Fair, Continued Cold.

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INSURGENTS FIND COOL RECEPTIONS AT WHITE HOUSE

Situation Different Than During Roosevelt's Term.

APPOINTMENT HELD UP IN DEPARTMENT

Revolting Members Declare They Are Given But Scant Consideration.

By J. C. WELLIVER.

The insurgents in Congress have definitely decided that they are, as a group, non grata at the White House.

They have been slow to acceptance and realization of this conclusion; but recent developments have forced it upon them.

Some months ago announcement was made that Maurice D. O'Connell, Solicitor of the Treasury for some twelve years, and a resident of the home city of Senator Dolliver, in Iowa, would be retained in office. That announcement was made before Mr. Dolliver became a leader of insurgency at the tariff session. Recently it has been announced Mr. O'Connell is to go, and the accepted explanation is that the position is too good to be conceded to an irregular.

Not long ago a Western insurgent member of Congress went to the Postoffice Department to urge the appointment of a postmaster whom he had recommended. The department was disposed to retain the incumbent, on the ground that he had been a good official.

The Congressman's objection was based on the fact that the incumbent, a standpatter, had supported the Democratic candidate at the previous Congressional election.

When he urged this view the official with whom he was talking looked up quizzically and inquired:

"Do I understand that party regularity is so highly prized by a member of the House who voted against the party's caucus nominee for Speaker?"

Calls It a "Joke."

That was a center shot, for the Congressman was one of those who didn't support Cannon for Speaker. The member, so the story goes, promptly replied if he was to be punished in patronage matters, for failing to vote for Cannon, he was glad to know it thus early, and then he started out, only to be called back and assured that the observation about party regularity was just a harmless joke.

Perhaps it was; but the number of insurgents who are expecting to have the patronage employed to their disadvantage, is increasing daily, Senator La Follette's experience with a district attorneyship in Wisconsin is pointed out as evidence in the same direction. The Senator recommended a man for the place about six months ago, and no appointment has yet been made, but Wisconsin politicians have been assured that the man named by the Senator will not get the place. The Senator refuses absolutely to talk about the matter, and it is not known whether he will make another recommendation for the place. The census patronage of Wisconsin, according to people from that State, was largely taken away from the delegation and turned over to the chairman of the Republican State central committee, who is one of the anti-La Follette leaders. Under all the circumstances, therefore, some point is given to a story from the White House that Senator La Follette recently called there, and found a number of other statesmen in the reception room ahead of him. One of the President's secretaries said to the Wisconsin man:

"The President's time is all taken and he will not be able to see you today. He can see you next week some time."

Whereupon the Wisconsin Senator went out with the observation that he would see the President when the President sent for him.

Dolliver's Experience.

And the like experience is credited to Senator Dolliver, who called on the President and wasn't able to see him, being assured the President was too busy. The Senator went away with the observation that when he called again it would be on the invitation of the President.

The uncomfortable situation of the insurgents is in truth not a remarkable matter. They were the people most welcomed at the White House under the Roosevelt Administration; but at that time the Aldrich-Hale type of statesmen were not in high favor there.

The White House is now making a policy of regularity; President Taft believes the most effective way to get results is through the organization and the regular channels. It isn't possible to maintain the best of relations with both crowds; Mr. Roosevelt couldn't do it, and Mr. Taft is hardly to be expected to do it.

WEATHER REPORT.

Low temperatures continue east of the Mississippi river, although there has been some moderation, except in the south Atlantic States. The slow movement of the northeastern disturbance prevented a further fall in the middle Atlantic States and New England. Freezing temperatures occurred in northern Florida, and there were frosts to the twenty-seventh parallel.

FORECAST FOR THE DISTRICT.

Fair, continued cold tonight. Saturday increasing cloudiness; light northwesterly winds, becoming variable.

TEMPERATURES.

8 a. m.	21
9 a. m.	22
10 a. m.	24
11 a. m.	25
12 m.	26
1 p. m.	26
2 p. m.	30

SUN TABLE.

Sun rises	7:08
Sun sets	4:38

TIDE TABLE.

Today—High tide, 6:23 a. m. and 6:24 p. m. Low tide, 12:33 a. m. and 12:35 p. m.

Tomorrow—High tide, 7:03 a. m. and 7:05 p. m. Low tide, 1:14 a. m. and 1:12 p. m.

CONDITION OF WATER.

HARPERS FERRY, W. Va., Dec. 10.—Both rivers clear.

Has Patriotic Indignation

SENOR DON SEQUIERA.

WANT $50,000,000 FOR WATERWAYS

Rivers and Harbors Congress Passes Resolution by Acclamation.

