

ENTANGLING ALLIANCES.

Senator Bacon Introduces Resolution Deprecating Participation in Moroccan Conference.

DISRESPECT SHOWN SENATE.

Newspaper Reporter Said to Have Been Shown Papers that Were Withheld from Senate.

Washington, Jan. 15.—In the senate today Bacon introduced the following resolution:

"Resolved, by the senate, That interference with or participation in any controversy between European governments relating to a Moroccan international question is a violation of the well settled, well defined policy of this government, which has been recognized and observed for more than a century past."

Mr. Bacon stated frankly that he had been induced to offer the resolution by the action taken by the senate on his Moroccan resolution. He commented on an article in the Washington Post, which told of permission given by Secy. Root to the writer to examine all the papers relating to the participation of the United States in the Moroccan (Sisani) conference and said he had no doubt that the statements in the article were inspired by the secretary of state.

Mr. Lodge asked Mr. Bacon if he was prepared to say that the article was entirely upon the authority of Secy. Root.

Mr. Bacon challenged Mr. Lodge and later Mr. Aldrich to obtain from Secy. Root a disavowal of that portion of the article which he held to be disrespectful to the senate. Mr. Lodge said he did not care to follow a suggestion by Mr. Tiltman that he (Mr. Lodge) call up Mr. Root over the telephone and ask for a disavowal.

Mr. Bacon said that it was disrespectful for Secy. Root to withhold papers from the senate and at the same time display them to newspaper men. Mr. Tiltman said he thought an explanation due in order not to do Secy. Root an injustice and called attention to the fact that the secretary had not refused the Moroccan papers for the reason that the senate had not asked for them, as the resolution had not been adopted.

Both Bacon and Mr. Tiltman referred to Mr. Lodge as the defender of the cabinet members.

"I think that on all matters submitted to the senate involving treaties, or even the negotiation of treaties," said Mr. Hale, "it was never intended to shut the senate out of participation. I do not think the senate should stand dumb in such matters, as some senators seem to do."

"It is said," he went on, "that we may trust the executive. I think we may. But suppose we should have an executive that could not be trusted? What would happen if such an executive should find it desirable to rehabilitate his own fortunes or those of his party? What, in such a case, must happen if the senate should be compelled to wait until the mischief is done?"

Mr. Spooner asked what could be done at such a stage, and Mr. Hale replied:

"I have no doubt if it was found that the executive was taking advantage of his power to commit the country to a war policy the senate would interfere and put a check to his course."

"I don't believe," he said, "that in the present case the secretary of state will allow the country to be involved, and I do believe that the conservative interests of the country will be guarded. I see no alarm, but I wish that the secretary of state and the president had determined not to send delegates to this conference. It is not called in the interest of commerce. It is a Simon pure and outright political affair, and has to do with matters in which we have no concern. I cannot speak for the president or the secretary of state, but I should think that if the conference was to be held now they would hesitate before agreeing to enter it. But they have gone too far to recede at this stage. The danger is not from the president nor from the secretary, but from the war spirit of this country."

Mr. Bacon expressed the opinion that nine out of ten who had heard the debate agreed with the position of Mr. Hale, and he asked what would happen if a question involving serious political questions should arise and the American delegates should have the vote.

"In such event," replied Mr. Hale, "I believe that Secy. Root, backed by the president, would telegraph the delegates to withdraw from the conference."

Mr. Bacon responded that while all might be safe under the present administration the important point was that a great precedent is involved. The time might come when bad men would be in places of responsibility, as it had in one instance, when a man who was afterwards tried for treason had cast a deciding vote.

Concluding, Mr. Bacon said he had meant no reflection on the president nor the secretary of state, both of whom he highly respected, but added that the president, not being a lawyer, might easily become involved in some matters requiring legal discrimination, as evidenced had been the case in a matter of a treaty which had never been submitted to the senate, but which is nevertheless in full force and effect.

