

Want ads, need not be "next to pure  
reading matter," for—as a rule—  
they are, themselves, real reading  
matter, of the widest human inter-  
est.

# SECRET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

10 PAGES LAST EDITION.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1906. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR.

## LIFE INSURANCE INVESTIGATION.

Joint Committee of New York  
Senate and Assembly Ren-  
ders its Report.

MAKES A BOOK OF 319 PAGES.

Matters Demanding Considera-  
tion and Evils Needing Remedy-  
Grouped Under Heads.

Policyholders Have Little to Say in  
Management—Fertile Source of Evil  
Is Responsibility of Official Power.

New York, Feb. 22.—The report of the  
joint committee of the senate and as-  
sembly of the state of New York ap-  
pointed to investigate the affairs of the  
life insurance companies covers a printed  
pamphlet of 319 pages.

After reciting the resolution author-  
izing the work and the plan adopted for  
the investigation by the committee  
each individual company is passed in  
review.

There are 15 companies or-  
ganized under the laws of New York.  
This company was the Prudential life  
insurance company of New Jersey.

The matters demanding the consid-  
eration of the legislature for the pur-  
pose of remedying existing evils exist  
of establishing more securely the busi-  
ness of life insurance in this state are  
grouped under the following heads:

### FOR LEGISLATIVE ACTION.

- 1.—Organization of life insurance cor-  
porations.
- 2.—Control, or the rights of policy-  
holders in the election of directors.
- 3.—Redemption of stock.
- 4.—Investigation, including syndicate  
participations.
- 5.—Limitation of new business.
- 6.—Political contributions.
- 7.—Lobbying.
- 8.—Limitation of expenses.
- 9.—Valuation of policies.
- 10.—Rebates.
- 11.—Surrender values.
- 12.—Ascertainment and distribution of  
surplus.
- 13.—Remedies of policyholders, or  
right to resort to the courts.
- 14.—Terms of policies.
- 15.—Publicity and state supervision.
- 16.—Penalties.

### RECOMMENDATIONS.

The committee recommends that ar-  
ticle 11 of the insurance law be so  
amended as to permit the formation  
thereunder of mutual corporations  
without capital stock to transact the  
business of life insurance and for such  
other purposes as are authorized to be  
connected therewith in the case of  
stock corporations; provided, at least  
500 persons have subscribed to be  
insured upon their lives and shall  
have each paid in one full annual  
premium in cash upon the insurance  
subscribed for; and provided further,  
that it shall make the same deposits  
with the superintendent of insurance  
as are required of stock corporations  
formed for similar purposes.

Section 209, permitting the incor-  
poration of companies under the co-  
operative or assessment plan, should  
be amended so that no person or com-  
pany should be incorporated in the  
future, and foreign companies of this  
sort not already transacting business  
with a designation of persons to be  
permitted to enter the state.

### MUTUAL COMPANIES.

Concerning the so-called mutual  
companies, the committee says:  
"Notwithstanding their theoretical  
rights, policyholders have had little or  
no voice in the management. En-  
riched behind proxies easily collected  
by subversive agents and running  
for long periods, unless expressly re-  
voked the officers of these companies  
have occupied unassailable positions  
and have been able to exercise des-  
potic power. Ownership of the entire  
stock of an unmixt stock corporation  
scarcely could give a tenure more se-  
cure. The most fertile source of evils  
in the administration of insurance is  
the inability of official power. However  
much this may be expected in the case  
of absolute stock control in that of a  
mutual company it proceeds from a  
flagrant disregard of the law of the  
land. While it would be plainly un-  
wise that the management of a life  
insurance company should be rendered  
unstable or that its personnel should  
be frequently changed, it is of the  
first importance that officers should  
realize their direct responsibility to  
those whom they represent and should  
apply for their continuance in office  
on proved efficiency and not upon a  
practical inability of the policyholders  
to depose them.

