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VOL. XXVIII:

NO 37

MEETS WITH APPROVAL

Treaty of Japan and England Relative to Manchuria and Korea Satisfactory.

Meets With Hearty Approval in Washington and London— Comment of Press.

The Compact Exactly in Line With the Policy of United States.

London, Feb. 12.—The Liberal afternoon newspapers view the alliance between Great Britain and Japan with mixed feelings and the conservative organs generally applaud.

St. James Gazette (conservative), expresses modified rapture at this wide departure from British traditional policy, but finds solace in the thought that the policy and interests of the United States are identical with those of Great Britain and Japan and concludes: "Perhaps we shall find when the policy of Great Britain is definitely known, that the United States is formally or informally party to the league of nations which was at any rate no effort should be spared to secure its adhesion." Baron Hayesashi, Japanese minister here, who signed the treaty in behalf of Japan, in an interview, published, said that the Anglo-Japanese treaty was not directed specially against Russia, but undoubtedly Manchuria was within its scope. It was solely meant to maintain the status quo. The Manchurian question, however, was the present subject of negotiation between Russia and the United States, representing the interests of all other powers and, as the minister trusted, the negotiations would bring about a state of affairs which would not be prejudicial to other powers. It was unnecessary to prematurely discuss that question. The present treaty has no collateral in the shape of treaties between Japan and other powers, but it is in the maintenance of a similar treaty between Japan and Russia, of course with the full knowledge of Great Britain.

London, Feb. 12.—Great Britain and Japan have joined in an offensive and defensive alliance for the maintenance of the status quo in China and Korea.

That this new dual alliance, the first of its kind affecting the far east, is aimed at Russia, is beyond question. It is the answer of the king and parliament to the unmasking of war and the revelation of his determination to maintain possession of Manchuria.

This important parliamentary paper was issued last night, it gives the terms of alliance between England and Japan for the preservation of China and Korea. The paper covers the dispatch sent by Lord Lansdowne, secretary of state for foreign affairs, January 30, to the British minister at Tokyo, and comprises a signed copy of the agreement.

In the explanation, the paper says the agreement may be regarded as the outcome of events during the past two years.

About the Boxer troubles Great Britain and Japan have been in close and uninterrupted communication and actuated by similar views.

Japan is pleased. The signing of the Anglo-Japanese treaty, officially announced in parliament today, has been received with enthusiasm throughout Japan.

HAS UNITED STATES' APPROVAL.

The New Treaty of Japan and Britain in Line With American Policy.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Mr. Takahira, Japanese minister to Washington today called at the state department and notified Secretary Hay of the signature of a treaty between Great Britain and Japan, made public yesterday in England, binding the two nations to joint action to maintain the integrity of China and Korea. Assent of the United States was not necessary to this agreement but if it were it probably would not be withheld, for it is pointed out the treaty is precisely in line with the aims of the state department, as fully disclosed in notes published by it from time to time. It is again stated there has been no joint action as between the United States and the two named, yet it is a fact that the preamble to the new treaty might be regarded as almost a paraphrase of the position of the United States toward the Manchurian question, as enunciated in Secretary Hay's note to the Russian ambassador here. It is made very clear here by official statements that the purpose of the United States all relate to the commercial and industrial phases of the Manchurian question. With the political phase we have little concern. The sovereignty of Russia or China over Manchuria would be to us an immaterial issue so long as American ships are free to sail into Manchurian ports on even terms with Russian ships; so long as American products may be entered in Manchuria at the same tariff rates as Russian; so long as American railroad and mining projects may operate in Manchuria as freely as those of any other nation. In other words the United States is contending for the "open door" in Manchuria and it recognizes in this treaty a valuable support in its contention. It is understood that the Japanese minister and British and Russian ambassadors here are fully acquainted with this attitude of the United States.

Holla Says It's Important.

New York, Feb. 12.—Frederick W. Holla, a member of the peace conference at The Hague, and authority on international law, read the cable dispatch announcing the Anglo-Japanese alliance, at his home in Yonkers last night.

"That is a very important agreement," said he. "I should say its greatest importance is in showing the tendency of the Japanese mind in England. I have read that the alliance is necessarily directed against Russia or any other particular power. To me the alliance has the appearance more of the accentuation of a very strong community of interest between England and Japan, than anything else. The effect of it will be to increase British prestige in the far east and emphasize the importance of Japan as one of the civilized countries of the world. I do not regard it as significant that only two countries of those interested in China are parties to the alliance.

