12 PAGES -LAST EDITION

MONDAY APRIL 1 1907 SALT LAKE CITY UTAH

FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR

employer years ago is still looking for you-watching the want ads.

# ROOSEVELT ON THE RAILROADS

Strongly Opposed to Government Ownership But in Favor of Exercising Regulatory Right.

PRESENT LAWS DEFECTIVE.

Would Have Commission Have Same Power Bank Examiners Exercise Over Nat'l Banks.

CONTROL OF BIG CORPORATIONS

Combination of Capital, Like That of Labor, is a Necessary Element of Our Industrial System.

Vashington, April 1.-President posevelt has decided not to accept the Avitation of the Illinois Manufacturers' association to deliver a speech at Springfield, Ill., on the railroad situa-He addressed a letter yesterday to C. H. Smith, president of the association, stating that it would be, impossible for him to accept their invitation, extended last week, because he sid not feel that he had anything to say at this time in a special address on this special subject.

RECEIVES MANY REQUESTS.

The president has received a great number of requests for a statement by him, or a speech to be made by him in connection with the railway situation. He has given these requests the utmost weight and most careful consideration, after fully looking into the matter the president informed his advisers that he had come to the conclusion that there was nothing now futher he had to say at this moment on the railway situation; that he did not deem it either wise or proper to say anything with a view to any immediate situation in Wail street and that as he could only give expression to the definite and settled policy to be carried out wholly without regard to the exigencies of the moment and as his views on the policy in question were already a matter of record, it did not seem necessary at this time to repeat them.

ACTS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES. The president has received a great

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To the different men, friendly and unfriendly, who have visited him or written to him, he has answered verbally and needed no explanations whatever and that he would not in his future course deviate one hair's breadth from the course he has pursued in the past and was now pursuing.

The statement was made from an authoritative source today that even a most cursory examination of what the president has repeatedly said in speeches and in messages will show the utter nonsense of supposing the government has the stightest intention to take any action which would ino take any action which would in-alidate the safety and stability of the securities now issued, the and again is one to insure the future against the mistakes and delinquencies of the past. The president holds that every executive action taken under his administration, whether by the de-partment of justice or by the interstate commerce commission, has furnished its own ample justification.

NO REFERENCE TO VALUATION. It was pointed out today in administrative circles that the president has made no reference in his speeches or messages to the question of the physical valuation of railroads. This position, it was said, is that the roads themselves will work out this problem as an item of bookkeeping and reference. ence was made to the fact that two roads, the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern, already have submit-ted figures as to their physical valua-

It can be stated on authority that at its next session, for power to deal with the question of over-capitaliza-tion of railroads. A similar request tion of railroads. A similar request was made at the last session but favorable action was not taken up-

In his letter to Mr. Smith, the presient enclosed copies of the "speech" te made at Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 19, 905, and the one he delivered before a delegation of railway employes in this city on Nov. 14, 1905, together with his last message to Congress at the beginning of the first and second sessions of the last Congress. The president concludes his letter to Mr. Smith as follows:

"You will see in the two speeches "You will see in the two specches and the two messages that I have said about all that I would say if I spoke now. As I said to your body the other day, I have already expressed again and again my carefully thought out beliefs. I am more firmly than over convinced that these beliefs are wise and that the policy I recommended in my message at the opening of each of the last regular sessions of Congress must be carled out. Just at the moment i do not see that I have much to add to what I have already said and I think what I have already said and I think that what has occurred since I wrote the two messages in question merely illustrates in striking fashion the desirability of the course I therein out-

These portions of his speeches and messages which the president marked are as follows:

of their own according to the special market paragraphs.

Marked Paragraphs.