### PLAN RECOMMENDED.

"With these objects in view, the fol-  
lowing plan is recommended:  
"At least five months prior to each  
election, lists of policyholders having  
at least \$1,000 for such companies  
properly classified by states and coun-  
ties, giving names and addresses, be-  
tween the amount of insurance, should  
be filed with the superintendent of in-  
surance and similar lists should be  
open to inspection at the home office of  
the corporation. Lists also open to  
inspection of policyholders within each  
state and foreign country should be  
filed at the general agencies of the com-  
pany in such jurisdictions. Voting  
should be limited to those who have  
been insured at least one year prior  
to the election and whose policies are still  
in force when the election is held. The  
board of trustees or directors should  
annually nominate candidates to be  
voted for at the next election and should  
also file its nominations with the su-  
perintendent of insurance at least four  
months before the election, together  
with a designation of persons to receive  
proxies to vote for such candidates. It  
should also be provided that any group  
of 100 members should be privileged to  
nominate and file with the superinten-  
dent nominations, together with names  
of persons who will receive proxies to  
vote for the candidates, at least three  
months before the election. The cor-  
poration should be required to mail to  
each policyholder notice of the election,  
together with a suitable ballot contain-  
ing the names of all the candidates  
whose nominations have been duly filed  
with properly addressed envelope en-  
closed for the return of the ballot. The  
periods above mentioned have been  
fixed in order to give opportunity to

reach distant policyholders. Votes  
should be limited to the nominated can-  
didates and suitable provisions should  
be made for new nominations and the  
casting of votes under proxies in case  
of death or incapacity of any person  
nominated. Provision should also be  
made for the proper custody of bal-  
lots received by mail and disinterested  
persons should be appointed to act as  
inspectors of election."

As to stock companies, the commit-  
tee recommends mutualization.

### INVESTMENTS.

On the subject of investments of life  
insurance companies, the committee,  
after declaring against "syndicates,"  
recommends that the law be amended  
so as to provide:

1. That no investment in the stock  
of any corporation shall be permitted  
except in public stocks of mutual cor-  
porations.
2. That investments in bonds secured  
to the extent of more than one-third  
of the value of the entire security  
therefor by the hypothecation of cor-  
poration stock shall be prohibited.
3. That no loans shall be made on  
such stocks and bonds which are not  
the subject of purchase under the  
above provisions.
4. That every company now owning  
stocks or bonds of the prohibited class  
shall be required to dispose of the  
same within five years from Dec. 31,  
1906, and each year prior thereto shall  
make a reduction of the amount of  
such investments to an extent approved  
by the superintendent of insurance.
5. The statutes should also forbid all  
syndicate participations, transactions  
for purchase and sale on joint account,  
and the making of any agreement pro-  
viding that the company shall with-  
hold from sale for any time, or sub-  
ject to the discretion of others, any  
securities which it may own or acquire.
- 6.—It should also be provided that no  
officer or director should be pecuniarily  
interested either as principal, co-prin-  
cipal, agent or beneficiary in any pur-  
chase, sale or loan made by the cor-  
poration except in case of a loan upon  
his policy.

The committee recommends limiting  
the amount of new business which each  
of the larger companies may take to  
\$100,000,000 a year, and that no company  
doing business in the state, except the  
industrial companies, shall issue pol-  
icies in excess of certain prescribed  
limits.

### POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

Contributions by insurance corpora-  
tions for political purposes should be  
strictly forbidden. The committee rec-  
ommends the passage of an unquali-  
fied and drastic measure to remedy this  
evil. Not only should it be expressly  
prohibited and treated as a waste of  
corporate moneys, but any officer, direc-  
tor or agent making, authorizing or  
consenting to any such contribution  
shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and the  
prohibition should be extended to all  
corporate contributions of this charac-  
ter.

