The St. Paul Globe

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RETURNS TO WASHINGTON

President Roosevelt Suffers No Evil Effects From His Journey.

BAD LEG IS MENDING

He Says Nothing Will Prevent His Visiting the Northwest in the Spring

SLEPT ALL NIGHT AND IS FEELING NO PAIN

Hearty Welcome to the President From the People of Washington—He Is Taken to the "Temporary White House" and Says He Feels Better Than He Looks.

WASHINGTON D. C., Sept. 24.—President Roosevelt returned to Washington at 6:30 tonight from Indianapolis, where he was compelled to abandon his Northwestern trip because of an abscess on his leg. He stood the ride remarkably well, and when he was carried in a wheel chair from the car to his carriage he was in excellent spirits and appeared to be free from pain.

With Mrs. Roosevelt the president was driven directly to the temporary White house in Jackson place where, according to the present arrangements, he will remain until the wound is healed and he is able again to be on his feet. The president was taken to his room on the second floor of the hotel and made comfortable and his wound dressed. Later he was reported to be resting easily and the expectation is that within ten days the president will be himself again.

On the Way Home.

The trip home from Indianapolis was an uneventful one. He remained in bed all day and executive business on the train was practically discontinued. Few letters or telegrams were written or received. The president slept soundly all through the night until 8 o'clock this morning. Even the noise in the depot at Pittsburg, where the train remained twenty minutes early this morning, did not awaken him.

When the physician entered the president's state room this morning he found his patient in excellent spirits and condition, barring the wound on his leg. The slight fever which he had had yesterday afternoon had disappeared and his temperature was normal. In fact, he felt so well that he told the doctor that he would like to get up and go into the parlor of his car. Dr. Lung strongly protested against this, telling the president that it was absolutely necessary for him to remain quiet, and President Roosevelt good-naturedly gave in.

Redressing Not Necessary.

The pain in his leg had practically disappeared and the conditions there were so favorable that the doctor did not think it necessary to redress the limb. The president's leg is tightly bandaged and Dr. Lung does not look for a recurrence of the swelling, although this would be nothing unusual and would cause no alarm. Describing his condition to a caller the president said he could feel that something had happened when he thought about it, and that was all. After eating a hearty breakfast the president called for a book, remarking that as he was an invalid he proposed to enjoy himself. He was propped up in bed with his left leg on a pillow and spent most of the day in reading.

The running time of the train was slow in order to reduce the jars and as few stops as possible were made. Whenever the train stopped crowds gathered about the president's car, but there was no cheering. All the people seemed anxious to hear the latest information regarding the president's condition and the members of his party as they stepped from the train were plied with questions.

President Expresses Disappointment.

After dinner the president expressed a desire to see the members of his party and they went into his state room a few at a time. He chatted pleasantly with all of them and expressed his great disappointment at not being able to continue the trip. He said he had strongly opposed the decision of the doctors to have the operation performed at Indianapolis. He wanted to continue his journey and make the speeches he had planned, but finally yielded to the strong pleading of the doctors, who represented that there was danger, if not promptly attended to, that the bone might become affected and an affliction result that it would take months to cure. The president yielded, but remarked that in his younger days he had broken a rib and his collar bone at a sheep herding, but had not allowed it to interfere with his work.

Visit Northwest Next Spring.

In his talk with his callers the president expressed his determination to visit the Northwest next spring, when he will extend his trip as far as the coast, during which he will visit all the states in which he intended to stop on this trip.

The president feels very kindly toward the people of the Northwest, for it was in that section his young life was spent. He will allow nothing to stand in his way of going there in the spring. He has nothing but kind words to say of the treatment he received from the sisters of St. Vincent's hospital at Indianapolis, where he was operated upon. One of them was a nurse at Montauk when the general hospital was established on Long Island after the Spanish war and she reminded the president of the fact that she had often seen him there and had admired him for the way in which he looked after the comforts of his men. The president was delighted

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DAY'S NEWS SUMMARIZED

Weather for St. Paul and vicinity: Fair cloudy and showers Friday.

POLITICAL—

Ex-Gov. Boies, of Iowa, issues a vigorous letter accepting the Democratic nomination for congress and is considered a presidential possibility.

Col. Foster threatens to send Sixth district Republican ticket into the eld without a congressional candidate.

Third district Republicans prepare for congressional campaign.

