

MANY NOTABLES HEAR PRESIDENT

DELIVERS ADDRESS BEFORE FORESTRY CONGRESS

Among Other Distinguished Speakers at the Meeting Was M. Jusserand, the Ambassador from France

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—President Roosevelt was the principal speaker at a special session of the American Forestry congress held this afternoon at the National theater.

The president, accompanied by Secretary Loeb, arrived at the theater promptly at 3 o'clock. He was escorted to the stage entrance and as he appeared before the immense audience, which filled every part of the house, the people received him standing, while the theater rang with applause and the orchestra played a patriotic air.

Secretary Wilson presided over the session and many of the distinguished people in official and social life were in the audience. Secretary Taft and Mrs. Taft, Secretary Hitchcock, Mrs. Hitchcock and Miss Hitchcock, and Sir Mortimer Durand, the British ambassador, occupied boxes. On the stage were many prominent members of the Forestry congress.

Secretary Wilson, in presenting President Roosevelt, who was the first speaker, made an address, simply introducing Mr. Roosevelt as the president of the United States. The president's address was punctuated frequently with applause.

The President's Speech

The president spoke in part as follows: "It is a pleasure to greet the members of the American Forestry congress. You have made by your coming a meeting which is without parallel in the history of forestry. For the first time the great business and the forest interests of the nation have joined together, through delegates altogether worthy of the organizations they represent, to consider their individual and their common interests in the forests. This meeting may well be called a congress of forest users, for that you are users of the forests, come together to consider how best to combine use with conservation, is to me full of the most hopeful possible promise for our forests."

"The producers, the manufacturers and the great common carriers of the nation had long failed to realize their true and vital relation to the great forests of the United States, and forests and industries both suffered from the failure, but the time of indifference and misunderstanding has gone by. Your coming is a very great step toward the solution of the forest problem—a problem which cannot be settled until it is settled right. And it cannot be settled right until the forests which bring that settlement about come, not from the government, not even from the newspapers and public sentiment in general, but from the active, intelligent and effective interest of the men to which the forest is important from the business point of view, because they use it and its products, and whose interest is therefore concrete instead of general and diffuse. I do not in the least underrate the power of the awakened public opinion, but in the final test it will be the attitude of the industries of the country which more than anything else will determine whether or not our forests are to be preserved. This is true because by far the greater part of all our forests must pass into the hands of forest users, whether directly or through the government, which will continue to hold some of them, but only as trustees. The forest is for use, and its users will decide its future."

"The great significance of this congress comes from the fact that henceforth the movement for the conservative use of the forest is to come mainly from within and not from without; from the men who are actively interested in the use of the forest in one way or another, even more than from those whose interests are philanthropic and general. The difference means to a large extent the difference between mere agitation and actual execution, between the hope of accomplishment, and the thing done. We believe that at last forces have been set in motion which will convert the only distant prospect of the conservation of the forest by wise use into the practical accomplishment of that great end; and of this most hopeful and significant fact the coming together of this congress is the sufficient proof."

"The place of the forest in the life of any nation is far too large to be described in the time at my command. This is particularly true of its place in the United States. The great industries of agriculture, transportation, mining and grazing and of course lumbering are each one of them vitally and immediately dependent upon wood, water or grass from the forest. The manufacturing industries, whether or not they enter directly into their finished product, are scarcely, if at all, less dependent upon the forest than those whose connection with it is obvious and direct. Wood is an indispensable part of the material structure upon which civilization rests, and civilized life makes continually greater demands upon the forest. We use not less wood, but more."

"For example, although we consume relatively less wood and relatively more steel or brick or cement in certain industries than was once the case, yet in every instance which I recall while the relative proportion is less the actual increase in the amount of wood used is very great. Thus, the consumption of wood in shipbuilding is far larger than it was before the discovery of the art of building iron ships because vast supplies of building lumber are required, directly or indirectly, for use in the construction of the brick and steel and stone structures of great modern cities than were consumed by the comparatively few and comparatively small wooden buildings in the earlier stages of these same cities. Whatever materials may be substituted for wood in certain uses we may confidently expect that the total demand for wood will not diminish but steadily increase."