Nothing disclosed by the investiga-  
tion deserves more serious attention  
than the systematic efforts of the large  
insurance companies to control a large  
part of the legislation of the state.  
They have been organized into an of-  
fensive defensive alliance to procure or  
to prevent the passage of laws affect-  
ing not only insurance but a great  
variety of important interests to which,  
through subsidiary companies, or  
through the contributions of their offi-  
cers they have become related. Their  
operations have extended beyond the  
state and the company has been di-  
vided into districts so that each com-  
pany might perform conveniently its  
share of the work. Enormous sums  
have been expended in surreptitious  
manner. Irregular accounts have been  
kept to conceal the payments for which  
proper vouchers have not been required.  
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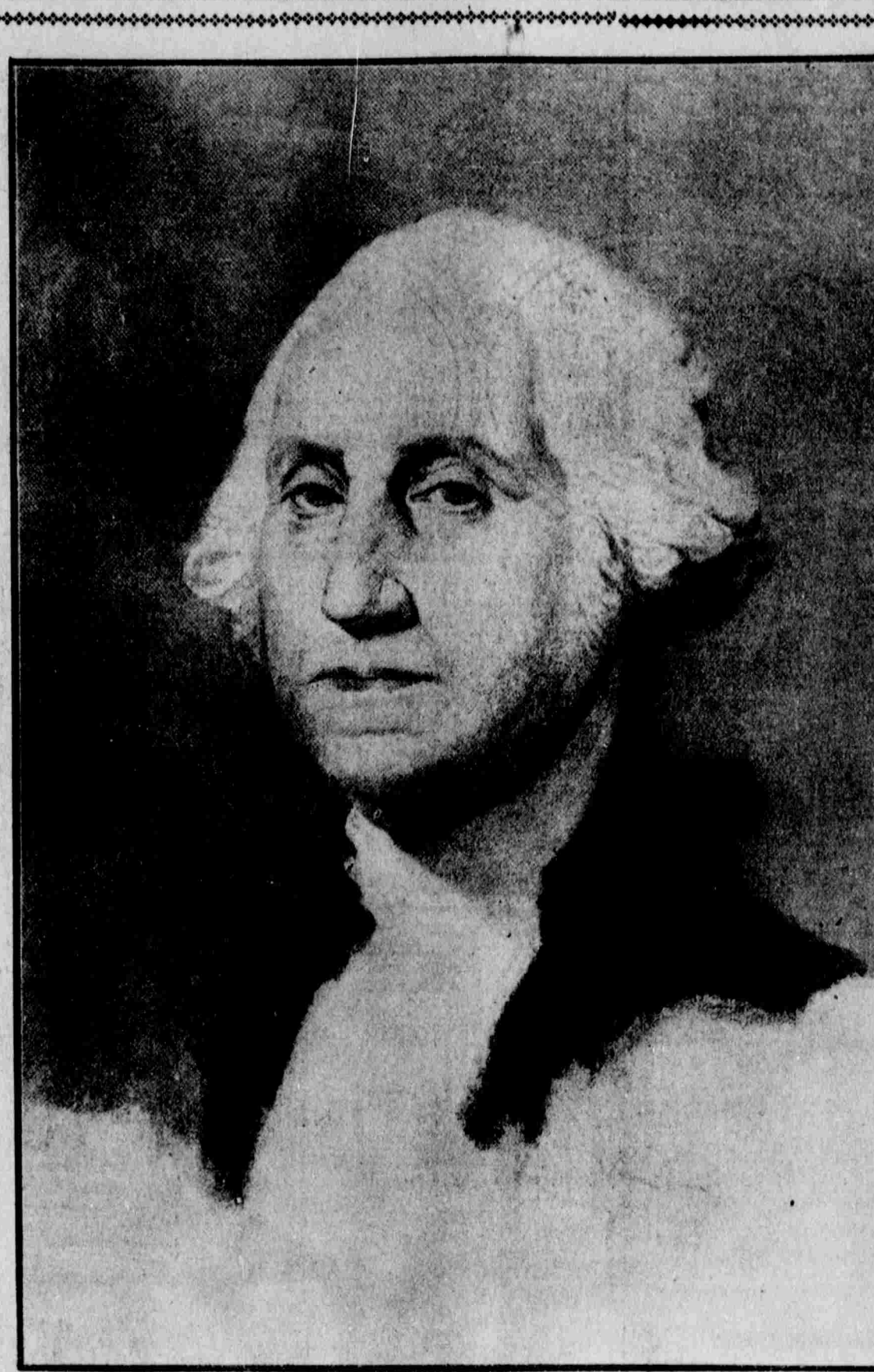
### FIELDS AND HAMILTON.