Judge Durand, Democratic candidate for governor of Michigan, withdraws because of sickness.

WASHINGTON—

Secretary of war establishes schools for the training of army officers.

President Roosevelt returns to Washington and his ailment ceases to be painful.

DOMESTIC—

I. Henry Stratton decides to contest his father's will.

State insurance commissioners take action against wildcat companies.

Minnesota Methodist conference opens at Rochester.

More troops are called out against the coal strikers.

Minnesota-Illinois National Guard rifle contest will not take place.

Senator Clark and friends control the Montana Democratic state convention. John W. Evans is nominated for congressman.

Pulp and paper mill to cost $1,200,000 is to be built at the Soo.

Convention of the Spanish war veterans thrown into an uproar by a revelation of the bad condition of the accounts of Liller, late adjutant general.

Capt. Pershing finds the Moro position is stronger than he expected and is obliged to retreat.

FOREIGN—

Over a hundred wedding guests are burned to death in Russia.

Boer generals issue an address to the civilized world.

Venezuelan warship flies the United States flag as a blind to enable it to approach a town and bombard it.

German government and Reichstag majority are deadlocked on the tariff bill.

Death of the Emperor of Korea is reported.

BUSINESS—

Secretary Shaw may further help the money market by increasing the deposits of government funds in national banks.

Packers abandon the project for a combination.

Weakness prevails in wheat, which, like the other grains, closes unchanged to higher.

Stocks fluctuate violently, the president's illness having an unsettling effect. Call loans reach 25 per cent.

RAILROADS—

Chicago & Grand Trunk will extend through Minnesota to Manitoba and parallel the Canadian Pacific.

LOCAL—

State board of equalization raises valuation of Ramsey county mortgages 100 per cent.

Gen. Kobbe says that the abolition of the canteen has not been hurtful to the army.

St. Luke's managers announce forthcoming charity ball.

Civic leaguers have many ideas for beautifying municipalities.

Five per cent bond limit will be tested before supreme court.

Robert street property owners protest against removal of car tracks.

Many accidents occur in city, most of them due to street cars.

Will of Samuel Mills Cook is contested.

MINNEAPOLS—

Attendants at employer and employe convention hold different views.

SPORTING—

American League—Philadelphia 7, Baltimore 5; Philadelphia 5, Baltimore 4; Washington 8, Boston 2.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
New York	Majestic	St. Paul.
Southampton	Philadelphia.	
New York	Patricia	Oceanic.
Liverpool		Westernland.
Antwerp	Switzerland.	
Glasgow	Furnessia.	
Queenstown	Teutonic.	
Cherbourg		Kaiser W. der Groesse.
Rotterdam	Potsdam.	
Bremerhaven	Kaiserin Maria Theresa.	
New York	Mongolian.	
Queenstown	Belgeuland.	

NOT EASY TO GET AT THE MOROS

Capt. Pershing Is Obliged to Retreat—Moro Position Proves Unexpectedly Strong.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 24.—That the task of reducing the Moros to terms is proving difficult is indicated by the following cablegram received today by the war department from Gen. Chaffee:

"Capt. John J. Pershing to Vicars; unable to reach Maciu forts. Water and swamps prevented."

The dispatch means that Capt. Pershing has been compelled to retreat to his base at Camp Vicars and that the Moro position is much stronger than was believed by army officers.

NO RIFLE CONTEST COMING THIS YEAR

Illinois National Guardsmen Dodge the Minnesota Men by a Quibble.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 24.—There will be no contest between the rifle teams of the Illinois and Minnesota National guard for the Washburn trophy this year, as Minnesota, which challenged Illinois, did not get her challenge in by March 1, the specified time. The Illinois team did not make as good a showing at the rifle range at Cape Lincoln, in shooting for places on the state team, as was expected, and for this reason took advantage of the provision which stated that the challenge must be sent in by March 1. Should Minnesota send a challenge next spring Illinois will accept it.

Foreign Will Filed for Probate.

The will of the late Wilmerding Meir, of Saranac Lake, N. Y., was filed for probate yesterday in the Ramsey county probate court. The decedent owned real estate in the county valued at $4,700.

