

KAISER DENOUNCED

Reichstag Leaders Say He Should Be Impeached.

EVEN CHANCELLOR IS SEVERE.

Von Bulow Declares That Emperor William Must Exercise More Prudence, Otherwise Ministry Must Resign.

Berlin, Nov. 11.—Emperor William never has been so severely denounced as he was during the debate in the reichstag on the conversations published, with the permission of the emperor, in the London Daily Telegraph.

The criticisms of his majesty's court, his ministers and his majesty's treatment of the constitution as well as of his freedom of speech went to lengths that astonished observers acquainted with the traditional caution of the chamber in dealing with the personality of the sovereign. The emperor seemed to have no defenders.

Herr Welmer, Radical, and Herr Singer, Socialist, declared that if any other servant of the state had done such a thing as had Emperor William he would be impeached and brought before an imperial court for trial.

Herr von Heydebrandt and Prince Hatzfeldt, Conservatives, and Baron

graph and offered my resignation, and it was the most difficult task in my political life to resolve to remain in office. How long I will continue there I do not know, but I consider it my duty at this difficult period to continue to serve the emperor and the nation."

Chancellor von Bulow's partial defense of the emperor was received in icy silence.

The house adjourned to meet tomorrow, and when the chancellor departed crowds outside the doors cheered and hooted him.

BAIL DENIED TO MORSE.

Ice Trust Financier Must Stay in Jail Pending Appeal.

New York, Nov. 11.—Judges Lacombe, Noyes and Ward in the United States circuit court of appeals handed down a decision in which they denied the application of Charles W. Morse to be released on bail pending proceedings for a writ of error in his conviction and sentence to fifteen years in prison.

The judges said that Morse's attorney could renew the application at any time. It is not expected, however, that the former ice king will be admitted to bail unless his lawyers furnish sufficient reasons why a new trial should be granted.

As it will take at least ten days to prepare an appeal, Morse will have to stay in the Tombs for at least two weeks more.

ARBITRATION AGREED TO.

France and Germany Sign Agreement as to Casablanca.

Paris, Nov. 11.—The dispute between France and Germany over the Casablanca incident, arising out of the arrest by the French authorities of German deserters from the French foreign legion, will be referred to a court of arbitration.

M. Jules Cambon, the French ambassador at Berlin, and Baron von Waeche, the German acting secretary for foreign affairs, signed an agreement looking to the settlement of the dispute.

The agreement sets forth that the entire question of law and facts shall be submitted to arbitration. It also provides that the country whose agents are at fault shall make an apology to the other.

FLAG RIOT IN NICARAGUA.

American Arrested After Celebrating Taft's Election.

Washington, Nov. 11.—A celebration of the election of Mr. Taft by Americans at Granada, Nicaragua, ended in a riotous gathering and demonstration which resulted in a dispute over the treatment of the American flag.

Minister Coolidge in reporting the affair to the state department states that three Americans led in the celebration and that one with the flag in his possession was arrested.

The local authorities explained that the men placed in jail had been connected with riotous acts and that some of them were plotting against the government, one advocating annexation with the United States in a speech.

ACCUSED BANKER FREED.

Gets Benefit of Technicality Because Juror Was Withdrawn.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 11.—J. C. Sprull, charged with falsification of the books of a national banking institution and with a shortage of \$5,400 in his accounts, was discharged from custody here.

After the prisoner's arraignment recently it was found that proof from Washington as to the bank's charter was missing. Thereupon the court withdrew a juror and held Sprull.

Judge Waddill on the prisoner's plea of former jeopardy now holds that the case was not one in which there was "manifest necessity" for the withdrawal of a juror or in which "the ends of public justice required it."

DEATH VALLEY SHAKEN.

Series of Earthquakes Compel Many Miners to Flee.

Sau Bernardino, Cal., Nov. 11.—Death valley and the surrounding country are in the throes of a series of earthquakes, the most violent of which caused many miners and prospectors to flee from the region.