Andrew Fields, who represented the  
Mutual and the Equitable in legisla-  
tive matters, has been elected to the  
supply department of the former com-  
pany, remained beyond the jurisdic-  
tion during the sessions of the com-  
mittee. The general superintendent of  
the committee on expenditures entrusted  
large sums, died just before the be-  
ginning of the investigation and ap-  
parently left an account to how the  
money had been spent. Andrew Ham-  
ilton, who within 10 years, received  
upwards of \$1,000,000 from the New  
York Life Insurance company, was suc-  
cessful in his efforts to control the  
legislation of the state, in connec-  
tion with its bureau of legislation  
and taxation, has remained abroad and  
has failed to render any proper ac-  
count of the disposition of the money.  
The officers of the company say that  
they have no knowledge of the dis-  
bursement of their company either re-  
mained out of the jurisdiction  
or have been disabled by illness.  
On account of the large sums which  
have been expended, the committee  
has been unable to trace the money said  
to have been disbursed in connection  
with the legislation while it is suffi-  
ciently evident that large sums have  
been disbursed for improper purposes,  
it is also clear that payments for con-  
fidential outlays extend from the  
legislation of the state. The committee  
has furnished abundant opportunities  
for misappropriations. They suggest  
the necessity of requiring a strict ac-  
counting from those who are respon-  
sible for the expenditure of the money  
of the agents who have received the  
moneys.

It has been insisted that the in-  
surance companies have been so contin-  
uously menaced by the introduction of  
improper and ill advised legislative  
measures in many states, that they  
have been compelled to maintain a  
constant watchfulness and to be pre-  
pared to meet to defeat them. An  
insurance corporation, however, holds  
a position of peculiar advantage in  
opposing any legislative measure  
which really antagonizes the interest  
of policyholders. A very large pro-  
portion of the voters of the state hold  
policies of life insurance. It is easy  
for the company to appropriate the  
hostile legislative measures, and in ad-  
dition a department of the state gov-  
ernment exists for their protection,  
whose recommendations have already  
failed to induce the legislature to re-  
peal the legislation. It is not a difficult  
matter to direct public attention to  
an objectionable bill affecting life in-  
surance corporations, or to have op-  
posing argument and criticism effec-  
tively presented. Again, if, in spite  
of argument fairly and publicly pre-  
sented, the legislature insists on pass-  
ing a law inimical to the true interests  
of the companies, it is not the officers,  
but the policyholders who must bear  
the loss, and the consequences which  
can readily be pointed out are al-  
can readily be pointed out are al-  
ready insured at least one year prior  
to the election and whose policies are still  
in force when the election is held. The  
board of trustees or directors should  
annually nominate candidates to be  
voted for at the next election and should  
also file its nominations with the su-  
perintendent of insurance at least four  
months before the election, together  
with a designation of persons to receive  
proxies to vote for such candidates. It  
should also be provided that any group  
of 100 members should be privileged to  
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of persons who will receive proxies to  
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months before the election. The cor-  
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each policyholder notice of the election,  
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ing the names of all the candidates  
whose nominations have been duly filed  
with properly addressed envelope en-  
closed for the return of the ballot. The  
periods above mentioned have been  
fixed in order to give opportunity to

### CORPORATE AGENTS.

The pernicious activities of corporate  
agents in matters of legislation de-  
mand the present freedom of lobby-  
ing should be restricted. They have  
brought suspicion upon important pro-  
ceedings of the legislature and have  
exposed its members to consequent as-



GEORGE WASHINGTON.  
First in Peace, First in War and First in the Hearts of His Countrymen.

## OHIO PHYSICIAN ARRESTED HERE.

Said to be Wanted by Police  
Authorities of Cleve-  
land.

GAVE NAME OF E. C. THOMPSON

It is Claimed, However, That He Is Dr.  
David P. Maxwell—Was Em-  
ployed in This City.