"On general principles and speaking of an imperfect knowledge of the contents of the agreement, I should say the agreement will be strongly conducive to the peace of China."

KIDNAPPING AT ST. JOSEPH, MICH.

Lawrence Countryman, Aged 6, Stolen for the Third Time.

St. Joseph, Mich., Feb. 12.—Lawrence, the 6-year-old son of Mrs. A. J. Countryman, who has been a victim of two sensational kidnappings cases, has again disappeared from the home of his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Van Brunt of this city. He has not been seen since yesterday morning. He left the house coatless, and his whereabouts are unknown.

For the last six years Mrs. Countryman lived in Chicago, where her husband is employed in the Union Stock yards. One year ago they quarreled, and the mother, with her two children, returned to this city to live with her parents. On July 4 the boys, Lawrence, aged 5, and Albert, aged 8, were mysteriously stolen in this city. They were in front of their grandfather's home in a densely populated section of this city.

The mother later found her boys in a negro den in Chicago, and escaped to a boat with the younger of them, after an exciting chase through the streets. Countryman pursued her to the boat, but passengers prevented him taking the boy, who has since been living here.

LAYS DOWNFALL TO ARMY LIFE.

Former Lieutenant From Wisconsin Pleads Guilty to Burglary.

Omaha, Feb. 12.—The drink habit, acquired during life in the army, was given yesterday as the cause of his downfall by George Leonard, a member of a good family of Wisconsin, who served as second lieutenant in the Populist campaign. Leonard was arrested while groping about the cellar of a sporting goods house, pleaded guilty to burglary and was remanded to await trial.

Leonard is a fine looking fellow, 24 years of age and has a good education.

TEDDY IS GAINING.

Further Improvement in the Condition of the President's Son Reported by the Physicians Today.

Groton, Mass., Feb. 12.—"Young Theodore passed a very good night and his condition shows much improvement this morning."

The announcement was made by Secretary Cortelyou at 8:30 this morning regarding the condition of President Roosevelt's son, who has been ill with pneumonia for several days at Groton school here. From expressions by school authorities and those most interested in the case, it is believed the boy's condition while not removed from the dangerous stage, has assumed a favorable aspect. For the first time within a week the weather changed this morning and the sun was shining there were signs of disagreeable weather.

Cortelyou issued a statement at 11 o'clock saying the morning examination by physicians had confirmed the anticipatory statement he had made relative to the young invalid's condition. "The boy," he said, "very favorably with a slight improvement, and he added that it is probable the boy will have passed the danger point within the next forty-eight hours. The temperature, pulse and respiration show improvement."

Cortelyou said the president would not leave Groton until his son had passed the danger point.

PARIS FILLED WITH VISITORS.

Mardi Gras Festivities Draw Thousands From the Provinces.

Paris, Feb. 12.—The Parisians, re-enforced by thousands of suburban visitors, took advantage of the brilliant sunshine and the springlike weather yesterday to celebrate Mardi Gras with the usual custom of parading through the boulevards were densely thronged during the afternoon and evening.

The tables in front of the many cafes were occupied by interested spectators watching the antics of the masqueraders and the confetti throwers, who kept up their frolics until an early hour this morning, by which time the surface of the sidewalks and roads of the boulevards were hidden under a deep layer of many colored confetti.

Libertador Sank the Crespo.

Willemsstad, Feb. 12.—The schooner which communicated yesterday with the Venezuelan revolutionary steamer Libertador, confirms the report that the latter sank the Venezuelan gunboat Crespo, recently, near Gumarezo. The captain and crew of the Crespo are prisoners on board the Libertador. No confirmation is obtained of the report that a naval engagement occurred Monday off the coast of Venezuela. The Venezuelan gunboat Bolivar is cruising in those waters. The Libertador is also off this island.

Judge Dickinson Dead.

Duluth, Feb. 12.—Judge Daniel A. Dickinson, one of Minnesota's most prominent jurists, died at his home here today after a protracted illness.

Blackburn's Son Dead.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 12.—Lo Blackburn, Jr., son of United States Senator Blackburn, died here this morning, aged 35.

THE OLEO BILL PASSED

Amendment Providing for Branding of Renovated or Process Butter Adopted.

Opponents of the Measure Make an Effort to Recommit the Bill.

It Is Voted Down and the Bill Then Passed Without Division.

Washington, Feb. 12.—When the house met today a vote was pending upon an amendment to the oleomargarine bill, which provided for the inspection and branding of renovated or process butter. It was adopted. A motion to recommit the bill was lost by 117 to 161. The bill then passed without division.