Declaring for an appropriation of $50,000,000 by Congress at its present session for waterways improvements; of $50,000,000 annually for ten years thereafter, for the same purpose, and of the creation of a department of public works, whose head shall be a Cabinet officer, the report of the resolutions committee of the aNtional Rivers and Harbors Congress was adopted shortly before noon today.

Following upon the disposition of the report, Joseph E. Ransdell was unanimously re-elected president of the congress; J. E. Ellison, secretary and treasurer, and John A. Fox, special director. After the election the convention adjourned sine die.

The report, which was submitted by Chairman J. E. Smith, of the committee, was carried unanimously.

Immediately following the vote, President Ransdell, of the congress, appointed Mr. Smith chairman of a committee to be composed of the chairmen of all the State delegations, which will submit the report to the President of the United States and to Congress.

The report will be placed in the hands of Vice President Sherman and Speaker Cannon this afternoon.

No appointment had been made at the adjournment of the congress for the presenting of the report to President Taft.

Explains Resolutions.

Mr. Smith made an address of some length, previous to submitting the resolutions.

He said the committee was in accordance with the views of President Taft favoring a bond issue, if it should be found to be necessary. And that the committee believed it was necessary.

He said he was weary of being told constantly there was no money in the Treasury for waterways improvements.

He wasn't opposed to building battleships, he declared, if enough money for that purpose after more important improvements have been provided for.

"Let us see that we provide for our active needs," he asserted, "before we build Dreadnoughts to fight imaginary foes."

Greeted By Applause.

This assertion was greeted with applause.

The gist of the committee's recommendations regarding financial action by Congress is contained in a single paragraph, which is as follows:

"A rivers and harbors bill should be passed as early as possible in the present session of this Congress, appropriating at least $50,000,000 for the purpose of carrying forward, under the continuing contract system, such rivers and harbors projects as have been heretofore entered or finally approved, and as are of such a character as to surely fit into and carry into effective use any larger, comprehensive, and connected waterway system, that may be subsequently adopted, and annually for ten years hereafter an equal sum should be appropriated, and we believe that the annual rivers and harbors bill should be placed upon an equal footing with the other great appropriation bills, and we condemn the present method of appropriation, whereby the rivers and harbors bill carries only such sum as may remain after the other budgets have been authorized."

The Resolution.

Regarding the creation of a Department of Public Works, the resolutions provide:

"To secure the development of our

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YOUTHFUL PATRIOT FINDS CAB COSTLY

Nicaraguan Unable to Meet Bill and Goes Behind the Bars.

Senor Don Francisco Leon Serquiera, humiliated, chagrined, and in a manner of speaking, all in, walked out of the District branch of the Police Court this morning, a free man, but with head down and eyes dulled.

He had been refused a chance to vindicate the youth and hope of Nicaragua! The hated Gringo had again put one over on the patriot of a weak and needy sister nation!

The plebian cab driver who, because this scion of the aristocracy of Nicaragua, had declined to pay four dollars hire for his vehicle, had caused the ruffianly police to seize and throw him into jail, added insult to the deep injury already inflicted by declining to prosecute the charge of failing to pay hack hire and had further declined to receive the money.

Since yesterday afternoon has Don Francisco been looking for an opportunity to suffer for his country. Aflame with patriotism and some other things, he purchased with $80 cash he had when he started from his rooms, the young man, late an attache of the Nicaraguan legation and said to be a former student at Georgetown, engaged Edward Beach's coupe and rode up and down Pennsylvania avenue four hours at $1 per hour brooding over his inability to help his country in her crisis.

Leaves It To Santa.

The twenty years of his short life have been spent learning the lessons of patriotism and now that his beloved native land needed his services he was compelled by a hard hearted father, whose long head had enabled him to make millions in business, to remain in the country of the bullying Yankee and go to college. Alas and alack. And then some.

The thoughts of what the insurgents were doing to his own, his native land, set his brain afire and the cab became too stuffy. When the youth stopped the vehicle and would alight he found he owed $4 and had but a solitary nickel with which to pay. The cabby did not

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DECLARES DR. COOK IS VICTIM OF PLOT

Labrador Explorer Says an Organized Conspiracy Exists.

TELLS OF EXPERIENCE WITH ONE ACCUSER

Claims Dunkle Wanted to Get Interested in a Relief Expedition Last Month.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Dillon Wallace, the Labrador explorer who was the organizer of the "Cook relief expedition" a year ago, that planned a search for the explorer this summer if he had failed to return to civilization, in a statement today, declared that the statement of George H. Dunkle, who makes affidavit that Dr. Cook engaged himself and Captain Loose to "prepare astronomical records," is part of an organized plot to discredit Dr. Cook.

"Dunkle came to me and tried to have me introduce him to Dr. Cook," declares Wallace, "but I refused to do so as I had no confidence in him or any scheme he might have. He had been to me last March when I was organizing the relief committee to raise funds to take an expedition in search of Dr. Cook.