"It is a fair question, then, whether the vast demands of the future upon our forests are likely to be met. No man is a true lover of his country whose confidence in its progress and greatness is limited to the period of his own life, and we cannot afford for one instant to forget that our country is only at the beginning of its growth. Unless the forests of the United States can be made ready to meet the vast demands which this growth will inevitably bring, commercial disaster is inevitable. The railroads must have ties, and the best opinion of the experts is that no substitute has been discovered which will satisfactorily replace the wooden tie. This is largely due to the great and continually increasing speed at which our trains are run. The miner must have timber or he cannot operate his mine, and in very many cases the profit which mining yields is directly proportionate to the cost of the timber supply. The farmer, east and west, must have timber for numberless uses on his farm, and he must be protected by forest cover upon the headwaters of the stream he uses against floods in the east and the lack of water for irrigation in the west."

"Timber famine threatens. If the present rate of forest destruction is allowed to continue a timber famine is obviously inevitable. Fire, wasteful and destructive forms of lumbering and legitimate use, are together destroying our forest resources far more rapidly than they are being replaced. What such a famine would mean to each of the industries of the United States it is scarcely possible to imagine. And the period of recovery from the injuries which a timber famine would entail could be measured by the slow growth of the trees themselves."

"Fortunately, the remedy is a simple one and your presence here is proof that it is being applied. It is the great merit of the department of agriculture in its forest work that its efforts have been directed to enlist the sympathy and co-operation of the users of the wood, water and grass, and to show that forestry will pay and does pay, rather than to exhaust itself in the futile attempt to introduce conservative methods by any other means. The department gives advice and assistance which it will be worth our while to know more about, and its policy is one of helpfulness throughout and never the hostility or coercion toward any legitimate interest whatsoever. In the very nature of things it can make little progress apart from you. Whatever it may be possible for the government to accomplish, its work must ultimately fail unless your interest and support give it permanence and power. It is only as the producing and commercial interests of the country come to realize that they need to have trees growing up in the forests not less than they need the products of the trees cut down that we may hope to see the permanent prosperity of both safely secured."

"Future is bright. With what is rapidly getting to be the unbroken sentiment of the west behind this forest policy and with the unbroken support of the great industries behind the general policy of the conservative use of the forests, we have a right to feel that we have entered upon an era of great and lasting progress. Much, very much, yet remains to be done but the future is bright and the permanence of our timber supplies is far more nearly assured than at any previous time in our history. To the men whom this congress contains and represents this great result is due."

"In closing I wish to thank you who are here not merely for what you are doing in this particular movement, but for the fact that you are illustrating what I may call the typical American methods of meetings of greatness and importance to the nation—the method of seeing whether the individuals particularly concerned cannot by getting together and co-operating with the government do infinitely more for themselves than it would be possible for any government to do for them."

"I believe in the future of this movement, because I think you have the right combination of qualities—the quality of individual initiative, the quality of individual resourcefulness, combined with the quality that enables you to come together for mutual help, and having so come together, to work with the government; and I pledge you in the fullest measure the support of the government in what you are doing."

"At the conclusion of the address the president, bowing his acknowledgment to the audience, left the theater and returned to the White House, the hand playing 'The Star Spangled Banner' before he left."

Secretary Wilson then introduced M. Jusserand, the ambassador from France, who delivered an address on 'The Forest Policy of France.'

When the ambassador had concluded the hand played 'The Marseillaise.'

Other speakers at the session were Howard Elliott, president of the Northern Pacific railroad, who in discussing 'Dependence of Business Interests on the Forest' showed the importance of the railroads co-operating cordially with the government in the preservation of timber lands, the interests of both being dependent, the one upon the other; and F. E. Weyerhaeuser of St. Paul, who urged the necessity of arousing public interest in practical forestry, speaking from the standpoint of a practical lumberman.