The voting on amendments to the oleomargarine bill yesterday indicated the change of sentiment since last congress, when the bill had 106 majority, and that the opposition to the measure has gained strength. The opposition is strong enough in committee of the whole to adopt two important amendments, one providing that nothing in the act should be construed to prevent the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine in any state for consumption entirely within such state, and the other to provide for the inspection and branding of renovated or process butter. The latter amendment was especially objectionable to the friends of the measure, and when the bill was reported to the house a separate vote was demanded on it. That vote was pending when the house adjourned. Although the amendment commanded a majority of twenty in the committee of the whole, where no record is made, it is unlikely that the action of the committee will be reversed today, when members are obliged to go on record. Several committee amendments adopted yesterday changed the phraseology of the bill, the most important being that making the one-cent tax apply to oleomargarine made in imitation of butter "of any shade of yellow." Considerable feeling was injected into the proceedings towards the close of the session.

The committee amendment to strike out the adjective "yellow" before the word "butter" in the proviso attached to the first section, to the effect that nothing in the act should be construed to permit any state to forbid the manufacture of oleomargarine in such form as would advise the consumer of its real character free from coloration to cause it to look like butter, caused some discussion until it was explained it was proposed to add after the words "butter" the words "of any shade of yellow."

Mr. Henry, of Connecticut, in charge of the bill, explained that this latter amendment was to meet the charge that without this modification the provision might be construed to make white oleomargarine subject to the tax of ten cents.

The amendments were agreed to without division, making the language of the proviso read, "Butter of any shade of yellow."

Section 3 was recast somewhat from the form originally proposed by the committee, but the substance of the section, taxing colored oleomargarine 10 cents per pound and reducing the tax on uncolored oleomargarine from 2 cents to one-quarter of a cent a pound, was retained.

Mr. Allen, of Kentucky, proposed to test the good faith of the friends of the bill by offering an amendment to provide for the inspection, under the department of agriculture, of manufacturing where butter is renovated, and requiring that all butter be stamped as such. The amendment was carried, 127 to 107.

Mr. Henry, in charge of the bill, offered an amendment, which was adopted, to provide that the bill should go into effect July 1, 1902.

Mr. Wadsworth thereupon offered the substitute for the entire bill, which had been prepared by the minority of the agricultural committee. In explaining its provisions, Mr. Wadsworth displayed at his desk the form of package in which oleomargarine would be sold here after if the substitute were adopted. The members congregated about him while he made his exhibit. Samples of the product were placed on a salver and handed around the house. Many of the members tasted it. A breezy debate followed, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, and when the vote was taken the substitute was defeated—115 to 146.

When the committee arose, Mr. Tawney (Rea, Minn.) demanded a separate vote on the amendment relating to renovated butter, but he described the amendment by the wrong number and discovered his error only after that amendment, had been adopted in gross. The exposure of the mistake led the majority of the bill, but Mr. Tawney proceeded to retrace the parliamentary trail by moving a reconsideration of the vote. It took some time to straighten out the tangle, but this was accomplished finally.

Under an agreement the remainder of the day was devoted to consideration of bills from the committee on war claims.

The Senate.

Washington, Feb. 12.—When the senate convened today Turner, of Washington, presented a memorial from the National Anti-Trust League, enumerating certain trusts and combinations which the memorial sets forth were operating in conflict with the Sherman anti-trust law. The petition prayed congress to take action in vindication of its law. Turner said the memorial contained some allegations against the Farmers Bank in behalf of Wayne county, which he understood, but he did not wish to be understood as fathering the charges.

Receiver for Wrecked Bank.

Detroit, Feb. 12.—Judge Donovan today appointed the Union Trust Company receiver for the wrecked City Savings bank.

The judge fixed the bond of the trust company at \$600,000 and Prosecuting Attorney Hunt this morning began suit against the directors of the City Savings bank. The bill to take over the assets of the bank is reported today.

THE HOHENZOLLERN PASSES INSIDE SANDY HOOK ABOUT NOON.

ARRIVES AT NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 12.—The German imperial yacht Hohenzollern passed inside Sandy Hook lightship at 11:57, and is coming to port.

Garst Accuses Lawyers of Desire to Throttle the Measure—Is Recommended.

Special Times-Republican.

Des Moines, Feb. 12.—A spirited debate was indulged in this morning in the senate over the bill to permit banks to become administrators and executors. The committee on banks had reported favorably and Garst wanted the bill acted on at once, but Junkin moved to refer to the judiciary committee.

