gleason asked him to be a juror in this case, he looked as if the talesman would be accepted, but Mr. Jerome took him in hand and probed his mind exhaustively regarding the difference, but he would not be a juror in this case.

"You would require the people to prove the case to a certainty?" asked Mr. Jerome. "Beyond a reasonable doubt," the talesman replied. "In other words," continued the district attorney, "if there was any possible doubt in your mind you would acquit?" "I would," said the talesman, after deep thought.

More Talesman Excused. Mr. Gleason at this point took the probe in hand and the replies he got made him announce that the talesman was satisfactory. "Should the court instruct you regarding the meaning of a reasonable doubt, would you take that instruction?" asked Mr. Jerome. "I would," said the talesman. Mr. Jerome continued to shove the probe in still deeper, and finally the talesman was excused.

He gave place to David C. Halsted, a broker. He was excused after a whispered conference with Justice Fitzgerald. He was called, and Frederick Vanduyke, a heavy man, with large jaws, took the chair next. He had one of those opinions which would influence and sway a juror. He was called, and Frederick Vanduyke, a heavy man, with large jaws, took the chair next. He had one of those opinions which would influence and sway a juror.

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The remark of Mr. Jerome was mysterious and set those in the court room to wondering what the understanding alluded to was about. Following the remark there was a conference of Justice Fitzgerald, Mr. Jerome and Mr. Hartridge, while the court room was on the tip-toe of expectation. Without any further explanation the juror was called to the bar.

Charles Rauffhus, a real estate dealer, followed Mr. Gilbert. He is a large man with short, drooping mustache and a big, bald head. He is a native of New York and is a resident of this city. He looked a likely juror. He gave intelligent answers to all of Mr. Jerome's questions and said that he knew no one connected with the case. Mr. Gleason then took up the cross-examination and wrung from the juror that he had served in a homicide case as a juror one year before.

"Do you know any of these physicians or experts?" asked Mr. Gleason, with a tinge of sarcasm in his voice. "I am not acquainted with the word 'expert,'" at the same time he held his hand toward the group of attorneys inside the rail near Jerome. "I do not," replied the juror. "I am not acquainted with the word 'expert,'" at the same time he held his hand toward the group of attorneys inside the rail near Jerome. "I do not," replied the juror.

"If the court should charge you that the presumption was that the defendant was sane at the beginning of the trial, would you accept it?" "I would," was the reply. "If the court should charge you after the fact that the defendant was insane at the beginning of the trial, would you accept it?" "I would," was the reply. "If the court should charge you after the fact that the defendant was sane at the beginning of the trial, would you accept it?" "I would," was the reply.

Mr. Jerome Objected. Mr. Jerome jumped up with an objection. It was finally ruled out and the defense challenged peremptorily. Herman Pichel was the next juror who soon got into the throes of Mr. Jerome's searching interrogations. He passed all the preliminary questions with flying colors and finally said that his business was such that he might influence his judgment if he were accepted as a juror. David A. Arrowsmith, in the carpet cleaning business, followed. Mr. Arrowsmith, a beardless young man about thirty-five years

Representative Hunt's New Home in This City. The old-fashioned house at the northwest corner of New Hampshire avenue and Q street, northwest, is being torn down and it is the purpose of Representative Hunt of Pennsylvania, the owner of the large building site of which this is a part, to begin at once the erection of a residence for his own use. Another house to the west of the corner was taken down some time ago, so that the site will be available to begin the excavation for a residence in the near future. The new structure will occupy a desirable corner of one of the attractive residential sections of the city. The number of houses in this city of the larger type.

Maryland and Virginia Postmasters. The Post Office Department today announced the appointment of Philip Glazer as postmaster at the fourth-class office at Saint Ingeles, St. Mary county, Md., to succeed R. M. Birch, resigned. In Virginia fourth-class offices the following changes were announced today: At Blake, Mathews county, James T. Espoos appointed to succeed E. T. Brock