Mr. Bacon's resolution was then, at his request, referred to the committee on foreign relations, and the merchant marine bill was laid before the senate. Mr. Chandler Jones, of the university, who has analyzed the powers and other materials found in Orchard's room and in his trunk. No result of the result of his investigations has been made. The case was submitted without argument, and few minutes after the senate had reached Judge Church formally committed the prisoner to the charge of the sheriff to await trial.

GEN. CHAFFEE RESIGNS.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Lieut.-Gen. Chaffee today tendered his resignation as chief of staff, U. S. Army, to take effect today, and it was accepted by the president. Gen. Chaffee does not go on the



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retired list until Feb. 1, but he desired a fifteen-days leave of absence before retiring from active service. Gen. Bates, assistant chief of staff, will succeed him.

HARRY ORCHARD HELD FOR STUENENBERG'S MURDER.

Boise, Jan. 15.—At Caldwell today Probate Judge Church committed Harry Orchard on the charge of having murdered ex-Gov. Frank Steunenberg on Dec. 20. The defense offered no testimony. The accused man is in jail at Caldwell. The next term of the district court will open there on Feb. 20, but it is not yet known whether the prisoner will be tried at that time. Twenty witnesses in all were put on by the state in the preliminary, eleven on Saturday and nine today.

The most important today was Andy Johnson, a Boise officer, who testified with Orchard several times before and after his arrest. He had a collection of exhibits connected with the case. W. H. Schenck testified that Orchard had roomed with him for two weeks in November and that during that time two strangers visited him. Several witnesses told of having seen Orchard in the vicinity of the house of the victim, Julian Steunenberg, son of the former governor, testified that a man whom he identified as Orchard came to him on Wednesday before the murder and asked when his father would be home. He said he had a deal with his father for some sheep and was anxious to see him. The boy told the man his father would be back Friday night.

Among the witnesses was A. Ballantyne, a Caldwell business man, who saw Orchard a few minutes before 6 on the evening of the murder, not more than forty-five minutes before the bomb was exploded. He testified that Orchard was in a nervous state, evidently preoccupied with something. He failed to answer questions, and otherwise gave evidence of being under some strain. Mr. Ballantyne is believed to be the last man who saw Orchard before the explosion.

The state had several witnesses on hand when it did not call. Some of these are believed to be important. Among them is Christ Jones, of the university, who has analyzed the powders and other materials found in Orchard's room and in his trunk. No result of the result of his investigations has been made. The case was submitted without argument, and few minutes after the senate had reached Judge Church formally committed the prisoner to the charge of the sheriff to await trial.

Mr. Boutell, closing the debate, reviewed the provisions of the bill, and urged the following reasons for its passage:

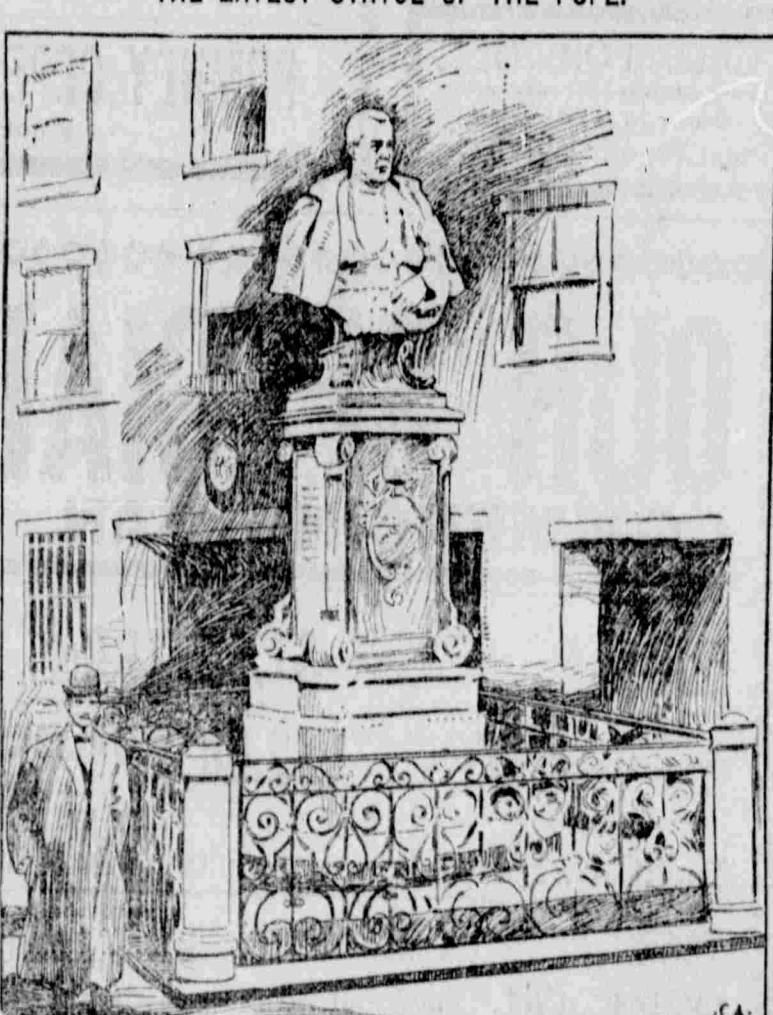
That it will meet the approval of the great mass of Americans, that it is in accord with the feeling of the country, that it will prove of incalculable benefit to both the Philippines and the United States, and that all educated Filipinos favor the measure.