The crags of the Funeral range seemed to totter when the last shock came. Miners were tossed from their bunks, camp equipment was scattered about, horses and mules stampeded, and immense bowlders were thrown down.

Girl Wins Architects' Prize. Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 11.—Esther M. Byers, a girl of nineteen, won first prize in an architect's competition of cottage plans arranged by the chamber of commerce.

Turkey Orders 300,000,000 Cartridges. Constantinople, Nov. 11.—The Turkish government has given an order in Germany for 300,000,000 cartridges for the Mauser rifle.

NATURE AS A FAKER.

She Sometimes Deceives Even the Eye of the Scientist.

On the so called table mounds of Iowa are numerous impressions of what look exactly like cloven feet. It is not surprising that superstitious people should attribute them to the devil taking his walks abroad, though as a matter of fact they are not footprints of any kind whatsoever, but merely weather worn impressions left by a species of mollusk-like animal known to science as pentamerus.

To the Smithsonian Institution not long ago somebody sent from the Bad Lands of Nebraska what purported to be a fossil ham. It did in very truth look like a ham, and, to render the verisimilitude complete, the bone was actually sticking out at one end of it. Nevertheless an investigation showed that the alleged bone was in reality a "vacuolite"—an extinct mollusk's shell, rodlike in form—and the rest of the "ham" was a mere accidental agglomeration of stony stuff.

One day quite recently a young man walked into the National museum at Washington and presented to the anthropologist in charge a petrified foot. It was received with many thanks, though recognized at a glance as a water worn fragment of rock which had accidentally assumed a shape resembling a foot.

Such chance imitations as these frequently occur in nature. Another one, deposited in the same institution, was supposed by the finder to be a petrified oyster. It looks as if on the half shell. All its parts are wonderfully distinct, and there is even a small pearl in it seemingly. Yet it is not an oyster at all.

Many years ago the "ozooson" was introduced as a fossil to a wondering world by Sir William Dawson, an eminent geologist. It was accepted by science for quite awhile as the earliest and oldest of known animals—the "dawn animal," as its name signifies. Recent scientific investigation, however, has proved that it is not and never was an animal at all. It is merely a curious crystalline combination of two minerals which has the look of something that once upon a time was alive.

It has recently been proved that many markings on sedimentary rocks long supposed to be fossil prints of algae and other plants are in reality tracks left by insects, mollusks and worms. Some of these alleged "plants" had actually received names and been classified into genera and species.

But it has been sufficiently shown that markings exactly similar can be produced by allowing such animals as those above mentioned to creep across a surface of moist plaster or wet clay, counterfeiting rock in a plastic and not yet hardened condition, and one well known vegetable frequently noted as fossil has in this way been satisfactorily identified with the trail of the larva of the dragon fly.—Saturday Evening Post.

A Rusty Iron Nail.

It has been discovered that a happy miller's family living in the vicinity of the battlefield of Waterloo has derived a regular income since 1815 from the sale of a rusty iron nail. It was not many years after the battle that an eccentric Englishman on the strength of an eyewitness' evidence discovered that Napoleon's hat had been hanging on that nail, the emperor having rested awhile at the mill during the battle. An offer for the old nail was immediately accepted by the previously guileless miller, who after the deal replaced it by another old nail and painted an inscription round it on the wall pointing out its historical value. One nail after another has gone to enrich collections as priceless Napoleonic relics.—Argonaut.

Without Ostentation.

The late Josiah W. Leeds of Philadelphia was notable for his lifelong fight against immodesty. He loved simplicity as he loved modesty. Ostentation he abhorred, especially the ostentation of funerals and cemeteries. He used often to quote an epitaph that he had once seen in a secluded graveyard. This epitaph, which was cut on the simplest, cheapest stone it is possible to imagine, said: "The monument is very plain, no doubt, but all the money in the world would not have brought our poor dear father back to us again."—Washington Star.

If the flying machine men will invent a portable county fair that can be lifted intact and placed where it is wanted country folks will forgive this careless dropping of things as they go sailing along.

When the debate on how to live on \$18 a week is settled it will be exciting to watch the crowd hustling for the \$18 per just to try the stunt.