Garst accused the lawyers of a desire to throttle the bill and kill it in their committee, and declared that the lawyers of the state were opposed to the measure because of a fear that it would take business out of their hands. Healey opposed the bill two years ago and now declared that he would not consent to place estates and matters of guardianships in the hands of an impersonal corporation, and in the course of his remarks attacked the loan and trust companies severely. Sharp words were indulged in as to how the bill was killed two years ago, but the record showed that the bill was not on the last day. The bill was sent to the committee on judiciary, 26 to 10.

OBSERVE LINCOLN DAY.

Union Pacific Headquarters Closed at Omaha in Memory of the Martyr President—Banks and Exchanges Closed All Over the Country.

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 12.—Lincoln's birthday was celebrated by the Union Pacific railroad closing its entire headquarters for the day. Lincoln's administration was especially identified with the building of the overland route, and the day will be observed as much as possible over the system. All the banks in the city closed.

Chicago, Feb. 12.—Lincoln's birthday was observed here by the closing of the banks, municipal and county offices, board of trade and stock exchange. Appropriate exercises were held in the schools. Banquets will be given this evening by the Marquette, Lincoln and Standard clubs.

St. Louis, Feb. 12.—Federal offices, local exchanges and some business houses closed today in commemoration of Lincoln's birthday. Patriotic exercises were held in the schools and different societies celebrated the event appropriately.

New York, Feb. 12.—All exchanges, banks and other business places in the financial district, public offices and schools closed today in observance of Lincoln's birthday. This evening several banquets will be given.

PROF. PEARSON RESIGNS.

The Northwestern University Professor Who Criticized the Bible Quits.

Chicago, Feb. 12.—Professor Charles W. Pearson, whose recent utterances against the infallibility of certain portions of the Bible occasioned wide comment in Methodist church circles, today resigned as professor of English literature at the Northwestern University. The resignation, it is stated, was voluntary.

Pearson also asked for a letter of dismissal from the Methodist Episcopal church. The letter was given, but afterwards recalled, as its possession by Pearson would indicate he was in good standing in the church. The professor is to continue in charge of his class until a successor is found and his salary is to continue until January 1, 1903. His letter follows:

"I hereby tender my resignation as professor of English literature at the Northwestern University. With kindest wishes for the future welfare of the institution to which I have given so many years' service, I am, very respectfully, yours, etc., Charles W. Pearson."

In a statement given out by Secretary Crandon the trustees point out the excellence of Professor Pearson's services during the thirty years he has been connected with the faculty, and aver that they feel great regret at severance of relations.

JUDGE POST HAS SMALLPOX.

Former Secretary of Sunset Club of Chicago Ill at Galesburg.

Galesburg, Ill., Feb. 12.—Judge P. S. Post, former secretary of the Sunset Club of Chicago, is sick at his home here with smallpox, and the premises are quarantined. The announcement has caused some alarm, for on Saturday Judge Post was attending to his duties at the court house. Friday he was in Chicago. He thinks he contracted the disease two weeks ago in Springfield. The eruptions began to appear Sunday and are now well developed. The doctor says, however, that the case is mild, and he predicts a quick recovery.

In Sugar Trust's Interests.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Chairman Payne today presented to the ways and means committee a brief submitted by the American beet sugar interests and endorsed by the cane sugar interests, declaring the recent hearings had shown that sugar was now being made in Cuba at a profit and asking that a special committee proceed to Cuba to investigate the question of cost of production, profit, etc. Steele, of Indiana, asked if the invitation to go to Cuba included the payment of expenses of the trip to which Representative Robertson, of Louisiana, answered the expense item will be included, if necessary.

THE LAWYERS ACCUSED

Spirited Debate on the Bill Permitting Banks to Become Administrators.

Garst Accuses Lawyers of Desire to Throttle the Measure—Is Recommended.

Two Bills Passed in the Senate and One in the House.

Special Times-Republican.

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A bill to require that divorce petitions shall remain on file ten days before the term court is passed; also the divorce interest bill and the bill to provide for notice to heirs where an administrator has a personal claim against the estate.

The resolution to give each county a representative was made a special order for tomorrow and the biennial elections resolution for Friday morning.

The only bill passed in the house this morning was one to raise the age limit at the Mitchellville reform school. Both houses adopted a resolution inviting the pioneer lawmakers to attend the sessions. Resolutions referring to Senator Lincoln's birthday were adopted. His birthday were introduced by Kerr, who made a fine speech on Lincoln, which was ordered put into the house record.