This address at Railegh the president market problem of their own according of the special session of their own according to the first session of the first session of their own according to the first session of the problem of the first session of the problem of the session of the problem of the problem of the session of the problem of the session of the session of the problem of the problem of the session of the problem of the public hat they should be assessed to congress at the beginning of the public will be the present over the problem of the problem of the public hat they should be assessed to congress at the beginning of the public will be tested to the problem of the problem of the public hat they should be assessed to congress at the beginning of the public will be provided stindlar to that now concluded in the problem of the pro dent said:
"I do not believe in government
ownership of anything which can with
propriety be left in private hands, and
in particular I should most strenuously in particular I should most strenuously object to government ownership of nalfroads. But I believe with equal firmness that it is out of the question for the government not to exercise a supervisory and regulatory right over the railroad; for it is vital to the well-being of the public that they should be managed in a spirit of fairness and justice toward the public. Actual experience has shown that it is not possible to leave the railroads uncontrolled. Such a system, or rather such a lack of system, is fortile in abuses of every kind, and puts a premium upon unseruof system, is forther in abuses of every kind, and puts a premium upon unscrupations and ruthless canning in railroad management; for there are some big shippers and some railroad managers who are always willing to take unfair advantage of their weaker competitors and they thereby force other big shippers and big railroad men who would like to decently, into similar

acts of wrong and injustice, under pen-alty of being left behind in the vac-for success, Government supervision is needed quite as nouth in the interest of the big shipper and of the railroa-manager who wants to do right as in the interest of the small shipper and the consumer.

PRESENT LAWS DEFECTIVE.

PRESENT-LAWS DEFECTIVE.

"Experience shows that the present laws ar defective and need amendment. The effort to probibit all restraint of competition whether reasonable or unreasonable is unwise. What we need is to have some administrative body with ample power to ferbid combination that is hurtful to the public and to prevent favorlism to one individual at the expense of another. In other words, we want an administrative body with the power to secure fair and just treatment as among all shippers who use the rallroads—and all shippers have a right to use them.

"In my judgment the most important thing to do is to give to this administrative body power to make its findings effective, and this can be done only by giving it power, when complaint is made of a given rate as being unjust or unreasonable, if it finds the complaint proper then itself to-fix a maximum rate which it regards as just and reasonable, this rate to go into effect practically at once, that is within a reasonable time, and to stay in effect unless reversed by the courts. I earnestly hope that we shall see a law giving this power passed by Congress.

POWERS COMMISSION NEEDS.

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"If there is in the minds of the commission any suspicion that a certain mission any suspicion that a certain railroad its in any shape or way giving rebates, or behaving improperly. I wish the commission to have power as a matter of right; not as a metter of favor, to make a full and exhaustive investigation of the rates and expenditures of the railroads, so that any evasion of the law may be detected. This is not a revolutionary proposal on my part, for I only wish the same pawer given in reference to railroads that is now exercised as a matter of course by the national bank. My object in giving these additional powers to the administrative body representing the government—the interstate commerce commission, or whatever it may be—is primarily to secure a real and not a sham control to the government representatives. The American people abnor a sham and with this abhorrence I cordially sympathize. Nothing is more injurious from every standpoint than a law which is merely sound and fury, merely pretense, and not capable of working out tangible results. I hope to see all the power that I think it ought to have granted to the government; but I would far rather see only some of it granted, but really granted—than see a pretense of granting all in some shope, that really amounts to nothing. "If there is in the minds of the com-TO BE EXERCISED WITH WISDOM.

"It must be understood, as a matter of course, that if this power is granted, it is to be exercised with wisdom and caution and self-restriction. The interstate commerce commissioner or other government official who fails to protect a railroad that was in the right against any clamor, no matter how violent, on the part of the public would be gullty of as gross a wrong as if he corruptly rendered an improper service to the railroad at the expense of the public. Further when I say a square deal, I mean a square deal; exactly as much a square deal for the rich man as for the poor man; but no more. Let each on his merits, receive what is durhim, and he judged according to his deserts."

ADDRESS OF NOV. 14, 1905.