BALTIC SQUADRON LOSES BATTLESHIP

ROJESTVENSKY'S FLAGSHIP SINKS AT SEA

Gen. Nogi Prepares to Rush Refortification of Port Arthur—Kuroki's Army Actively Conducting Northern Campaign

(Continued From Page One) before Russia can besiege it, if such a condition ever occurs at all. Ammunition, food and medical supplies to last for years will be sent to Port Arthur, Japan being heedful of the mistakes made by the Russians.

BATTLESHIP IS SUNK

Flagship of Rojestvensky's Fleet Strikes on Rocks. PARIS, Jan. 5.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Paris edition of the New York Herald telegraphs that Vice Admiral Rojestvensky's flagship, the battleship Kniaz Souvaroff, has struck a rock and foundered.

The latest report from Vice Admiral Rojestvensky's squadron was contained in a dispatch dated Tamatave, island of Madagascar, January 2, in which it is stated that the vice admiral's division of the Russian second Pacific squadron, consisting of five battleships, three cruisers, two transports and a hospital ship, had anchored on that day in the roadstead of Santa Marie, an island on the east coast.

The Kniaz Souvaroff was built at St. Petersburg in 1902 and was of 13,516 tons displacement. Her length was 367½ feet, her beam 76 feet, her height 26 feet, and indicated horsepower 16,000.

Her armament was of the Russian Krupp pattern and consisted of four 12-inch, twelve 6-inch, twenty 3-inch twenty 3-pounders and six 1-pounder guns. She had six torpedo tubes. Her complement of men was 740.

With the increasing complications M. De Witte, president of the ministerial council, looms up larger as the strong man to whom the emperor will turn in the present crisis.

It is remarkable that the dispatches from the front are absolutely silent on the subject of the army's reception of the news of the fall of Port Arthur, indicating that the announcement has been withheld.

JAPANESE ARMY ACTIVE

Kuroki's Forces Attack Kuropatkin's Right Flank. By Associated Press. HUANSHAN, Manchuria, via Mukden, Jan. 5.—Japanese reinforcements are now concentrating around Benschu, thirty miles northeast of Liao Yang. This fact, taken in conjunction with the reports of the completion of the railroads in Korea and the bridge across the Yalu river, indicates the Japanese have again transferred their attention to the right flank.

In the meanwhile they are continuing the erection of fortifications north and west. A light railroad was laid during the last few days south of the village of Houhenow.

The Japanese continue to bombard Poutloff and the villages west of it.

Baltic Fleet to Return

By Associated Press. ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 5.—Although orders to that effect have not been sent to Admiral Rojestvensky, the Associated Press is able to announce positively that the decision has been reached that the Russian second Pacific squadron will return to European waters.

Czar Receives Reports

By Associated Press. TSARSKOYE-SELO, Jan. 5.—Emperor Nicholas this morning received the reports of M. Witte, Finance Minister Kokovtsov and Minister of Justice Muraviev, representing the committee of ministers in regard to the progress of their work in drafting the reform measures. Subsequently M. Witte lunched with his majesty and had a long conference with him. The exact time for the extraordinary council of war is not known.

GARRISON ASSEMBLES

Russian Officers and Port Arthur Authorities Are Paroled. By Associated Press. TOKIO, Jan. 6.—In accordance with the terms of a supplementary agreement the Port Arthur garrison was marshaled at 9 o'clock Thursday morning at Yahutsui. The officers and officials were allowed to wear their side arms. Non-commissioned officers and privates were not permitted to bear arms.

Persons who had not served as volunteers were released without parole. Emblems were issued by the Japanese authorities to persons who are to assist in effecting the transfer of prisoners, buildings and warships.

Private property carried by officers and officials was subjected to inspection and personal baggage was limited in weight.

Gen. Nogi and staff are perfecting plans for transporting the paroled officers and prisoners to Dalny.

Non-combatants were given freedom of action and will be allowed to remove their private property. The Japanese authorities promise to facilitate the movement of families of officers and officials.

Japanese officers are taking possession of the various forts surrounding Port Arthur.