An arduous discussion was made by Mr. Boutell, involving the prosperity of the state of Missouri. He was describing its richness in biblical language when Champ Clark interrupted to inquire if Mr. Boutell was going to give the Dingley tariff law credit for all this.

It had given Missouri producers better prices for their products in this country, was the reply. When the Dingley law was passed Mr. Boutell said, the mortgages on Missouri farms made the state look like a tented field; now there were not enough such mortgages to furnish paper on which the recent speech of Mr. Clark could have been written.

Mr. Clark was on his feet. "Wait,"

THE LATEST STATUE OF THE POPE.



The monument herewith shown has been erected recently at Riese, in the province of Venetia, north Italy, the pope's native village. Riese is a small hamlet, inhabited chiefly by fishermen and market gardeners, and it owes its present notoriety to the fact that it was the birthplace of the late Pope Pius X, whose family was in humble life until the rising fortunes of Riese very proud of their eminent fellow townsman and have erected this statue to show their appreciation.

HOW CAME MR. BABCOCK TO REBEL?

Rises to a Personal Explanation On His Attitude on Arizona-New Mexico Statehood.

OPPOSED ONE STATE IDEA.

Davis of Minnesota Declares in Favor Of Tariff Revision—Binger Hermann of Oregon Sworn In.

Washington, Jan. 15.—When the house met at 11 o'clock Mr. Babcock took the floor on a question of personal privilege. He based this on a statement of a local newspaper, entitled "How Came Babcock to Rebel?" and which gave as a reason for his opposition to joining Arizona and New Mexico as one state, his pique at not being made chairman of the appropriation committee.

The statement, Mr. Babcock said, to the effect that he had been misinterpreted, he also believed, the so-called "stewardship" which he understood meant the house organization. He had, he said, never been an applicant for the chairmanship of the appropriations committee. He had not wanted that chairmanship and had been tendered him should have declined it, "as I did not feel that under the circumstances I could have filled it to the satisfaction of the house."

As to statehood, Mr. Babcock said he had always been opposed to joining Arizona and New Mexico as one state and had always opposed it. At the last session, he said, the opposition supported the rules committee of the house joining the statehood question as the best means of killing the bill.

As to the views on the tariff, Mr. Babcock said they had not changed. He presented a resolution adopted by the Wisconsin delegation in Congress Jan. 14, 1905, in favor of the revision and said while bowing as a party man to the program, he still adhered to the opinion that revision should be had. There was no reply to Mr. Babcock's statement and when he concluded some of his colleagues applauded.

Resolutions calling on the secretary of the navy to report if there has been any delay in delivering material to the battleships Connecticut and Louisiana, now being built, or any change in the cost or plans of the ships were agreed on.