In his address to railroad employes in this city, Nov. 14, 1905, the president said:
There has been comparatively little "There has been comparatively little complaint to me of the railroads being as a whole too high. The most serious complaints that have been made to me have been of improper discrimination in railroad rates. For instance, in two recent cases affecting great corporations the complaints that have been made to me have been that they are too low as regards certain big shippers; the complaint in hoth cases is about the the complaint in both cases is about the differential, the difference of treatment of two sets of users of the railways, the difference in favor of one set of ship-pers as against another set of shippers. "If you will look at my Raleigh speech and my other recent utterances you will see my principles clearly set forth. I have said again and again that I would not tolerate for one moment any injustice to a railroad any more than I would tolerate any injus-tice by a railroad. I have said again and again that I would remove a public official who improperly yielded to any public clamor against a railroad, no matter how popular that clamor might be, just as quickly as I would remove a public official who rendered an improper service to the railroad at the expense of the public. But I am convinced that there must be an convinced that there must be an increased regularity and supervisory power exercised by the government over the railways. Indeed, I would like it exercised to a much greater extent than I have any idea of pressing at this moment. For instance, I would greatly like to have it exercised in the matter of over-contalization. I would greatly like to have it exercised in the matter of over-capitalization. It am convinced that the 'wages fund' would be larger if there was no flottious capital upon which dividends had to be pald. I need hardly say that this does not mean hostility to wealth. If you gentlemen here, in whom I believe so strongly, were all a unit in demanding that some proper action should be taken against certain men of wealth then no matter whether I did or did not like those same men of wealth. I would defend them against whom, no matter defend them against whom, no matter how much I cared for and in so doing I would really be acting in your in-terest. I would be false to your inter-est if I failed to do justice to the capitalist so much as to the wage worker. But I shall act against the abuses of wealth just as against all other abuses.

RATE LEGISLATION. RATE LEGISLATION.

"All I want in any rate legislation is to give the government an efficient supervisory power which shall be exercised as scrupulously and prevent injustice to the railreads as to prevent their doing injustice to the public. Our endeavor is to see that those big railread men and big shippers who are not responsible to the demands of justice are required to do what their fellows who are responsible to the demands of justice would be glad to do of their own accord."

MESSAGE OF DEC 1, 1962.

MICSSAGE OF DEC. 1, 1905,

moved by envy of his more fortunate brother to strike at the conditions under which they have both, though unequally prospered the result will assuredly be while damage may come to the one strike at, it will visit with an even heavier load the one who strikes the blow. Taken as a whefe, we must all go up or go down together.

LARGE FORTUNES.

LARGE FORTUNES.

"Yet, while not merely admitting, but insisting upon this, it is also true that where there is no governmental restraint or supervision some of the exceptional men use their energies not in ways that are for the common good, but in ways which tell ngainst this common good. The fortunes amassed through corporate organization are now so large and vest such power in those that wield them us to make it a matter of necessity to give to the sovereign—that is to the government, which represents the people as a whole—some effective nower of supervision over their corporate use. In order to chause a healthy social and industrial life, every big corporation should be held responsible by, and be accountable to, some sovereign stiong clough to control its conduct. I am in no sense hostile to corporations. This is an age of combination will not be only useless but in the end victous, because of the contempt for law which the failure to enforce in the law of the immense good effect by corporate agencies in a country such as ours, and the wealth of intellect, energy and fidelity devoted to effect by corporate agencies in a country such as ours, and the wealth of intellect, energy and fidelity devoted to their services, and therefore normally to the service of the public by their officers and directors. The corporation has come to stay, just as the trade union has come to stay, just as the trade union has come to stay. Each can do and has done great good. Each should be favored so long as it does good. But each should be sharply checked where it acts against law and justice, " " Experience has shown conclusively that it is useless to try to get any adequate regulation and supervision of these great corporations by state action. Such regulation and supervision these great corporations by state action. Such regulation and supervision can only be effectively exercised by a sovereign whose jurisdiction is co-extensive with the field of work of the corporation—that is, by the national government. I believe this regulation and supervision can be obtained by the enactment of law by the Congress, Oustedy aim should be by legislation, cautiously and carefully undertaken, but resolutely persevered in, to assert the sovereignty of the national government by affirmative action. \* \* It has been a misfortune that the national laws on this subject have hitherto been of negative or prohibitive rather than an affirmative kind, and still more that they have in part sought to prohibited, and have in part in their prohibitions confounded what should be allowed and what should not be allowed.

lowed and what should not be allowed. RESTRAINT OF COMPETITION.

RESTRAINT OF COMPETITION.

"It is generally useless to try to prohibit all restraint in competition, whether this restraint be reasonable or unreasonable; and where it is not useless it is generally hurtful.