"He told me that he was one of the best promoters alive and declared he would raise any amount we wanted for our expedition if he could have fifty per cent of all of the money he collected. Not knowing the man and feeling that his plan was to enrich a private individual with funds secured from benevolent persons, I turned him down.

Saw Bradley.

"Later he went to John R. Bradley and told him he wanted to write an insurance policy on Dr. Cook's life and by this means met the doctor. I believe that he did this at the suggestion of others and that it was part of a plan to discredit the man who first reached the Pole."

Wallace gave out a 3,500 word prepared statement, in which he insists that Cook certainly reached the pole. He alleges that before Peary left on his last trip to the North he left behind "with a group of men who have for many years gleaned some public recognition through association with him," a letter designed to prove that if Cook returned while he was away and claimed he had reached the North Pole, his claim was a "gold brick."

Letter Held Up.

This letter, Wallace alleges, was about to be made public after Cook was first heard from, but it was finally decided that it would help rather than retard public recognition of Cook's claim. Wallace alleges a plot exists to have Mount McKinley climbed this winter and intimates the climb is for the purpose of "destroying the records Cook left at the summit."

He insists that as Cook has been a part of eight separate expeditions into both the arctic and antarctic regions he is "scientifically qualified to make records showing truly where he has been." He declares that inasmuch as Cook described ice conditions different from any ever seen by any other living man, and his description was afterward confirmed by Peary's own story, he must have gone to the pole to know what he did as "no man could have guessed so accurately."

DANES SATISFIED CONSPIRACY EXISTS

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 10.—Prof. Elis Stromgren, of the chair of astronomy in the University of Copenhagen, who will be president of the committee that is to investigate the data of Dr. Frederick A. Cook's polar exploration, came out equivocally today in expressing his skepticism of the affidavits made by Capt. A. W. Loose and George H. Dunkle, who say they faked the records that Cook is to present to the committee.

Prof. Stromgren would not permit himself to be quoted directly, but he intimated that the charges in the affidavits fall of their own weight when they assert that Dr. Cook showed his ignorance of astronomical observations. They said that before Dr. Cook sailed from Copenhagen for America the explorer talked with numerous Scandinavian scientists about the very things concerning which his accusers charge him with being grossly ignorant and

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Is Seeking a Separation

MRS. W. GOULD BROKAW.

MRS. BROKAW LOOKS CHIC DURING TRIAL

Wife of Millionaire Clubman In Court Is Becomingly Dressed.

MINEOLA, L. I., Dec. 10.—When the separation suit of Mrs. Mary Blair Brokaw against her husband, W. G. Brokaw, millionaire clubman and horseman was resumed before Justice Putnam here today the plaintiff was in court apparently as chic as yesterday when she recited the alleged indignities she suffered at the hands of her husband.

She insisted that she had been so hurt by the actions of her husband that she is now practically an invalid. She asks for a lump allowance of $60,000 and a regular monthly alimony.

There was a good crowd of society people in attendance, some of whom are under subpoena as witnesses.

Attorney Baldwin continued his examination of Mrs. Baldwin, beginning with the final separation of the couple last December, when Brokaw, hearing that his wife had given a party at their Great Neck home during his absence, sent telegrams alleging she had entertained men whom he had forbidden her to invite to their home.

Mrs. Brokaw insisted that the party to which her husband objected was of the most innocent character and that there were as many women guests as there were men. From the moment of their marriage, she insisted Brokaw's "insane jealousy" made her life unbearable.

MRS. SNEAD SUICIDE, DECLARES DOCTOR

Insurance Detectives Unearth Evidence Which May Solve Murder Mystery.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Evidence unearthed by insurance detectives is believed to explain the deaths of Mrs. Ocey Wardlaw Martin Snead, the bath tub victim, and her cousin, John D. Wardlaw Snead, who was burned to death, as suicides, resulting from hypnotic suggestion.

All the mysterious circumstances surrounding the tragic fate of both these members of the Wardlaw family have been presented to Dr. John Duncan Quackenbos, an eminent authority on hypnotism. He said:

"I am told that both Mrs. Ocey Snead and John Snead were despondent. If so, while in a hypnotic state this despondency could be strengthened to such a degree, I have no doubt, that a suggestion of suicide as a happy ending would be followed.

"Ocey, however, might have committed suicide in this fashion: While under hypnotic influence it might have been suggested that a warm bath would be enjoyable. She might have then stepped into a tub of icy water, and still thought it tepid until the hypnotic state wore away. Then the shock of the chilling water might prove fatal for one as enemic as the young woman was said to have been."