In opposition to the Philippine bill Mr. Davis of Minnesota asserted that the recent expedition of members of the Philippines was gotten up for the purpose of passing the pending bill. He said the beneficiary of the legislation would be the so-called sugar trust and the Spreckels people, who were the only purchasers of raw sugar in this country.

Announcing himself in favor of tariff revision, Mr. Davis concluded with a warning to Republican representatives of manufacturing districts. "You had better be wise in time," he said. "You had better retain the friendship and cooperation of the farmer and thus secure and retain his vote—because, my friends, there may be a time when if the gentle zephyr does not affect you a cyclone will."

The "sacredness" of the schedules of the Dingley tariff was made the subject of a speech of castigation against Republican inaction regarding tariff revision by Mr. De Armond of Missouri. With an overwhelming majority in the house and senate and a decidedly overwhelming majority in the White House, he said, the Republican party had no excuse for inaction.

Mr. Boutell, closing the debate, reviewed the provisions of the bill, and urged the following reasons for its passage:

That it will meet the approval of the great mass of Americans, that it is in accord with the feeling of the country, that it will prove of incalculable benefit to both the Philippines and the United States, and that all educated Filipinos favor the measure.

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said Mr. Boutell, "I have yet other Missouri blessings to recount." The last was the fact that Missouri had placed herself in the Republican column. The next would be the conversion of Mr. Clark to protection and his elevation to the senate. He challenged Mr. Clark to join the debate in his district, Mr. Clark to advocate tearing down the custom houses and Mr. Boutell to advocate the Dingley rates or even higher ones.

Mr. Clark accepted the challenge. He added that his "tear down custom houses" speech made nine years ago. "How long do you think it will be before any gentleman on that side will make a speech which will live for nine years?" he asked, amid general laughter.

Representative Binger Hermann of Oregon presented himself and took the oath as a member. It was his first appearance on the floor since he was elected. At 4:35 o'clock the house adjourned until tomorrow at noon.

ALL READY TO OPEN THE MOROCCAN CONFERENCE.

Algiers, Jan. 15, 6:15 p. m.—The opening of the international conference on Moroccan reforms has definitely been fixed for 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. The Duke of Almodovar, the Spanish minister of foreign affairs, took the train, soon after arriving here today, arranging plans for the beginning of the deliberations. All the delegates had arrived during the day and such and a note from the duke advising that a preliminary session for the purpose of organization will take place at 3 o'clock tomorrow.

It is expected that the duke will make a brief address, a brief address of welcome, after which, doubtless, he will be chosen as the permanent presiding officer.

Interesting features this afternoon were the landing of Ambassador White, the American delegate from the American protected cruiser Galveston, and later the arrival of Samuel R. Gummere, minister to Morocco, the second American delegate, from Tangier on the French cruiser Gallies. The Galveston fired a salute of 21 guns as she dropped anchor at the pier. The Spanish cruisers did not respond promptly, but the land batteries roared an answering salute.

The ambassador entered one of the Galveston's launches and the latter took a course circling the Spanish cruiser Rio de la Plata, the sailors of which manned the yards and gave hearty cheers to the American delegate. The American launch then circled the Spanish cruiser Marina de la Molina, the sailors of which also cheered Mr. White and his companions.

On landing, Ambassador White was greeted by the governor-general and the alcalde, who escorted him to his hotel. Mr. Gummere was similarly saluted when he came ashore on the French cruiser. As the delegates assemble there is no outward evidence of tension, but on the contrary there is a notable exchange of amenities between the German and French delegations. There is, however, an undercurrent of sentiment that a supreme diplomatic struggle is imminent, with France and Germany occupying the southern end of the powers ranged in varying degrees around them.

The French count upon Great Britain, Spain, Italy and Russia as sure, and consider that the relations between the United States and France and Great Britain aid in expecting the support of the American delegates. On the other hand, the prevailing sentiment is that Germany can count on America, Holland and Sweden and perhaps on Denmark, with Germany also expecting that the United States will support some of her contentions.