What is needed is not sweeping prohibition of every arrangement, good or bad, which may tend to restrict competition, but such adequate supervision and regulation as will prevent any restriction of competition from being to the detriment of the public as well as such supervision and regulation as will prevent any restriction of competition from being to the detriment of the public as well as such supervision and regulation as will prevent other abuses in no way connected with restriction of competition. Of these abuses perhaps the chief, although by no means the only one, is over-capitalization—generally itself the result of dishonest promotion—because of the myriad evils it brings in its train; for such overcapitalization often means an infantion that invites business panie; it always conceals the true relations of the profit carned to the capital actually invested, and it creates a burden of interest payments which is a fertile cause of improper reduction in or limitation of wages; it damages the small investor, discourages thrift and encourages gambling and speculation; while perhaps worst of all is the trickiness and dishonesty which it implies—for harm to morals is worse than any possible harm to material interests, and the debauchery of politics and business by great dishonest corporations is far worse than any actual, material evil they do the public. Ut til the national government obtains, in some manner which the wisdom of the Congress may suggest, proper control over the big corporations engaged in inter-state commerce—that is over the Congress may suggest, proper con-trol over the big corporations engaged in inter-state commerce—that is, over the great majority of the big corpora-tions—it will be impossible to deal adequately with these evils.

adequately with these evils. This power to regulate rates, like all similar powers over the business world, should be exercised with mederation, caution and self-restraint; but it should exist, so that it can be effectively exercised when the need arises.

I do not believe in the government undertaking any work which can with propriety be left in private hands. But neither do I believe in the government filinching from private hands. But herefore to be-lieve in the government filmching from overseeing any work when it becomes evident that abuses are sure to obtain therein unless there is governmental supervision.

BEST REGULATION OF RATES.

"The best possible regulation of would, of course, be that regular cured by an honest agreement by the railroads themselves to carthe law. Such a general agrawould, for instance, at once put a to the efforts of any one big shipper or big railroad to discriminate against or secure advantages over some rival; and such agreement would make the railroads themselves agents for enforcing the law. The power vested in the government to put a stop to agreements to the detriment of the public should, in my judgment, be accompanied with power to permit under specified conditions and careful supervision, agreements clearly in the interest of the public But, in my judgment, the necessity for giving the commission or administrative body the powers I have enumerated above; and it may well be inadvisable to attempt to yest this particular power in the commission or other administrative body until it already possesses and is exercising what it recard as by far the most important other administrative body until it already possesses and is exercising what I regard as by far the most important of all the powers I recommend—as indeed the vitality important power—that to fix a given mankfulm rate, which rate, after the lapse of a reasonable time, goes into full effect, subject to review by the courts. . . A system of examination of railread accounts should be provided slimilar to that now conducted into the national banks by the

MRS. IDA THATCHER LANGTON. Well Known and Highly Respected Logan Woman Whose Funeral Look

Logan, April 1.—The tabornacle was filled to overflowing yesterday aftermoon with relatives and friends of Mrs Ida Thatcher Langton, who met to pay a last tribute of respect to a good and true woman. It was one of the lorgest funerals seen in Logan in a long time, and the tear-stained faces and half suppressed sobs testified of the high esteem in which Mrs. Langton was held. It was in Logan that she first saw the light of day, and here her entire life was spent, except for a few brief visits to other places. From infancy her attributes were such that she became end-ared to all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance and she was beloved not only by her relatives, but by hundreds of friends in her home county and in Salt Lake City.

The services were conducted by Logan, April 1.-The tabernacle was

of friends in her home county and in Salt Lake City.

The services were conducted by Bishop Bi G. Thatcher of the Logan First ward, and present upon the stand were Elders George Albert Smith and Orson F. Whitney, of the coucil of the apostles, Elder C. H. Hart, President Isaac Smith and counselors, Bishop William B. Preston and others. The tabernacle choir furnished music for the occasion. The first speaker was Elder A. G. Barber, who

thanked all for the many acts of kindness towards the bereaved fainly and the sympathy se manifest on every hand.