The town appears to have been little damaged by the bombardment, but the ruined fort resembles hills shaken by mighty convulsions and in many cases every trace of the works has disappeared.

ASPIRANTS SEEK CORPORATE AID

WAIT FOR HERRIN, IS THE WORD IN SACRAMENTO

New Factor is Introduced into Struggle by Entry of Abe Ruef, San Francisco's Republican Boss

(Continued From Page One) attempt to hold a caucus after the first ballot, but from present indications this will prove futile. There will be a large exodus of statesmen and office seekers from Sacramento to San Francisco tomorrow, as the legislature will adjourn over Saturday and Sunday. It is the common report that when they return Herrin will be ready to impart his lordly desires to them, but what effect this will have is as yet a matter for conjecture.

Abe Ruef Enters Fight

The latest addition to the list of probable senatorial candidates in case there is a deadlock is Abe Ruef, the Republican political boss of San Francisco, who is said to control fourteen votes in the legislature. It is rumored that Ruef is pulling wires to secure the endorsement of President Harriman of the Southern Pacific, in which event he may become a full-fledged candidate for the senate.

Since the introduction of the several northern candidates into the senatorial fight considerable speculation is being manifested as to what will happen if the south loses the senatorship. It is common talk among southern legislators that the election of a northern man may result in the defeat of the next Republican state ticket or a division of the commonwealth. Speaker Prescott of the assembly has announced his intention of supporting Flint. He says he believes Flint is the only southern candidate that can win.

HONORS MELICK'S MEMORY

Senate Adopts Resolutions Lamenting Death of Former Secretary. By Associated Press. SACRAMENTO, Jan. 5.—When the senate convened at 11:15 o'clock this morning it concurred, by a rising vote, in the action of the assembly in adopting resolutions lamenting the death of the late Walter S. Melick, former secretary to the state board of examiners.

The appointment of the following attaches, representing the Democratic minority in the upper house, was duly confirmed.

Stenographers at \$5 a day—N. B. Sanford, Joseph A. Vaughn, Grace Holt, J. I. Barlow.

Sergeant at arms—J. G. McCall. Porter—W. H. Muncie.

Senator Woodward's resolution, providing that when a bill is to be amended the portion proposed to be eliminated be included in brackets and the new matter underscored, which was made a special order for this morning, was the subject of considerable debate.

Senator Leavitt said that the resolution would not do what it purported. It would permit nefarious measures to go through under misapprehension, as it would allow misleading matter to be inserted.

Senator Simpson of Alameda, made his maiden speech on the floor against Woodward's resolution. He said he had been in consultation with the state printer, who had declared the plan to underline and bracket portions of bills to be impracticable. Simpson was in favor of the existing method of consulting members in regard to changes in bills.

Senator Curtin favored the spirit of the Woodward resolution and urged its adoption if it could be amended in a few particulars.

Senator Shortridge claimed that if the resolution were adopted considerable additional expenses would be entailed at the state printing office.

An end was brought to the debate when a concurrent resolution by Senator Ralston, providing that committees of three from both houses be appointed to report on the mooted question was adopted. Senators Belshaw, Shortridge and Woodward were named on the committee.

FORM OF PRINTED BILLS

Assembly Considers Resolution Providing for Bracketing Passages. By Associated Press. SACRAMENTO, Jan. 5.—When the assembly convened the first business taken up was the consideration of the resolution providing for the underscoring and bracketing of portions of bills. Assemblyman Houser said that the proposition was not thoroughly understood and he urged that the decision of the question go over for the day.

Assemblyman H. G. McCartney favored the resolution and wanted it passed at once.

A messenger from the senate then announced that a concurrent resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to report on the form of printed bills had been passed in the upper house. The senate resolution was adopted and Speaker Prescott then appointed a committee consisting of Assemblymen F. A. Cromwell, H. S. McCartney and F. W. Houser to act in conjunction with the senate committee and the matter was made a special order for tomorrow morning.

Assemblyman E. W. Treadwell of San Francisco gave notice that at the next meeting he would make a motion to reconsider the resolution by which the report of the committee on rules was adopted.