Upon receipt of a telegram from the  
chief of police of Cleveland, O., Detec-  
tives Raleigh and Burt today placed  
under arrest one Dr. E. C. Thompson,  
whose true name is given in the dis-  
patch as Dr. David P. Maxwell.

The man was stylishly dressed, and has an  
appearance of education and refinement.  
When searched at police headquarters,  
a fine gold watch and other valuables  
were found upon his person. The pris-  
oner is rather dark complexioned and  
decidedly good looking. He was very  
pale while undergoing the ordeal of  
having his pockets rifled, but whether  
his discomposure was due to fear or  
merely that of surprise and chagrin  
light did not seem to be of great im-  
portance, of course could not be de-  
termined by those who were witnesses  
of the unhappy man's predicament.

From the nature of the communica-  
tion received from the Ohio city, it  
is stated in the Cleveland dispatch that  
the man wanted was employed here as  
a professor of chemistry in a local as-  
say office. So far it is impossible to  
learn anything about the man's doings  
since his arrival in this city, or of his  
career before coming here, except as  
to the meager mention of his alleged  
wrongdoings.

Chief of Police Sheets has telegraphed  
the fact of the arrest to the Cleveland  
authorities, and in the meantime the  
operator is detained at the city jail.

### MR. AND MRS. LONGWORTH.

Arrive in Havana and Are Given a  
Hearty Welcome.

Havana, Feb. 22.—The steamer Mas-  
cotto, having on board Mr. and Mrs. Ni-  
cholas Longworth and Edwin V. Morgan,  
the new American minister to Cuba, ar-  
rived here this morning from Florida, af-  
ter a smooth trip, and was boarded by  
the attaches of the American legation and  
Frank Steinhardt, the American consul at  
Havana, the reception committee of the  
Cuban congress and President Palma's  
military aide-de-camp, who were received  
upon the after-deck by the travelers. Con-  
gressman Govin, as spokesman of the  
committee, briefly and cordially welcom-

ed Minister Morgan and assured Mr. and  
Mrs. Longworth that Cuba was delighted  
with the opportunity of honoring the  
daughter of its best friend, Mr. and Mrs.  
Longworth went ashore in a launch.  
Thence they were driven to Mr. Morgan's  
residence. They plan to remain here a  
week.

### ST. LOUIS SUICIDE IDENTIFIED.

St. Louis, Feb. 22.—The man who yester-  
day committed suicide at the Colorado  
hotel here, was today identified as Chas.  
W. Beers, Jr., of Philadelphia, an ex-  
pert maker of cut glass.

### FIRE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

It Causes a Loss of Three-Quarters of  
a Million of Dollars.

San Francisco, Feb. 22.—A fire early this  
morning in the central station of the San  
Francisco Gas and Electric company  
caused a loss estimated at three-quarters  
of a million dollars, besides crippling  
many commercial and manufacturing es-  
tablishments, though not so seriously as  
would be the case were not this a holiday.  
All of the evening papers were without  
power to run their machinery, even the  
linotypes being rendered useless. Can-  
dies and kerosene lamps are being used  
to illuminate many dark offices, eleva-  
tors are not running and business is al-  
most at a standstill in some places. Near-  
ly all of the telegraph wires leading out  
of this city are idle, both the Western  
Union and Postal companies having ob-  
tained their power from the station which  
was burned. News to nearby cities is be-  
ing sent by circuitous routes, involving  
much delay. Every effort is being made  
to install a temporary power plant, but it  
is uncertain when normal conditions will  
be restored.