Elder James A. Langton, principal of the Ricks academy, Rexburg, Idaho, who was a brother-in-law to the deceased, was the next speaker. Mrs. Langton had expressed a desire that he should speak at her funeral, and in tender and eloquent words he told of the blameless life of the departed one. The theme of Elder George Albert Smith was the resurrection, and Elder Orson, F. Whitney followed along the same lines. The remarks of the lat-Orson F. Writney followed along the same lines. The remarks of the latter were replete with poetic sentiments appropriate to the occasion. He spoke feelingly of his acquaintance with Mrs. Langton and recounted two visits that he had made to her bedside during her last illness. A long line of carriages followed the

A long line of carriages followed the remains to the cemetery, where interment took place. Notwithstanding the enteebeld condition of his health, Hon. Moses Thatcher dedicated the grave of his doughter. The death of Mrs. Langton was deeply felt throughout the community, and the sympathy of all goes out to the bereaved family, especially to her father, who, as stated, is far from being a well man.

children. We wish to ensure as fair treatment for the sinall town as for the big city; for the small shipper as for the big city; for the small shipper as for the big shipper.

"It is because in my judgment, public ownership of railroads is highly undestrable and would probably in this country entail far-reaching disaster that I wish to see such supervision and regulation of them in the interest of the public as it will make evident that there is no need for public ownership. The opponents of government regulation dwell upon the difficulties to be encountered and the intricate and involved nature of the problem. Their contention is true. It is a complicated and delicate problem, and all kinds of difficulties are sure to arise in connection with any plan of solution, which plan will bring all benefits hoped for plan will bring all benefits hoped fo by its more optimistic adherents. But while I fully admit the difficulties in the way I do not for a moment admit that these difficulties warrant us in that these difficulties warrant us in stopping in our effort to secure a wise and just system. At present we face such utter lack of supervision, such freedom from the restraints of laws, that excellent men have often been literally forced into doing what they deplored because otherwise they were left at the mercy of unscrupulous competitors. To assail the men who have done as they best could under such circumstances, accomplishes little. What we need to do is to develop an orderly system; and such a system can only come through the gradually increased exercise of the right of efficient government control will."

MESSAGE OF DEC. 2, 4906.

MESSAGE OF DEC. 2, 1906.

MESSAGE OF DEC. 2, 4986.

In his message to Congress at the beginning of the second session of the Fifty-ninth Congress, Dec. 2, 1906, the president said:

"The interstate commerce law has rather annusingly falsified the predictions, both of those who asserted that it would ruin the railroads and of those who asserted that it would ruin the railroads and of those who asserted that it did not go becomes and would accomplish being. During the last five months halfroads have shown increased hings and some of them unusual lepds; while during the same petthe mere taking effect of the law has-produced an unprecedented, and hitherto unheard of number of voluntary reductions in freight rates and fares; by the railroads. It must not be supposed, however, that with the passage of these laws it will be possible to stop of progress along of increasing the power of the national government over the use of capital and interstate commerce. For example, there will ultimately be need of enlarging the powers of the interstates commerce commission along several different lines so as to give larger control over the railroads. It cannot too often be repeated that experience has conclusively shown the impossibility of securing by the actions of nearly half a hundred different state legislatures anything but ineffective chaos in the way of dealing with the great corporations which do not operate exclusively within the limits of any one state, In some method, whether by national license law or in other fashion, we must exercise and not operate excessively within the limits of any one state. In some method, whether by national license law or in other fashion, we must exercise and at an early date, a far more complete control, than at present over these great corporations—a control that will among other things prevent the evils of excessive overcapitalization, and that will compet the disclosure by each big corporation of its stockholders and of its properties and business, whether owned directly or through subsidiary or affiliated corporations. This will tend to put a stop to the securing of inordinate profits by favored individuals at the expense, whether of the general public or the stockholders, or the wage workers. Our effort should be not so much to prevent consolidation as such, but so to supervise and control it as to see that it results in mb harm to the people.

railroads and the like; the reactionaries because of such issue they think the people would stand with them, while the extremists care rather to pretch discontent and agricultant to a bourbon relation and a practicable or sinister visionary. We had that the government should not conduct the business of the nation, but that it should exercise such supervision as will insure its being conducted in the interest of the nation. Our aim is, so far as may be, to secure for all decent, hard workingment equality of opportunity and equality of burden.

PROHIBITING COMBINATIONS.