After adjournment of the assembly the San Francisco delegation held a caucus called by Assemblyman George McGowan as a result of the notice given by Assemblyman Edward Treadwell

SEND AWAY NONCOMBATANTS

TO FORCE CZAR'S HAND

Russian Revolutionists May Cause Government to End War. By Associated Press. ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 5.—Emperor Nicholas returned today to Tsarskoye-Sele from Minsk.

The revolutionary agitators have decided to take every advantage of the government's embarrassment and the moderate Liberals who are trying to force the government's hands and compel the summoning of a national assembly are beginning to redouble their efforts.

In spite of the loud protestations of the official world that peace is impossible, the opinion is held by exceedingly shrewd observers that the government may be forced to conclude peace with Japan in order to have free hands to deal with the internal situation.

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AMUSEMENTS BELASCO THEATER

The Best Play in Town. The Belasco Theater Stock Company presents the most laughing success of the American stage, H. A. De Souza's Famous Comedy.

The Man From Mexico

MATINEE TOMORROW. NEXT WEEK—Clyde Fitch's most successful comedy, CAPTAIN JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES, exactly as played for over two years by Ethel Barrymore.

ASCOT PARK Los Angeles Jockey Club

Races Races Races. 111 Days' Racing, Six or More Races Daily. Races start at 1:40 p. m. TUESDAY LADIES' DAYS—Free admission to ladies. Children under 10 years of age not admitted on Ladies' Day. EVERY FRIDAY GRAND CONCERT BY PROF. FLANKENSTEIN'S CELEBRATED ORPHEUM ORCHESTRA OF 20 PIECES. Admission \$1.00. Private Boxes \$3.00 per day or \$100 per season. San Pedro st., Vernon ave., Maple ave. and Pacific Electric cars direct to the main entrance. J. W. BROOKS, Manager.

MASON OPERA HOUSE

TONIGHT—MATINEE SATURDAY—AND TOMORROW NIGHT—Klaw & Erlanger present THOMAS G. SEABROOKE—Company 100—in Harry B. Smith and Gustave Kerker's spectacular farce novelty, The Billionaire.

MOROSCO'S BURBANK THEATER

6TH and MAIN. PHONES 1570. TONIGHT! All Week with usual matinee Saturday—The Burbank Stock Company presenting OLD JED PROUTY. The Examiner says: "Audience laughed comfortably, applauded vigorously." The Times says: "Continued success." The Record says: "Much merit—large audience." Matinee Prices 10c and 25c, no higher. Evening Prices 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c. Next Sunday afternoon—"MY WIFE'S HUSBANDS."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

ROSE MELVILLE. In the Characteristic Play SIS HOPKINS. Matinee Saturday, 10c and 75c. NO HIGHER. Evenings, 10c, 25c, 50c.

ORPHEUM

SPRING STREET, Between Second and Third. Both Phones, 1417. --MODERN VAUDEVILLE-- ALBERTINA MELICH, with her Trained Birds, LUCY and VIATE, Novelty Wire Act; ALFRED A. FARLAND, World's Greatest Banjoist; AIDA HEMMI, Prima Donna; Dillon Bros., with New Songs; Vernon, Ventriquoist; Ford Sisters, Dancers; Orpheum Motion Pictures; Last Week of HERMANN THE GREAT and Marie Herrmann. Prices Permanent, 10c, 25c, 50c. Matinee Wednesday, Saturday, Sunday.

CHUTES

GRAND OPEN AIR BAND CONCERT. This Afternoon at 2:30 Ellery's Great Half Hundred. BRILLIANT SELECTIONS COMPRISING HANDEL'S "HALLELUJAH CHORUS," CHOPIN'S "FUNERAL MARCH," TRUMPET SOLO, "A DREAM," BY SIGNOR DE MITRIS; VERDI'S "AIDA," ETC. Admission 10c. Reserved Seats 15c.