There was no celebration of the anniversary of the panic on the surface, but many a reminder of the event turned up under the surface.

3,000 ENSLAVED.

Railroad Agents on Trial For Alleged Peonage.

WORKMEN HELD PRISONERS.

Kidnaped to Florida Wilderness Overrun With Snakes and Brutally Beaten if They Tried to Escape.

New York, Nov. 11.—The marooning of 3,000 men in the wild and inaccessible regions of Florida and their detention there under hard labor for months was dealt with before Judge Hough and a jury in the United States circuit court at the trial of the government's case against employers and agents of the Florida East Coast Railway company for violation of the statute prohibiting "peonage, slavery and enforced servitude."

The men under indictment are Francisco Sabilla, Edward J. Triay, David E. Harley and Frank A. Hugg, whom the United States authorities charged with conspiracy to entice into the service of the Florida East Coast company some 3,000 laborers whom they compelled to work against their will in the construction of a railroad across the Florida keys.

Deputy Attorney General Glenn E. Usted outlined the prosecution's case, contending that the treatment accorded to the workmen was nothing short of slavery. The government would show, he declared, that the men had been induced by alluring advertisements in New York papers to apply for employment in the south, being guaranteed good food, high wages and ideal treatment.

When the men reached Jersey City, he declared, they were put aboard a train and held prisoners, the doors being locked on them and armed guards set over them to prevent escape. Throughout the long journey they were given nothing but stale bread and bologna sausage. Many rebelled at Miami and refused to leave the train, but a hose was turned on them, and they were driven aboard a waiting steamer.

When the ultimate destination was reached, said Mr. Usted, the men found that the paradise promised them was a barren wilderness overrun with reptiles and venomous snakes, where no place to sleep had been provided. Their "high wages," the prosecutor declared, were slips of paper exchangeable at the company's stores for clothing and food. The escape that many sought was impossible. The region was entirely cut off from all means of communication with the outside world.

Thinking to be discharged and sent away, some refused to work. These, Mr. Usted said, were threatened with death and brutally beaten.

FEAR FEUD IN NASHVILLE.

Excitement Over Killing of Carmack Runs High.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 11.—Excitement is running high here as a result of the killing of Edward Ward Carmack, formerly United States senator and editor of the Nashville Tennessean, in a duel with Robin Cooper, son of Colonel Duncan B. Cooper, one of the most prominent politicians in the state.

It is feared that as a result a deadly feud may be started. The widow of the victim and his friends are demanding vengeance on his slayer.

Young Cooper, who was shot in the right shoulder during the fight, is in the hospital, a prisoner, and his father is detained as a witness. The young man, who is a lawyer, is not badly hurt. He is twenty-seven years old and unmarried.

Neither of the Coopers seems greatly concerned over their plight, depending on the assurance of their friends that the nature of Carmack's wounds proved that he must have fired the first shots, as he could not have pulled the trigger after he was hit.

ROOSEVELT OUT OF IT.

Ward Says President Will Not Go to United States Senate.

Washington, Nov. 11.—"President Roosevelt six months ago came to the decision that no combination of circumstances would induce him to become a candidate for election to the United States senate from New York state to succeed Thomas C. Platt," said National Committeeman William L. Ward of New York as he was leaving the White House.

Asked if he thought Secretary Root would be the next senator from New York, Mr. Ward replied by asking, "Would Mr. Root be a candidate?" Questioned as to the probability of President Roosevelt being a candidate in 1911 to succeed Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Mr. Ward said the future would take care of itself.

The Tide of Socialism.

Much has been said of the rising tide of socialistic opinion in this country and its possible effect upon politics in years just ahead. It is admitted that socialism is a vague term. If vague in its application to opinions promulgated here and there it is likely to be vague in practical politics. It is not probable that the vote for the national socialistic ticket represents the current sentiment on so called social questions any more than the vote for the national prohibition ticket represents the nation's ideals on the temperance question. Both of these parties make their appeal as reformers. But the older parties also champion those reforms they deem most urgent.