New bills were introduced: By Hughes, permitting county clerks to bind out children on application of the overseer; Barker, to refund collateral inheritance taxes where overpaid; Langgan, of Clinton, to prevent competition for contracts in the city of Keosauqua; Koozot, to place rural trolley lines under the general railroad law; Hayward, to provide for voting on all public franchises and letting them to the highest bidder; Arthaud, to legalize first deeds and mortgages even if the acknowledgment was defective; Emmert, to consolidate voting precincts where voting machines are used; Garst, to provide for the assessment of freight lines the same as express companies.

The Sweeley telephone measure is coming up in a day or two in an improved form and it will meet with greater favor. The bill as at present prepared would change the lines of the law regarding express companies and gives the railroad commissioners power to fix rates, prescribe maximum reasonable rates, to direct when and where connections between different lines should be made. If the bill becomes a law it will please telephone companies in the same category as other business depending on public franchises. The other features of the Sweeley bill will be embodied in other bills. The real objection to the bill as first prepared was that it placed too much authority in the hands of town and city officials.

The appropriations committees of the two houses have arranged for a joint meeting this afternoon to listen to the friends of the appropriation for Iowa monuments at Vicksburg. The commission has asked for \$150,000, but which shall be recognized among the leading institutions of the kind in the nation, and this state, by her record of the past and virtues of the present, is worthy of the best.

"Whereas, The university of a state is and has always been looked upon as the ideal of its citizens as a place for the proper education and fitting of her sons and daughters for the battle of life; and

"Whereas, Owing to an unfortunate location of our State University on too limited an area, in the heart of a city, with no room for growth or for the erection of commodious and artistic buildings for the proper intellectual atmosphere which should surround a great educational institution and can only be attained when the same is somewhat removed from the busy parts of life; and

"Whereas, The buildings now belonging to the state at the State University are no more than can be used by the medical, dental and pharmaceutical departments of said university; therefore be it

Resolved, That the appropriations committee be instructed to take these matters into consideration in arranging for the disposition of the state funds; that said school should be dealt with liberally at present as to her needs for expenses, but that the appropriations should be made with the ultimate end in view of turning over to the medical, dental and pharmaceutical departments all buildings now on the State University.

THE WEATHER.

For Iowa—Snow Burries Thursday, possibly tonight; warmer today. For Illinois—Fair tonight; snow buries Thursday.

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Prof. Pearson Resigns.
The Iowa Legislature.

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IOWA AND COMMERCIAL:
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Wednesday's Market Quotations.
Answer In the Mercer Suit.
The Hunter Murder Trial.

The English bill to provide that railroad companies shall report their earnings with a division made as between Iowa business and business outside of Iowa, went on the calendar today marked by the reading of the bill, which means that it had been referred. This bill is likely to cause a great deal of discussion. It may be laid over in some way until other bills come to the front. For instance, the sub-committee has reported on the question of railroad taxation and may bring forth something that will be better or worse. The committee is sending out for information to the various counties regarding the operation of various laws in this and other states, is examining the statutes of many states and in general is seeking to secure all the information possible, but as yet has taken no definite step in the direction of preparing any bill on the subject. The sub-committee has been somewhat handicapped from the fact that Senator Healey has been compelled to be away.

Governor Cummins went today to Lincoln, where this evening he will deliver an address before a state meeting of republican clubs on the occasion of Lincoln's birthday. He will also visit Kansas City for a similar errand there Friday evening. He will speak in Chicago on Washington's birthday. On Tuesday of next week he expects to accompany the G. A. R. boys to Marshalltown and will visit the Soldiers' Home. The governor might put in all his time preparing or making speeches if he had nothing else to do.

The governor last evening named the members of the commission to make investigation of the mine explosion in Mahaska county and similar mine disasters and to report. Those who will assist the state mine examiners are James E. Stout, Des Moines; Thomas J. Phillips, Ottumwa; John P. Reese, Albia; and John P. White, Oskaloosa. The first two are operators and the others are miners.

The resolution by Mr. Dunham in relation to the Iowa State University commended itself to nearly every one at the outset. Mr. Dunham explained that the remark had been common among those who visited the State University at Iowa City that it was a shame that the state should be putting money into university buildings at a place where there is no possible way of ever making a really fine university.

They are pleased to see the beautiful hills near Iowa City sufficient ground could be secured to make a fine university campus and the state ought to begin to figure on this. The resolution was passed unanimously. Mr. Dunham's speech was highly applauded. The following is his resolution in full:

"Whereas, The interests of this state demand that there shall be within her borders a great university, which shall be recognized among the leading institutions of the kind in the nation, and this state, by her record of the past and virtues of the present, is worthy of the best.