The morning newspapers have their own  
plans and it is likely these will be used  
by the afternoon papers, today, unless  
connection can be made with other plants.  
The origin of the fire, which completely  
gutted the building in which it origi-  
nated, has not been positively deter-  
mined. Workmen who were in the  
building at the time say that there was  
a flash, followed by a sheet of  
flame, and in a few moments the flames  
had broken through the roof. It was  
the impression that some of the dynamo  
severe overcharged and exploded.  
The flames communicated at once with  
waste and oil, and were immediately  
beyond control. In imminent danger  
of their lives the employees "plugged  
out" before trying to make their escape,  
thus preventing a heavy draft and  
weakening of the other power stations.  
The fire was accompanied by a series  
of explosions, and the firemen worked  
at the risk of their lives, but as the  
burning station was in the very heart  
of the city they did not relax their  
efforts until the danger of a great con-  
flagration was over.

During the progress of the fire 16  
persons were hurt, only one, William  
Ken, however, suffering any serious  
injury. He was taken to a sanitarium  
and it is said will recover.

He was told that there existed in  
many quarters an opinion that he in-  
tended to cheat the gallows by commit-  
ting suicide. He laughed heartily  
at the suggestion.

"Me? Me take my own life?" he asked.  
"Why, do you know what that  
would mean? It would be an absolute  
confession of my guilt. I am an ass-  
hole, and why should I not be brave and  
drop from the scaffold if I am inno-  
cent?"

Late in the day Hoch was removed  
from his cell to the death chamber in  
the jail, and a death watch set over  
him.

GERMAN TARIFF ACT.  
Tacoma High School Student Resent  
Non-Observance of Day by Schools.

Tacoma, Wash., Feb. 22.—Several hun-  
dred high school students, re-  
sented the non-observance of

Washington's birthday, left their  
school rooms today and paraded the  
streets, blowing horns and waving ban-  
ners. Girls joined the boys in the demon-  
stration.

### WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY OBSERVED BY PENN. U.

Philadelphia, Feb. 22.—Washington's  
birthday was observed by the University  
of Pennsylvania with the customary uni-  
versity day exercises at the academy of  
music, the conferring of honorary degrees  
upon public men being part of the cele-  
bration. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, professor  
of English literature at Princeton uni-  
versity, was the orator of the day. His  
topic was "Washington and the Men Who  
Stood With Him."  
More than 3,000 students marched from  
the university campus to the academy of  
music to participate in the exercises. The  
candidates for honorary degrees were  
presented by Dr. S. Weiss, fitted as pub-  
lic orator, the degrees being conferred by  
Provost C. C. Harrison as follows:  
Doctor of Laws—Dr. Henry Van Dyke,  
Princeton University; Edwin Ames Jag-  
gard, judge of the supreme court of Min-  
nesota; Lloyd C. Griscom, U. S. ambas-  
sador to Brazil; George Washburn, pres-  
ident of Robert College, Constantinople.  
Doctor of Science—Baron Kamehiro Tak-  
ashi, who is visiting this country in the  
interests of the mikado; J. Vaughn Mer-  
rick of Philadelphia, an engineering ex-  
pert and scientist.  
Doctor of Letters—Joseph Jacobs of  
Sydney, N. S. W., historian and writer.  
Doctor of Sacred Theology—William  
Clarence Richardson of Philadelphia, a  
widely known Episcopal clergyman, and  
James H. Laidson, trustee of Princeton  
University and director of theological  
seminary.

### DAY HONORED IN JAPAN.

Tokio, Feb. 22.—Despite unfavor-  
able weather the American embassy this  
afternoon was the scene of a lively gath-  
ering, the occasion being a reception giv-  
ing in honor of Washington's birth-  
day. Among those present, American  
Americans residing in Tokyo and  
Japanese members of the  
American society and several others at-  
tended. Prince Arthur of Connaught be-  
ing among those present. An artistically  
designed artificial cherry tree, with a  
hatchet beside it, commanded hearty ad-  
miration. The day has been one of gen-  
eral rejoicing among Americans.

## SECY. BONAPARTE ON THE NAVY NEEDS.

Baltimore, Feb. 22.—The thirtieth an-  
nual commemoration day of the Johns  
Hopkins University was celebrated to-  
day, Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte  
delivering the principal address.