"The actual working of our laws has hown that the effort to probible all com-nation, good or bad, is noxious where is not ineffective. Combination of caphown that the effort to prohibit all comination, good or bad, is noxious where
is not ineffective. Combination of captal, like combination of labor, is a necesary element of our present industrial
ystem. It is not possible completely tooreven; it, and it it were possible, such
omplete prevention would do damage to
he body politic. What we need is not
tainly to try to prevent all combination,
out to secure such rigorous and adequate
ontrol and supervision of the combinations as to prevent their injuring the pubic, or existing in such form as inevitably
of threaten injury—for the mere fact that
t combination has secured pratically comlete control of a necessity of life
would under any circumstances show that
uch combination was to be presumed to
be averse to the public interest. It is unortunate that our present laws should
orbid all combinations, instead of sharply
inscriminating between these combinatons which do evil. Rebates, for instance,
are as often due to the pressure of hig
hippers (as was shown in the case of
he Standard Oil company and which has
been shown since by the investigation of
he tobacco and sugar trusts), as to the
initiative of the big railroads. Often rallroads would like to combine for the purnose of preventing a big shipper from
naintaining improper advantages at the
expense of small shippers and of the genral public. Such a combination instance
if being forbidden by law, should be favinted to railroads to make agreements
rounded these agreements were sanctiond by the interstate commination could
be the interstate commination could
be the highest combination could
be the highest and combinatio

## A STORM AT SEA.

tria Lost Their Lives,

ter in a storm at sea, in which four men fost their lives and the Italian steam ship Industria fared badly, is related by two members of the crew who have artwo members of the crew who have arrived at Plymouth. The vessel was
bound from London to Buenos Ayres
when overtaken by a terrific gale. The
pumps became choked, the masts loosened and the decks form and twisted,
Boats were launched. One of them was
dashed against the steamship's side,
rendering four of the boat's occupants
unconscious. The men went oveboard
and were drowned.

HAVANA LOOKING FOR TAFT.

Havana, April 1 .- Secy. of War Taft's arrival here is awalted with keen anxfety by politicians and government officials. Many questions of moment have been held for his consideration and de-cision that will mean much to Cuba.

Financial and political interests gen-erally demand definite information re-garding the policy of the United States.
The uncertainty creates uncasiness, both politically and financially through-out the country. out the country.
English interesis, particularly the

government proposes to do.

The Liberal politicians have a large

number of propositions for running the country which they are eager to sub-mit to Mr. Taft. His attitude toward them is looked forward to with inter-

MANSFIELD NOT SO WELL.

New York, April 1 .- Richard Mans field the actor, who has been seriously ill for several days, was not so well to-day. He passed a restless night and was much weaker this morning. A tion of physicians will be held

# THAW'S COUNSEL VERY CONFIDENT

Feel Perfectly Sure That the Lunacy Commission Will Find Their Client Sane.

THE DEFENSE WILL REST.

Report Probably Will be Made Thursday-By Agreement, the Summing Up Will Last Two Days,

New York, April I .- An important development in the court proceedings against Harry K. Thaw is the annonneement today by counsel for the prisoner that the Thaw side rests, so far as further testimony by their side is concerned before the lunacy commission. The defense believes that this will help to bring this particular hearing to a close by Tuesday night that the trial, delayed for more than a week by the movement to determine Thaw's sanity at the present time can be immediately resumed. The detense assumes, of course, that the commission will find that Thaw is now sane. Ir fact they are supremely confident of such an outcome pasing their opinion on the spiendid snowing Thaw is said to have made when questioned by the commissioners. Dist, atty, aerome does not share the opinion of the defense that the com-

mission will conclude its hearing on Tuesday. He said the delense was assuming too much and expressed the benef that several days would capse before the commission reported. All, Jerome believes that the commission will hear his alienats, and he hopes, besides, that the testinony of Dr. Al-ian McLane Hamilton will be admit-ted. There is no doubt that the hear-ing will be prolonged if the state's alien-ists are allowed to festive as fully as ing will be prolonged if the states statenists are allowed to testify as fully as Mr. Jerome wishes them to do, but the defense's lawyers believe that they will only be permitted to tell what they think of Thaw's present condition and facts of the distant past, on which most of their conclusions are based, will be eliminated.

David O'Reilly, who since the com-

will be eliminated.

Daniel O'Reilly, who since the commission was appointed, has taken an active part in the defense with Clifford W. Hartridge, made the announcement

W. Hartridge, made the announcement that Thaw will stand on his testimony before the commission and that counsel will call no witnesses. He said:

"The defense will ofter no witnesses. We will not call any alienists, although we know that Mr. Jerome has the promise of the commissioners to hear what his experts have to say on the writings of Thaw, on the evidence as addited at the trial, and on the observations they have made during the trial."