BROADWAY THEATER

6th and Broadway. CONTINUOUS MODERN VAUDEVILLE. Six Big Eastern Acts, and new set of moving pictures, Matinee every afternoon at 3 o'clock. Price 10c. Children 5c. Evening 8 o'clock. Admission 10c. Reserved seats 25c. Phone: Main 1649; Home 228.

DANCE AT PLAYA DEL REY

SATURDAY NIGHT—In the magnificent New Pavilion. Gentlemen 25c, Ladies Free. Best of Service in Cafe.

A Great Enterprise.....

Makes it possible for the tourist in Los Angeles to reach the very summit of Mt. Lowe, enjoying the most wonderful scenic panoramas in the world and observing the most marvelous engineering triumphs—at a ridiculously small cost.

The Pacific Electric Railway

that he would move for a reconsideration of the resolution by which the report of the committee on rules was adopted.

The clause in the rules which caused Treadwell to jump the program is the making of the San Francisco delegation a standing committee "to whom may be referred matters of interest in particular to the city and county of San Francisco, but not to the exclusion of jurisdiction of other committees."

Treadwell, it seems, was not aware of the plan of his colleagues to have this go through. Speaker Pro Tem Atkinson and other members of the delegation argued with Treadwell and entreated him to stand with the delegation, claiming that San Francisco would not get proper recognition on the floor of the assembly except as a standing committee. Treadwell informed his colleagues that he would "think about the matter."

WILL TAKE SECURITIES CASE TO SUPREME COURT

Harriman Interests Will Make Appearances for a Writ of Certiorari. By Associated Press. NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—That the Northern Securities case will be taken up to the United States supreme court on a writ of certiorari by E. H. Harriman and the interests allied with him was announced by W. D. Guthrie, of counsel for the Harriman faction today. Copies of the decision of the United States court of appeals were received by counsel today. After perusal of the decree Mr. Guthrie said application for a writ would be made as soon as the court reconvened.

The court of appeals dissolved the injunction which had been secured by the Harriman interests, restraining the distribution of the assets of the Northern Securities company, and its decision was in effect a defeat for the interests of Mr. Harriman and Winslow S. Pierce, to secure the return of the Northern Pacific stock which they turned over to the Northern Securities company and which was valued at \$78,098,000.

Conger Goes to Philippines

By Associated Press. PEKING, Jan. 5.—Mr. Conger, the American minister, left Peking today for the Philippines. Secretary Coolidge assumed charge of the legation.

Always Remember the Full Name Laxative Bromo Quinine. Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days. On every box, 25c.

READY TO CANVASS COLORADO'S VOTE

(Continued from Page One) the declaration of the final result. Both Democrats and Republicans insist that everything will pass off peacefully. The sole prophet to the contrary was Representative Bromley, who, with comic seriousness, objected to a railing being placed across two of the three archways in the rear of the house. Representative Freeman proposed the railing with the idea of protecting the members in the rear seats from the crowding by spectators.

Representative Bromley, who sits in the last row, declared that he wished no railing behind his seat.

"There may be things doing in this room before long," he asserted, "and I may want to get out quick."

The roar of laughter that followed his words effectually disposed of the proposition to build the railing.

DEATHS OF THE DAY

Henry V. Poor, Brookline, Mass. By Associated Press. BOSTON, Jan. 5.—Henry V. Poor, widely known as a railway authority and expert on financial affairs, is dead at his home in Brookline. Mr. Poor fell on the ice and broke his ankle three weeks ago and the shock to his system eventually affected his heart. He was born in Maine in 1833. He was the oldest graduate of Bowdoin college.

Mr. Poor lived for many years in New York, where he published a railroad manual and wrote books on financial subjects.

W. M. Cafflin, Massachusetts. NEWTON, Mass., Jan. 5.—W. M. Cafflin, former governor of Massachusetts and former congressman, died at his home tonight, aged 87 years.

Boy Victim of Epilepsy

Harry Vanderpool died in the receiving hospital early this morning from epilepsy. The young man was picked up at Mott Market on Main street in the early part of the night and removed to the hospital at police headquarters. He had six epileptic fits after reaching the hospital.