### BONAPARTE'S ADDRESS.

I answer the first of the two ques-  
tions I have prefixed to this little pa-  
per by saying that we need our navy  
to make and keep ourselves such a na-  
tion as Washington hoped and believed  
we should become, to assure that we  
called the "rank due to these United  
States among nations," not as a mat-  
ter of vanity but as useful to our safety  
and our credit, as an anchor to the  
safety and the sanction of our national  
duty to mankind.

To understand its true utility and  
full mission, however, we must con-  
stantly bear in mind that the navy is  
essentially a branch of the country's  
military strength. It exists that it may  
fight if need be, and to be really useful  
it must be sufficiently strong and effec-  
tively prepared for its work, to meet  
at any moment any enemy it might be  
called on to encounter.

The same thought gives us the an-  
swer to my second question. To needs,  
what it ought to have, and indeed, to  
do its work and do this well. In the  
first place it needs a great deal of money,  
for modern warfare is already very  
expensive and grows more expensive  
daily.

The second great need of the navy  
is, to my mind, a thorough and nupar-  
ling, but fair and intelligent criticism.  
Finally, my friends, the navy needs  
needs perhaps more imperatively than  
ought else, an assurance that the pub-  
lic sympathizes with its work, that the  
public knows and feels its value to the  
nation.

To recruit our sea service we have  
never had recourse to conscription in  
any form. We trust with a confidence  
which the event has justified, that the  
patriotism and military spirit of our  
seafaring folk for the additional  
men we shall need in the event of war,  
in time of peace, however, we must  
make our service attractive to men  
such as we shall need in war if we  
hope for trained sailors when that time  
shall come. Doubtless this means a  
heavy expense, but it means something  
which the great sea means, and of  
late have in large measure secured,  
will not subject themselves to the re-  
straints of naval discipline unless they  
feel that they are serving their country  
with self-respect and earn the esteem of  
their fellow Americans. To treat these  
men as outcasts when they come ashore  
is to cripple our ships more surely  
than the guns were disabled. The men  
engines put out of gear; the men be-  
hind the guns, the men to handle and  
feed the engines, are the most truly  
valuable factors in their efficiency, and  
such men must now be trained, not for  
days or weeks, but for months and  
years, in time of peace, if they are to  
be of more use than hindrance in time  
of war.

## DEATH WATCH SET OVER JOHANN HOCH

Chicago, Feb. 22.—For the fourth  
time since the conviction of Johann  
Hoch, preparations were begun today  
for his execution. Hoch appeared in  
good spirits, but announced that he  
had lost hope and expected to die.

"I feel fine," he said, "but I guess  
that I will have to die tomorrow. I  
think it is the fourth time I have been near  
death and I guess this is the last  
time. I have no hope, but still, I feel  
pretty good."

He was told that there existed in  
many quarters an opinion that he in-  
tended to cheat the gallows by commit-  
ting suicide. He laughed heartily  
at the suggestion.

"Me? Me take my own life?" he asked.  
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sented the non-observance of

## UNIVERSITY DAY IS ESTABLISHED.

First Annual Gathering is Held  
Under Most Promising  
Auspices.

GOVERNOR CUTLER PRESIDED.

Regents, Faculty and Students  
Attend and Make Occasion a  
Decidedly Memorable One.

Dr. Goshen Was Orator of the Day  
And a Big Parade Was One of  
The Features.

With ceremonies much more elabo-  
rate than any that have ever yet been  
held at the University of Utah, the first  
annual celebration of "University day"  
occurred this morning. There were  
present Gov. John C. Cutler, members  
of the board of regents, the faculty and  
the student body of the institution, in-  
cluding both the students of the Uni-  
versity proper, and the preparatory and  
normal schools.

A parade across the campus preced-  
ed the ceremonies in the assembly room  
of the Museum building, which had  
been specially decorated and increased  
in its seating capacity for the occa-  
sion. Gov. John C. Cutler presided,  
and the principal orator was delivered  
by Rev. E. I. Goshen, who spoke on the  
character of George Washington, and  
on the principles of national arbitration.