Mr. O'Reilly expressed the opinion that Dr. Hamilton would not be al-lowed to testify and he added that he hoped the whole matter would be end-

hoped the whole matter would be classed Tuesday night.

"I do not see why it should not be," concluded Mr. O'Reilly. "There will be a brief session of Justice Fitzgeralds court today, but the jury will again be dismissed, probably until Wednesday, to await the report of the lunacy commission." It is probable that the Thaw lunacy commission will report Thursday morn-ing. The case was adjourned last week

until this morning and when the jury was called before the court today Jus-tice Fitzgerald adjourned the trial again until Thursday morning.
The lunacy commission will meet tomorrow and it is expected that they
will be ready to report Thursday.

will be ready to report Thursday.

In case the commission finds that Thaw is today insane within the meaning of the law, the trial will be stopped, but if they find that he is capable of going on, the trial will be resumed at once. It is doubtful if the defense will call any other witnesses.

As soon as the defense rests, the summing up will begin, and under the agreement made between the attorneys, will last for two days.

The members of the Thaw jury have petitioned Justice Fitzgerald to allow them \$5 a day for jury services instead of the customary allowance of \$2 a day. The action is based upon an instance in which the court made a similar increase in the jury's allowance after the case had been extended to an unusual had been extended to an unusual

When Mrs. Evelyn Thaw made has daily visit to her husband in the Tombs today she was met by a process server, who handed her a subpeana directing her to appear before the lunacy commission tomorrow. Mrs. Thaw apparently had not anticipated this move and appeared very much disturbed when the nature of the paper was made known to her.
"Do they expect me to testify against
my husband?" she asked.

y husband 2" she asked. She was told that her presence was merely a matter of routine, but this did not seem to assure her. Dist. Atty. Jerome declined to make known his purpose in calling Mrs. Thaw before the commission.

## A FIT OF SNEEZING.

Violent Attack of it Causes Mrs. Joseph Jack to Go Blind.

New York, April 1.—Mrs. Joseph Jack, wife of a resident of Trenton, N. J., is blind, with little prospect of ever regaining her sighs, the result of a violent attack of sneezing which she suffered a few evenings ago. Mrs. Jack was so exhausted by the violence of her sneezes and the prolonged period of attack that she fainted immediately after obtaining relief. When she awoke in the morning she was unable to see. Specialists who are treating Mrs. Jack believe that the violence of her sneezing caused a hemorrhage of the blood vessels in the eyes.

#### JUDGE WOOD SETS TRIAL OF HAYWOOD FOR MAY 9.

Boise, Idaho, April 1.—At the convening of Judge Wood's court here this morning the trial of William D. Hay wood, secretary and treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, who a wood, secretary and treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, who is under indictment jointly with Charles H. Moyer, president of the federation, and George A. Pettibone, former member of the executive committee, for the murder of former Gov. Frank Steunenberg, was set for trial May 9.

The case of the Western Federation officials came to Judge Wood's court from Caldwel, where, on last Monday Judge Wood overruled the motion of the defense for a change of venue to Washington county and gave the defense their option for trial in Canyon county, or at Boise (Ada county). The defense chose Boise and accordingly the cases were transferred to the regular April term of the district court. It was agreed that the defendants are to be tried separately, the case against Haywood being that called.

# PRESIDENT MIXES I CHICAGO FIGHT

He Says to People of That City That He Most Heartily Desires Mr. Busse's Election.

PARTY LEADERS DELIGHTED.

Campaign Managers on Both Sides Predict Election of Their Candidates

Contest Waxes Hot-No New Epithets Invented But Old Ones Are in Constant Use Night and Day.

Chicago, April L .- The Tribune today

President Roosevelt today broke his reserve upon the Chicago mayoralty fight and authorized the Tribune to say

to the people of Chicago that he hearti-

ly desires the election of Mr. Busse. The president's position is clearly and emphatically set forth in the following dispatch from the Tribune's Washing-

ton correspondent: "Washington, March 31,-I can wish Chicago no better fortune than to have Mr. Busse as mayor, because he has shown by what he has done as postmaster that he would make one of the best and most efficient executives any

city could possibly have." The Tribune is authorized to state that President Roosevelt included the above sentence in a letter he wrote to a friend in Chicago.

a friend in Chicage.