LILLER TO COMPETE

LATE ADJUTANT GENERAL WILL FORM A NEW SPANISH WAR VETERANS' SOCIETY

IT WILL BE AN ANTI-NEGRO ORGANIZATION

Convention Finds That Liller's Accounts Are in a Distressing Condition and Consternation Follows—Liller Apologizes to Russell Harrison—Indianapolis Gathering Adjourns.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 24.—After William G. Liller had apologized in an open letter to Russell B. Harrison for calling the latter a liar and had resigned from the adjutant generalcy, the Spanish-American War Veterans concluded their session by electing officers and selecting Milwaukee for next year's encampment.

A resolution was unanimously passed favoring a consolidation of the Spanish-American War Veterans and the Spanish War Veterans. A committee was appointed to confer with a like committee from the Spanish War Veterans with authority to complete the organization.

Just as the encampment had been called to order, Capt. James H. Maginnis, of New York city, moved that Liller be excluded from the floor, but the motion was lost, whereupon Capt. Coming, of New York, said with considerable emphasis that the New York delegation repudiated Liller and wanted nothing more to do with him.

The auditing committee, which was appointed to investigate Liller's accounts, reported through Col. Hutchings, of Iowa, that Liller's books were is so unsystematic a condition that no detailed report could be made. The committee suggested that an expert accountant be employed to disentangle the financial affairs of the order, and stated that as far as could be learned the cash balance of the order is $231 and its liabilities $2,441.

Accounts All at Sea.

The convention was in an uproar. From all parts of the hall Liller was called upon to account for the cash he had received. It was decided that no settlement be made with Liller until the affairs of the order had been disentangled. It was also decided that no paper or periodical be made the official organ of the order. This was a blow at Liller's paper, which is published at Lancaster, Pa.

Liller said he offered his resignation in order to avoid being discharged from the order, as such discharge would handicap him in organizing a new order, which, he said, he intended to organize within a short time. He intimated that many would leave the Spanish-American War Veterans' organization and follow him. The new order, he said, would be an anti-negro organization.

It was stated by Gen. Coryell that he had talked with President Roosevelt in reference to the consolidation and that the latter earnestly recommended that such a step be taken and had promised to do everything in his power to further the scheme.

New Officers.

The following officers were elected: Commander-in-chief, Col. D. John Foster, Chicago; senior vice commander, Col. Thomas F. Lynch, New York; junior vice commander, Maj. Harry Hall, Philadelphia; inspector general, Capt. Ellis Duncan, Louisville; judge advocate general, Capt. Newton W. Gilbert, Angola, Ind.; surgeon general, Maj. William P. Love, Youngstown, Ohio; commissary general, L. F. Hubbard, St. Paul; chief engineer, Capt. Frank S. Clark, Indianapolis, Ind.; chief mustering officer, Capt. Charles J. Schultz, New Jersey; chief signal officer, Lieut. John McLennan, Michigan; chief of artillery, Wilbur M. Lee, Wisconsin; chaplain-in-chief, J. C. Shindle, Youngstown, Ohio.

Col. Foster appointed Capt. J. J. Carns, of Chicago, adjutant general, and Capt. James Ofried, of Youngstown, Ohio, quartermaster general. Headquarters will be established in Chicago.

SCHOOL TO TRAIN ARMY OFFICERS

Secretary of War Establishes Schools Under a New System of Instruction.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 24.—Secretary Root has issued an order establishing a general scheme of education and training of officers of the army. The order establishes schools at every post in the army for officers, including all lieutenants and captains of less than ten years' service as commissioned officers. These schools take the place of the former method of training in the officers' schools and lyceums.

It is not intended that officers shall be forever attending recitations. Under the old system of lyceum instruction there was no such thing as graduation, but under the new scheme, prepared under the direct supervision of the secretary of war, officers will be able, generally within two years, to secure certificates in all the courses which they are required to pursue.

The purpose is to give officers a thorough technical knowledge of drill regulations, guard duty, target practice, service with troops in camp, military telegraph, field engineering and other branches of work necessary to military men. Regulations are prescribed for the junior officers, and this practical course will occupy two periods of ninety days each between Nov. 1 and April 30. Every lieutenant will be required to establish his fitness not only in the theories of his ordinary duties, but also must learn practically the duties of adjutant, quartermaster, commissary and those of other staff bureaus.

It is intended that the officers who establish the greatest professional aptitude under the provisions of this order shall be selected for further instruction at the general service and staff college and the war college at Washington.