In that forceful play, "The Servant of the House," when the character who represents the "downtrodden" workman is asked to name the creed which has supplanted in his heart the old orthodox he answers, "Socialism." In the end he finds many of the orthodox fold agreeing with him, but they don't go over to his flag. They start in to reform orthodoxy. The scene of this dramatic object lesson is England, where it is thought that the rise of the tide of socialism has been alarming. Already there the party in power has thrown up a breakwater in measures of relief for the toiling millions. Observers think that the high water mark of English socialism is in sight and alarm needless. Both Germany and France have passed through the same ordeal, and in so far as votes tell the story socialistic opinion in those countries is stationary, if not receding. The rabid Socialist, and therefore the most dangerous, does not vote for voting is a function of government, and he doesn't believe in government. The more the Socialists vote for their particular tenets the greater the probability that they will soon join forces with that one of the larger parties which most favors their reforms, and these reforms will have to be practicable in order to win a majority of the suffrages of the nation.

HASKELL'S ACT UPHELD.

Oklahoma Supreme Court Overrules Attorney General.

Guthrie, Okla., Nov. 11.—By unanimous vote the state supreme court denies Attorney General West's application for a rehearing in the case of Governor Haskell's prohibition of West's suit in the Logan county district court to annul the charter of the Prairie Oil and Gas company.

The court holds that only on instruction of the governor or the legislature may the attorney general appear in state courts, thereby upholding the governor's right to estop original action on the part of the attorney general.

SHERMAN AT WHITE HOUSE.

Vice President Elect Is Guest at Luncheon Today.

Washington, Nov. 11.—Vice President Elect James S. Sherman is the guest of President Roosevelt at luncheon today.

He will leave in the evening with National Committeeman William L. Ward of New York, who is now here, for Hot Springs, Va., where the two will confer with President Elect William H. Taft.

American Arms For India.

Calcutta, Nov. 11.—In the course of a trial at Midnapur, Bengal, in connection with a discovery of arms and explosives, a police informer testified that many cases of rifles and revolvers had been shipped from America to Bombay under the guise of sewing machines and cotton goods.

The crew of the Russian cruiser Rurik while at target practice recently "shot up" their own ship. If Admiral Togo is the modest hero we've been told, he will dock himself one medal for that revelation.

Of course Hobson's view of Tokyo's royal welcome of the fleet is that the Japs meant to kill our officers and men with kindness and then "run in" the ships.

It took the Duke of the Abruzzi and Katherine so long to fix up the preliminaries that repentance should be extra leisurely and very indefinite at that.

If the Duke of the Abruzzi ever tries to add an "affinity" to his establishment, he'll be likely to steer clear of the American newspaper man's beat.

The clamor for war among Montenegro women indicates that they never tackled the suffrage question.

Even bitter enemies turn out and give room when they meet, for that is "the rule of the road."

THANKSGIVING DAY.

All Should Devoutly Observe It in Remembrance of All They Have Enjoyed.

President Theodore Roosevelt has issued his annual proclamation calling upon the people of the country to give thanks for the preservation of the nation. The proclamation follows:

Once again the season is at hand when according to the ancient custom of our people it becomes the duty of the president to appoint a day of prayer and thanksgiving to God.

Year by year this nation grows in strength and worldly power. During the century and a quarter that has elapsed since our entry into the circle of independent people we have grown and prospered in material things to a degree never known before and not now known in any other country. The thirteen colonies which struggled along the southeast of the Atlantic and were hemmed in but a few miles west of tide-water by the Indian-haunted wilderness, have been transformed into the mightiest republic which the world has ever seen. Its domains stretch across the continent from one to the other of the two greatest oceans, and it exercises dominion alike in the Arctic and Tropic realms. The growth in wealth and population has surpassed even the growth in territory. Nowhere else in the world is the average of individual comfort and material well-being as high as in our fortunate land.

OWE IT TO THE ALMIGHTY.