The Tribune is further authorized to say that the president has taken the despest interest in Mr. Busse's candidacy. He has followed the career of the Republican candidate for mayor with close attention, and was highly gratified at the record he made as postmaster of Chicago. ter of Chicago.

PARTY LEADERS.

Chicago. April 1.—The Republican leaders in the municipal campaign ending today express themselves as delighted with the letter printed in the Tribune today in which the statement is made "by authority" that President Roosevelt is in favor of the election of Frederick A. Busse, the Republican candidate for mayor. Democratic leaders assert that the letter, coming as it does, from a newspaper which is strongly in favor of the election of Busse is discredited in advance and that even though it had come from the president himself, it is too late to stop the progress of the vote which has set in strongly for Dunne. Chairman O'Donnell, the Democratic campaign manager, said today that the election of Dunne is absolutely certain and that nothing now can prevent it. Chicago, April 1.-The Republican

of Dunne is absolutely certain and that nothing now can prevent it.

The campaign today took on a more lively aspect than ever. Band wagons were trotting throughout the city advertising political meetings scheduled for all sections of the city. No new epithets were applied, for the reason that the supply had been exhausted, but the old ones were, as usual, hurled back and forth. Chicago has never known a political campaign in which invective and vituperation have played such and vituperation have played such

prominent parts.

Campaign managers on both sides continue predicting the election of their mayoralty candidates by at least 30,000 to 75,000. The papers supporting Dunne has taken no straw vote.

Mayor Dunne spent the greater part, of today in an automobile going to various meetings. He made many speeches and was at all places received enthusiastically. Mr. Busse, who has been confined to his apartments during the campaign because of injuries received recently in an accident as the ceived recently in an accident on the Pennsylvania rallroad, left his room to-day for the first time and received the prominent men of his party in his

#### A SEVERE EARTHQUAKE AT BITLIS, TURKISH ARMENIA.

Constantinople, April 1 .- The report that a severe earthquake accom-canted by loss of life has occurred at Bittis, Turkish Armenta, appears to be confirmed but the number of deaths is

According to advices received in New York from W. W. Peet, treasurer of the American mission at Constan-tinople, the Americans and their peo-

tinople, the Americans and their people in the missions at Bitlis have been rendered homeless, the snow in the vicinity being 25 feet deep.

Assistance was urgently requested.

According to the records available, the Rev. Royal M. Cole, Lizzie Cole, Dr. H. L. Underwood, Charlotte Elyand Mary A. C. Ely of the eastern Turkey mission, are at Bitlis, and Miss Nellie A. Cole, who had not been appointed a missionary, was working in co-operation with the missionaries of the American board.

The station at Bitlis was established The station at Bitlis was established

The station at biths was estationaled in 1852.

Beyond a brief message from the missionaries at Bittle reporting that the town is badly damaged, that they are homeless, and that the people are encamped in the snow which in places is 25 feet deep, no news of the disaster has reached this city.

London, April 1.—The situation of Bitlis which is built on a rocky slope with houses constructed of stone, having flat, earthen roofs, causes fear that a great amount of damage has been done. It is described as a picturesque, densely populated town, having but few Europeans among the population. A British vice consul is stationed there, but at present he is absent on leave. Instructions have been sent to the local authorities to afford takes

## NO GAMBLING IN MONTANA

Griffin Law in Force Today and Games Of Chance Strictly Tabooed.

Gr Chance Strictly Tabooed.

Helens, Mont, April I.—The Griffin antigambling law became effective today, and as a result all games of chance are strictly tehoced. It is the trist time since the discovery of gold in its; that nowhere I the state can a public game of fare, realistic, poker, diec, card games of all kinds and even slot machines be found. All of the latter were removed from cight stands and other establishments yester, day and hereafter the transfer of the automorphisms will be strictly a minerial proposition.

Postive instructions have been issues the attorney-general's office to all peace officers that the law will be strictly enforced, and as under its provisions such officials will be removed if the probabilities games are permitted to continue, there is no reason to doubt that the purpose of the law will not obtain.