THE WORK OF CIVILIZATION CONTINUES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

EMPEROR OF KOREA REPORTED DEAD

It Had Been Announced That His Celebration Was Postponed Because of the Cholera.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—In a dispatch from Seoul, Korea, the correspondent of the Figaro says it is reported that the emperor of Korea is dead.

A dispatch from Seoul last Monday said the celebration of the anniversary of the coronation of the Emperor Yi Hieung had been postponed in consequence of the spread of cholera there, but the real reason of the postponement was alleged to be lack of funds.

Yi Hieung succeeded to the throne in 1864. He assumed the title of emperor in 1897. It was reported in 1898 that the emperor and the crown prince of Korea had been poisoned. They both recovered. It was then believed that the poisoner was a lady of the emperor's household and she was supposed to have been actuated by jealousy or political motives.

CHARITY BALL WILL BE HELD THIS WINTER

Managers of St. Luke's Decide on the Fashionable Public Function of the Season.

The annual charity ball for the benefit of St. Luke's hospital will be held, notwithstandin a report to the contrary that recently got abroad.

At a meeting of the board of trustees of St. Luke's, held last week, it was decided to give the charity ball as usual. The exact date of the event has not been fixed, but that it will take place at about the customary time is a certainty. The following is a list of the members of the committee of arrangements:

Theodore L. Schurmeier, William B. Dean, Dr. Charles L. Greene, Richards Gordon, Daniel R. Noyes, William H. Lightner, Hiram F. Stevens.

Sanitary Boards Adjourn.

WICHITA, Kan., Sept. 24.—The National Association of Sanitary Boards adjourned today after electing W. E. Bolton, of Oklahoma, president; D. F. Tucker, of Missouri, vice president, and W. B. Smith, of Illinois, secretary and treasurer.

LONG THE EXTENSION

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY TO PARALLEL CANADIAN PACIFIC

WILL TRAVERSE MINNESOTA AND WISCONSIN

General Manager of the System Forms an Important Plan Which the Directors Have Approved—His Road Gets Practical New Line From New York to St. Louis.

Special to The Globe.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—The Chicago & Grand Trunk has very comprehensive plans for making that line a transcontinental system. Charles M. Hays, general manager of the Grand Trunk, has been perfecting a programme of extensions west from Chicago since he left the service of the Southern Pacific and resumed his old place with the Grand Trunk. Mr. Hays returned four weeks ago from London, where his plans were submitted to the Grand Trunk board, and, it is said, that they have received the approval of the directors.

The plan is to extend the Grand Trunk through Wisconsin and Minnesota to St. Paul, thence northwest into Manitoba and from there practically paralleling the Canadian Pacific. This report comes from one of Mr. Hays' close associates, who says there is no question that active work in the will begin within twelve months.

The Grand Trunk has acquired control of the Clover Leaf, giving it a direct line from Detroit to St. Louis. This practically forms a new through line from New York to St. Louis over the Lackawanna or Delaware & Hudson to Buffalo, Grand Trunk to Detroit and Clover Leaf to St. Louis.

CONVICT DIES AT STILLWATER

George Schwartz's Attempt at Suicide Turns Out to Be Successful.

After lingering for forty-eight hours in a state of unconsciousness, George Schwartz, the convict at the prison who tried to commit suicide on Monday by jumping from either the fourth or fifth gallery, died yesterday. The body was taken to the undertaking rooms of Sam Belisle and were prepared for shipment to the home of his relatives in St. Paul. It is said that his parents and several brothers and sisters reside in St. Paul. Schwartz was twenty-six years of age.

About sixty barbers are expected here today from various parts of Minnesota to attend the annual state convention to be held today in Eichten's hall.

William Schilling yesterday asked that the complaint made against Emil Lustig, charging him with an assault upon Mr. Schilling a few weeks ago, be withdrawn, and this was agreed to, Lustig paying all costs and giving bonds in the sum of $200 to keep the peace.

The ball game next Sunday at Aurora park will probably be between the Joseph Wolf company team, of Stillwater, and the Gannymedes, of Minneapolis, no word having been received from the St. Paul league team, which was offered the date.

A special train will run to the Pierce county fair at Ellsworth, Wis., today, and a number of Stillwater people will attend.

The administrators of the estate of the late Isaac Staples are preparing their final inventory, and when this is submitted to the probate court it is expected the administrators will be discharged.

Argentine Crops Saved.