The testimony of two physicians was obtained by the police which would indicate that Ocey either had been made the victim of the drug habit or frequently thrown into a state of hypnosis. These doctors, whose standing is unquestionable, state that on several occasions they found the young woman in a peculiar mental state, which they thought to be the result of an opiate or a mesmeric trance.

In Virginia.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—The search for Fletcher Snead and Mrs. Caroline B. Martin, the missing husband and mother of Mrs. Ocey Snead, took impetus from dispatches from Christiansburg, Va., and Palisade, Col.

The news from Virginia was that Mrs. Martin had been seen at her old home in Christiansburg within the last three weeks, and intimated strongly that the missing woman may be hiding at the country home of Mrs. Pollock, an aunt of the Wardlaws.

Albert C. Snead, a brother-in-law of the young victim in the bathtub mystery, was seen at his fruit ranch near Palisade, Col., and seemed greatly embarrassed by the questions asked him regarding the whereabouts of his brother Fletcher. He would not deny directly the surmise that Fletcher Snead was hiding at the ranch.

PECKHAM HONORED.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 10.—Resolutions honoring the memory of former Supreme Court Justice Rufus W. Peckham, today were presented to the Court of Appeals. They were immediately sent to Washington, where they will be read before the United States Supreme Court.

DRASTIC CRUSADE IS RECOMMENDED AGAINST TRAFFIC

Almost Unbelievable Disclosures Made in Special Report to Congress.

AGENTS UNABLE TO END BUSINESS

Members of House and Senate, on Board, Want New Laws Made.

By JOHN SNURE.

A sweeping arraignment of the white slave traffic, astounding in the scope and nature of its revelations, was presented to Congress today in a report from the immigration commission.

This commission for the most part is composed of members of Senate and House and is headed by Senator William P. Dillingham of Vermont. Senators Lodge of Massachusetts and McLaurin of Mississippi and Representatives Bennet of New York, Burnett of Alabama, and Howell of New Jersey are the other Congressional members. In addition, Prof. J. W. Jenks, of Cornell University; Commissioner of Labor Charles P. Neill, and William R. Wheeler, former Assistant Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor, are members of the commission.

The report of the commission on the white slave traffic has been made only after months of careful and patient investigation, in which it has had access to court records and to the facts which have been gained by the immigration officials, as well as to such information as the police in various large cities possess. Special agents employed by the commission have gathered in this country and abroad a vast mass of data on the traffic in question.

Deep Indignation.

So astounding are the revelations made and so revolting that they have excited the deepest indignation of the members of the commission who are bent on securing whatever legislation possible to check the evil. Moreover, they have produced such a sentiment of abhorrence in House and Senate that there is good reason to believe legislation will be forthcoming.

In the introduction of its repart, the immigration commission pronounces the white slave traffic "the most pitiful and the most revolting phase of the immigration question." It adds:

"It is in violation of the immigration law and of the treaty made with leading European powers. This business has assumed large proportions and it has been exerting so evil an influence upon our country that the immigration commission felt compelled to make it the subject of a thorough investigation."

It was not without great difficulty that the mass of facts presented by the commission was obtained. A special committee of the commission took charge of it, and the work was done by a special agent in charge with numerous assistants. Some of the agents risked their lives in gathering the facts.

Agent Beaten.

"One woman agent," says the report, "was attacked and beaten, escaping serious injury, if not murder, only with the greatest difficulty, and yet the next day she went cheerfully back to her work, although, of course, in another locality where she was not known."

The investigation covered especially the cities of New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Seattle, Portland, Salt Lake City, Ogden, Butte, Denver, Buffalo, Boston, and New Orleans. The work has been supplemented at times by arrests and prosecution in the courts. Some of the facts gained by the agents of the commission were laid before the prosecuting officers. On this, the commission says:

"In the city of New York one of the most unscrupulous and successful importers and harborers, as the result of information supplied by the commission, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to prison, while several other cases were prosecuted by the district attorney which resulted in the breaking up of the houses and the discontinuance of the business, even though in two or three instances, in spite of favorable charges by the presiding judge, conviction was not obtained on account of disagreement of the jury. In Seattle, a score or more of arrests were made, and prosecutions instituted with which the commission's agents had a more or less close connection, while in Chicago the United States District Attorney goes so far as to give credit to the agents of the commission for the remarkable success of numerous prosecutions instituted by him on their information."

Fines Heavy.

In one case alone the district attorney collected in forfeited bail and fines enough money to pay twice over the cost of the commission's entire investigation of the subject.

The reasons back of this whole white slave traffic, this business of importing and harboring alien women and girls for immoral purposes, are discussed by the commission. The report declares the traffic is upheld by the "motive of business profit." For reasons of gain these women and girls are exploited body and soul, according to the commission. It says:

"The work is strictly foreign commerce for profit."

It was found the extent of the traffic

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