For the very reason that in material well-being we have thus abounded, we owe it to the Almighty to show equal progress in moral and spiritual things. With a nation, as with the individuals who make up a nation, material well-being is an indispensable foundation. But the foundation avails nothing by itself. That life is wasted and worse than wasted, which is spent in piling heap upon heap those things which minister merely to the pleasure of the body and to the power that rests only upon wealth. Upon material well-being as a foundation must be raised the structure of the lofty life of the spirit, if this nation is properly to fulfill its great mission and to accomplish all that we so ardently hope and desire. The things of the body are good; the things of the intellect better; but best of all are the things of the soul; for in the nation as in the individual, in the long run it is character that counts. Let us therefore as a people set our faces resolutely against evil and with broad charity, with kindness and good will toward all men, but with unflinching determination to smite down wrong, strive with all the strength that is given us for righteousness in public and in private life.

THANKS FOR THE BLESSINGS.

Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States, do set apart Thursday, the 26th day of November next, as a day of general thanksgiving and prayer, and on that day I recommend that the people shall cease from their daily work, and in their homes or in their churches, meet devoutly to thank the Almighty for the many great blessings they have received in the past and to pray that they may be given the strength so to order their lives as to deserve a continuation of these blessings in the future.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 31st day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eight, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-third. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Hens That Should Be Busy.

If that momentous question, the cost of keeping a hen, had been settled, there would be no trouble in getting at the importance of the hen bulletin recently issued from Washington. The bulletin says that there are 233,598,005 hens of "laying age" in the United States. As the hen is an "onstable critter" in her ways, maybe the odd five have died or struck for more rations since the bulletin went to press. Again it may be that 995 youngsters have started work ahead of time and the figures should look a thousand better.

The laying hens are valued at \$70,000,000. That's an investment in eggs, the annual crop of which seems to be worth about \$200,000,000 as eggs have been selling. If the cost of the keep is reasonable we should include the hen among the national resources or features of country life worth looking after by the president's commissioners.

It is significant perhaps that, following the series of accidents to balloons and aeroplanes, a revival of old fashioned shipbuilding was reported in the great yards of the world.

Judging from the revelations at the Morse trial in New York, the prosperity feature of the "prosperity panic" we've heard about was prosperity for rascals.

Teaching "farming by mail" will work all right up to the point of explaining the business end of onion sets and seed potatoes.



EMPEROR WILLIAM.

von Hertling, a member of the Center party, took part in the debate and energetically protested against the personal element being injected into foreign politics.

Herr Liebermann von Sonnenberg, the agrarian and anti-Semite, surprised the house by the vehemence of his utterances. He declared that the Monarchists, with heavy hearts, found themselves compelled to protest firmly against the emperor's statements. The nation's confidence, he said, has sunk to zero.

"We do not believe," he continued, "that the future will bring any real improvement. The improvement will last only until the next time. Evidence exists that there is further material in foreign hands for use when the occasion calls."

Prince von Bulow spoke in reply to the critics of the government and the emperor. His address was devoid of gesture. He said:

"I do not wish to add fresh prejudice to the damage already caused by the publication in the Daily Telegraph. I am certain that the story of a detailed plan of campaign to end the Boer war is not right. This plan consisted merely of some academic ideas concerning the conduct of war in general which the emperor conveyed to Queen Victoria in the course of their correspondence, and it was without practical significance for the operations then going on or for the end of the war.

"Concerning the statement attributed to Emperor William that a majority of the German people is hostile to Great Britain the expression used by the Telegraph is too strong. Serious and regrettable misunderstandings have existed between Great Britain and Germany, but the German people desire peaceful and friendly relations with that empire joined with mutual respect.

"The recognition by his majesty of the unjustified misunderstanding of his utterances with reference to Great Britain and the excitement and regret aroused thereby in Germany will, I am convinced, lead the emperor in future private conversations to exercise that reserve and prudence which in the interest of a uniform policy and the authority of the crown is indispensable.

"If this proves not to be so, neither I nor any one of my successors could take the responsibility of holding office. I accepted the blame for the publication of the article in the Daily Tele-