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 24.—An official report is issued by the minister of agriculture, which says the recent rains in Argentina have saved the crops.

MANIFESTO FROM THE BOER GENERALS

They Repudiate All Desire to Inflame the Minds of the People.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 24.—The Boer generals, Botha, Dewet and Delarey, have issued a manifesto in the shape of an appeal to the civilized world. This document recalls how, after the terrible struggle in South Africa, the Boers were compelled to accept the British terms of peace, the generals were commissioned to proceed to England and appeal to the new government to allay the distress which is devastating the colonies, and, in the event of the failure of the mission to appeal to the civilized world for charitable contributions.

The generals say that having failed to induce Great Britain to grant further assistance it only remains for them to address themselves to the people of Europe and America. After setting forth how sweet it had been, during the critical days they had passed through, to receive constant marks of sympathy, the generals take this opportunity to express, on behalf of the people of the late republics, fervent thanks to all those who had assisted charitably the women and children in the concentration camps, prisoners, etc.

"The small Boer nation," goes on the manifesto, "can never forget the help it received in its dark hours of suffering. Our people are completely ruined. It has been impossible to make a complete inventory, but we are convinced that at least 30,000 houses on Boer farms and many villages were burned or destroyed by the British during the war. Everything was destroyed and the country was completely laid waste. The war demanded many victims, the land was bathed in tears, and orphans and widows were abandoned. We are appealing to the world for contributions to assist the destitute and help in the education of children."

The generals repudiate all desire to inflame the minds of the people and declare: "The sword is now sheathed and all differences are silent in the presence of such great misery."

They say the small amount given by Great Britain even if multiplied tenfold would not suffice to cover the war losses alone.

"We solicit the hearty co-operation of all existing committees in the various countries which we are on the point of visiting with the object of establishing a satisfactory organization."

LONDON, Sept. 24.—It is said that Mr. Lehmann, publisher of the memoirs of former President Kruger, has given Mr. Kruger $50,000 to be devoted entirely to the Boer funds.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 24.—The donor of the $100,000 sent to Gen. Botha for the destitute Boers was Henry Phipps, an American. Henry Phipps, of New York city, is a director of the Carnegie Steel company and of other concerns.

REPUBLICANS OF NEW YORK FINISH WORK

State Ticket Named, Headed by Gov. Odell, and Friction Said to Have Disappeared.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Completing today in three hours a state ticket and promulgating a platform of principles, without the least indication of friction and amid much enthusiasm, the state Republican convention adjourned sine die. The candidates, with three exceptions, are at present state officers. The planks in the platform (a synopsis of which The Globe printed Tuesday) which attracted most attention were those protesting against combinations and trusts and the declaration for improved canals. The ticket nominated was:

Governor, B. B. Odell Jr.; lieutenant governor, F. W. Higgins; secretary of state, John F. O'Brien; treasurer, John G. Wickser; attorney general, Henry B. Coman; comptroller, N. B. Miller; engineer, E. A. Bond; judge of the court of appeals, W. E. Werner.

The friction which developed yesterday, and which threatened to result in a party breach, had entirely disappeared today, and the leaders talked in the most harmonious way.

PACKING COMBINE IS ABANDONED

Claim That This Is Due to the Attitude of the National Administration.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—The combination of the great packing houses of the country, which has been under consideration and in process of actual formation for the last six months, is said to have been abandoned, at least for the present. The decision not to contemplate the combination is due in a large degree to the attitude of the national administration toward trusts, as outlined by President Roosevelt in his recent speeches, and to the possibility that in the event of a consolidation congress might remove the tariff on cattle.

It was learned that a final meeting of the heads of the firms known as the big four packing houses in Chicago had been held, at which it was agreed to end all negotiations at once. This was followed by an order issued from the office of Swift & Co. that the firm's employes should immediately discontinue the inventory of property and stock which had been ordered and started for the purpose of tabulating a report of the financial condition of the company, which was to have been used as a basis of the division of shares in the combine.

CHANGES OF LEVEL OF THE GREAT LAKES

Canadian American Commission Being Formed to Investigate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 24.—In execution of the purpose of congress as set out in the last river and harbor act, acting Secretary Adee has invited the Canadian government to name commissioners who will co-operate with similar commissioners to be appointed by the government of the United States to constitute what is to be known as the Lake Commission, which is to investigate and report upon questions connected with the changes of level of the Great Lakes.