Now that the delegates are here, the scene before them is suggestive. Plainly visible three miles away rises the gigantic rock of Gibraltar, like a lion crouching in the straits, while dimly outlined to the southward are the low mountains of Africa. Algiers lies in the center of this panorama. Thus the powers of the world are gathered at the southern end of the globe, and their long looks toward Africa give the key-note to the meeting about to begin.

EDUCATION IN HAWAII.

Officials Arrive from Island to Urge Granting of More Revenue.

San Francisco, Jan. 15.—On the steamer Sierra, which arrived today from Honolulu, were two Hawaiian officials who are to settle propositions which are of great interest to the islands. W. O. Smith, former attorney-general, is going to Washington as chairman of a commission which is to appear before the congressional committee on territories on Feb. 1, in behalf of the legislation recommended in the president's message to set aside 75 per cent of the federal revenue from Hawaii for educational purposes and the erection of public buildings.

The commission of which Smith is chairman has prepared an elaborate argument showing Hawaii's right to such revenue. The rest of the commission will leave Honolulu for Washington on Jan. 19.

At the same time J. W. Pratt is the other Hawaiian representative. He is en route to Los Angeles to settle finally the terms on which a colony of Russian or Moldavia, which will come to settle on the island of Kauai and its dependencies. There are about 200 families in the colony. It is stated, including about 1,200 persons, and they are ready

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to migrate if the agreement which Pratt is to submit to them is satisfactory. The land on which they are to settle is near the plantation of the Maize Sugar company, and the agreement which Pratt is to submit is for the purchase of the cane they raise.

ACTING PRESIDENT OF CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.

Chicago, Jan. 15.—Henry Pratt Judson, head of the department of political science and dean of the faculty of the University of Chicago, has been recommended by the instruction and equipment committee of the university board of trustees as acting president of the institution, and will be formally appointed to the position at a meeting of the ruling body tomorrow, according to Meyer Peterson, president of the board of trustees.

Dean Judson's appointment will place him officially in the position which he has in many respects practically filled ever since President Harper's illness made it impossible for him to attend personally to all the duties.

Four Hundred Babies. St. Vincent's infant Asylum, Chicago, shelters homeless waifs awaiting adoption, and there are nearly 400 babies there. Sister Julia writes: "I cannot say too much in praise of Foley's Honey and Tar for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough. Contains no opiate and is safe and sure. Ask for Foley's Honey and Tar and insist upon having it, as it is a safe remedy and certain in result. Refuse substitutes. For sale by P. J. Hill Drug Co."

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Time Table in Effect Nov. 28, 1905.
LEAVE SALT LAKE.
6:30, 11 a. m.; 2:40, 4:50 p. m.
LEAVE LAGOON
7:30, 12 m.; 3:30, 7:30 p. m.

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CURRENT TIME TABLE.
In Effect Dec. 10th, 1905.

LEAVE SALT LAKE CITY:

No. 10—For Heber, Provo and Marysville	8:05 a.m.
No. 12—For Park City	8:15 a.m.
No. 7—For Denver and East	8:30 a.m.
No. 11—For Ogden and Local Points	10:05 a.m.
No. 8—For Ogden and West	10:15 a.m.
No. 1—For Ogden and West	10:30 a.m.
No. 2—For Denver and East	10:45 a.m.
No. 3—For Provo and Eureka	5:00 p.m.
No. 12—For Bingham	8:10 a.m.
No. 8—For Ogden and Local Points	8:30 p.m.
No. 4—For Ogden and West	8:45 p.m.
No. 6—For Ogden and West	11:10 p.m.

ARRIVE SALT LAKE CITY.

No. 10—From Ogden and the West	8:00 a.m.
No. 12—From Ogden and Local Points	8:10 a.m.
No. 7—From Eureka and Provo	10:00 a.m.
No. 11—From Denver and East	10:15 a.m.
No. 1—From Denver and East	10:30 a.m.
No. 2—From Ogden and the West	10:45 a.m.
No. 3—From Bingham	10:50 a.m.
No. 8—From Ogden and the West	7:10 p.m.
No. 4—From Denver and East	11:30 p.m.

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