"Whereas, The university of a state is and has always been looked upon as the ideal of its citizens as a place for the proper education and fitting of her sons and daughters for the battle of life; and

"Whereas, Owing to an unfortunate location of our State University on too limited an area, in the heart of a city, with no room for growth or for the erection of commodious and artistic buildings for the proper intellectual atmosphere which should surround a great educational institution and can only be attained when the same is somewhat removed from the busy parts of life; and

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T.-R. BULLETIN.

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The Hunter Murder Trial.

MRS. STANTON'S DEAR

ous Equal Rights Advocate makes a Strong Plea for Educated Suffrage.

er Paper Read Before the International Woman's Suffrage Convention.

Kaiser's Yacht Hohenzollern Arrives in the Port of New York.

Washington, Feb. 12.—A strong plea for educated suffrage was made in an address prepared by Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Owing to her inability to be present it was read by Rev. Olympia Brown, of Wisconsin. Mrs. Stanton is the only living woman who signed the call for the first women's rights convention held in the world. This convention was held at Seneca Falls, N. Y., in July, 1848. She and Miss Susan B. Anthony have battled together for women's rights for the past fifty years. Mrs. Brown, who read the address, is the first woman in the United States to be ordained by a regularly constituted ecclesiastical body. Mrs. Stanton's paper in part was as follows:

"While we should not allow our country to be a dumping ground for the refuse population of the old world, we should welcome all hardy, common-sense laborers here. One demand I would make of the class is that they should not become part of our ruling power until they can read and write the English language intelligently and understand the principles of republican government. This is the only restrictive legislation we need to protect ourselves against foreign domination. With free schools and compulsory education, no one has an excuse for not understanding the language of the country. Great political parties have to propose this measure lest it should insure their defeat. The republic is based on the theory of universal suffrage, in which a large class of educated women, representing the virtue, intelligence and wealth of the nation, are enfranchised, is anomalous on the government, and especially when all men, foreign and native, ignorant and educated, black and white, vicious and virtuous, by their votes decide the rights and duties of the superior class. As the women have no voice in the laws under which they live, they surely have the right to demand that their rulers, foreign and native, shall be able to read and write English. Education for all women suffrage is that it would double the ignorant vote. A patent answer to this is, abolish the ignorant vote. Our legislators have this power in their own hands. There have been various restrictions in the past for men, who are willing to abide by the same for women, provided the insurmountable qualification of sex be forever removed."

Washington, Feb. 12.—The executive committee of the International Woman's Suffrage convention, which met here today, held a session preliminary to the opening of the convention, to consider the plan of organization and other questions of importance. The committee decided to accept the honorary membership friends of the Equal Rights' Association. Following the meeting of the executive committee the delegates from foreign countries gathered in conference for the purpose of considering the question of the formation of an International Woman's Suffrage Association. Miss Susan B. Anthony was chosen president. It was agreed each country should have four representatives at the international conference.

Will Try Chief Redell.

Omaha, Feb. 12.—Chief Keyson, in the district court today, dissolved the restraining order that prevented the board of fire and police from trying Fire Chief Redell for alleged mistreatment of firemen, thus leaving the board free to go ahead and try Redell on the charges as preferred. Redell secured a restraining order on the ground that the existing board was illegal, which was sustained by a recent decision of the supreme court. Judge Keyser, however, it was the purpose of the board and competent to try the case.

James Gets Injunction.

Kansas City, Feb. 12.—Judge Tensdale, in the circuit court here today granted the application of Frank James for an injunction to stop the production of "The James Boys in Missouri," a drama depicting the James boys as train robbers and bank looters, which has been playing at a local theater.

Ball Player McCarthy Sentenced.

Glendive, Mont., Feb. 12.—Jerry McCarthy, the base ball player, was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary for the theft of nearly \$15,000 worth of diamonds from the trunks of the traveling salesman for a Minneapolis jewelry house. McCarthy confessed to the crime.

Marquis Dufferin Dead.

London, Feb. 12.—Marquis Dufferin, former governor general of Canada, and who had filled many high diplomatic posts in the English service, died this morning, after a long illness, at his residence, Clanchy, county Down, Ireland.

Tolstoi Growing Weaker.

Yalta, Crimea, Feb. 12.—Count Tolstoi is continually growing weaker. All members of his family assembled at his bedside.