As soon as the Canadian answer is returned the state department will make public the names of the American commissioners, who will be, for the most part, army and civil engineers of high reputation in their profession.

TARIFF AND THE TRUSTS

Strong Document Put Forth by Former Gov. Boies of Iowa

IS A NATIONAL FIGURE

His Advanced Ground on Economic Policy Makes Him a Presidential Possibility

ACCEPTS THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION FOR CONGRESS

He Declares That Tariff Should Be Imposed for Revenue Purposes Only and That the Wall of Protection That Guards the Trusts Should Be Pulled Down Forthwith.

Special to The Globe.

WATERLOO, Iowa, Sept. 24.—Raising as his campaign cry "the tariff and the trusts," former Gov. Horace Boies today made public a vigorous letter discussing the issue and accepting the nomination for congress in the Third district, which is now represented by Speaker Henderson. The withdrawal of the speaker and the advanced ground taken by Mr. Boies on economic policy are regarded by many as making the former governor a possible presidential candidate.

Mr. Boies declares flatly for a tariff for revenue only as a cure for trusts and pledges himself, if elected, to do all in his power to carry out such a policy. He refers to the evils of excessive prices charged by combines and the danger from watered stock, and continues:

"Another and equally serious objection is found in the fact that, if unrestrained and permitted to increase in the future as they have done in the recent past, they will soon be able to dominate the labor markets of the country and fix at their own sweet will the terms upon which workmen shall be employed and the wage that shall be paid them for their services.

Refers to Coal Situation.

"It requires little sagacity to see that if the day ever comes when each of the separate lines in our manufacturing industries is controlled by a trust it would require but one greater combination of all, either express or implied, to fix a scale of wages that would be paid by all. A forcible example of the power they would easily wield in this regard is furnished by combinations that now exist in the anthracite fields of this country. There one huge combination has possessed itself not only of the soil from which our hard coal must come, but of the means of transportation through which it must reach the outer world.

"For a period of nearly four months the managers of that monstrous combination have been at loggerheads with their employes over differences they are unable to harmonize, and, although thousands upon thousands of their hard-handed workmen with their wives and little ones are suffering for the necessaries of life and the whole country is on the verge of a fuel panic, not a muscle of that soulless combination is moved and not a word of conciliation escapes the lips of its managers. These men have formulated the terms on which their workmen may return to their toil. They can accept or starve. That is their only choice.

"What I have said of the two examples to which I have referred is largely applicable to nearly 300 similar combinations of greater or less degree.

In Face of Anti-Trust Laws.

"The futility of legislation other than tariff reduction in restraint of such action is to them demonstrated by the fact that the great bulk of our trusts have been openly organized in the face of anti-trust laws, carefully prepared and incorporated into the statutes of the nation and many of the states. The Democrats insist, therefore, that inasmuch as the plain object of these combinations is to destroy competition among themselves and thereby become able to fix their own prices upon whatever they produce, there is but one remedy for the evils they threaten, and that is to take down the wall that shelters them and compel them to compete with the world at large.

"In this view I heartily concur, as I do in the old revered Democratic doctrine that a tariff which is nothing less than a tax on consumers can rightfully be laid for one purpose only, and that to raise needed revenue for the use of the government. But old as that doctrine is, and firmly rooted in Democratic faith as it has become, it must always be interpreted in the light of conditions as they exist when it is to be applied."

YOUNG STRATTON DECIDES TO CONTEST HIS FATHER'S WILL

He Thereby Forfeits the $50,000 Bequeathed to Him.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 24.—I. Harry Stratton, of Pasadena, Cal., today decided to contest the will of his father, Winfield S. Stratton, which left the bulk of his estate, estimated to be worth from $10,000,000 to $12,000,000, for the establishment of a home for poor sick people at Colorado Springs. Under the will young Mr. Stratton forfeits the $50,000 which his father bequeathed to him by making the contest.

Aside from the allegations that the will is void on the ground of public policy and its visionary provisions, it will also be averred that W. S. Stratton was mentally incompetent to dispose of his property.

It is said that Wolcott & Vaile, counsel for Young Stratton, will receive $1,000,000 as their fee if they succeed in breaking the will. Young Mr. Stratton would not consent to bring suit until he was assured by the attorneys that the clause in the will providing for the forfeit of his bequest of $500,000 if he should make a contest was void.