### THE CAMPUS PARADE.

The parade across the campus was  
an imposing affair. The faculty, re-  
gents, and guests had assembled in  
the faculty reception hall, the seniors  
in the library, and the normal and  
preparatory students in the physical  
building. Fully one thousand students  
and their guests assembled at the dif-  
ferent places, and marched to the deors  
of the museum building to the tune of  
a lively air from the University or-  
chestra.

### "FRIP." STUDENTS LED.

The preparatory students led, the  
other classes following in order of  
their rank, until the seniors were  
reached. At the great mass meeting  
building the procession halted and  
formed a long line, the men on one  
side of the path and the women on  
the other, stretching back towards the  
main building. Through this line Gov.  
Cutler led the procession of regents  
and faculty, the seniors following in  
their rear, and the other students till  
all had entered the assembly hall.

### GOVERNOR CUTLER CHEERED.

The class presidents acted as ushers,  
but the audience remained standing  
until President Tammeyer called the  
meeting to order. He introduced the  
presiding officer Gov. John C. Cutler,  
and the chief executive was greeted  
with a round of hearty applause in-  
termingled with college cheers.

In taking the chair Gov. Cutler ex-  
pressed his feelings in regard to the  
duty young men owe the country, and  
the duty they owe themselves. Hugh  
Douglass rendered the invocation, and  
was followed by a violin solo exqui-  
sately rendered by Willard Wehne.

President Kingsbury then made a few  
explanatory remarks on the purposes  
of national arbitration, and the move-  
ment in favor of it, closing with a  
strong endorsement of the movement.

Following President Kingsbury's talk,  
Mr. Wehne and Mr. Douglass rendered  
two more numbers, after which Rev.  
E. I. Goshen was introduced. Follow-  
ing his oration the audience sang one  
verse of "America," and the ceremony  
was closed by the governor, regents, fa-  
culty and guests preceding the student  
out of the hall.

### DR. GOSHEN TALKS.

Rev. Mr. Goshen said in part:  
"Today is a national holiday, not a  
festival, nor a religious ceremony, but  
the annual celebration of the birthday  
of the American Republic. The history  
of our country since it is a  
pilgrimage reads more like a fable  
than a reality. Our forefathers yearned  
for something better, something  
which would be their own. This first  
race reared an image of liberty and dar-  
ing; one which heard the voice of a na-  
tion yet to be. The philosophy of  
France, and Scotland, culminated  
in Priesthood and kingscraft  
were dead, for the name of that new  
nation was Democracy.

King John Crat touched the cradle  
of liberty at the Magna Charta, but  
the new nation was the culmination of  
those principles. Washington was a  
type of the American, bold, under  
these influences. He had but one eulogy.  
Wherever an American is found,  
there is liberty, that is his eulogy. He  
was true patriot, for he fought for  
country and for state. His motto was  
"The state is always foremost before  
the individual." The genius of this man  
is stamped today upon the nations of  
the earth and his memory will ever be  
preserved.

The policy of keeping this nation  
keeping it from entangling alliances, is  
due to Washington. His policy  
has been enlarged, but now the flag  
which floats over us and stands for  
peace, prosperity, integrity and lib-  
erty must not be defiled by those who  
do not hold sacred the trust of a seat  
in the United States senate.

In order to bring about international  
peace we must first have internal  
peace. We must bring this about our-  
selves by our own works and by edu-  
cation. When we have accomplished  
this we can cope with foreign matters.

Let us go, remembering that we are  
a great state, a common, united peo-  
ple striving to build that temple which  
God gave us to build. Let us be char-  
itable, love and honor Washington,  
and keep the principles of peace in our  
hearts, and the flag intact. This is  
peace.

### AMATEUR RACQUET CONTEST.

Boston, Feb. 22.—Nineteen of the strong-  
est racquet players in the country were  
upon the entry list for the national am-  
ateur championship tournament, which  
will be held at the Boston Athletic association  
today. The list included the present  
champion, Lawrence Waterbury, of the  
New York Racquet and Tennis club, as  
well as Clarence M. Mackay, who de-  
feated Waterbury at the recent tourna-  
ment at Tuxedo.

It is expected that the final round will  
be reached on Saturday.