DISEASE CAUSES CHICAGO TERROR

Rapid Increase in Number of Deaths and New Cases Reported.

PANIC SEIZES OFFICIALS

They Quarrel and Tremble While Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever Kill One Every Ten Minutes—Mayor's "Official" Ignorance.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—(Special.)—The epidemic of contagious diseases in Chicago assumed some of the features of a plague today, reports of new cases pouring into the Health Department office at the rate of one every three minutes. The Health Department corps was hopelessly swamped with the tremendous spurt, 472 new cases being added to the already long list of patients. Chicago's sick from scarlet fever and diphtheria are now said to number over 10,260.

Increase of Death Causes Panic.

Five deaths were reported today, the total number of deaths from all causes for three days to noon being 342, or an average of one death every ten minutes. Last week, which was called the worst of the epidemic by Health Commissioner Whalen, the average of death was one every 13 minutes.

The appalling increase in the seriousness of the epidemic was mirrored in the confusion and semi-panic which seized the city hall departments, to which the city looks for a check. The Health Department was overcrowded with physicians and policemen, reporting cases, while the Health Commissioner was engaged in a three-cornered squabble with the police, Building Commissioner Bartzen and members of the City Council.

Dunne Is Officially Ignorant.

Aldermen were besieged by constituents, who demanded that official action be taken toward the appointment of a committee of the best physicians in the city to combat the contagious diseases and help quiet the panicky feeling which developed in all sections. Mayor Dunne thought the appointment of such a committee might be a good thing, but he said it had not been brought to his "official" attention that a serious epidemic exists and that the Health Department was unable to cope with it.

GREAT BUILDING BURNS

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS LOSE $1,000,000.

Explosion Destroys Big Paint Shops and Falling Wall Injures Four Men—Battle With Flames.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.—Fire which started with an explosion in the paint shop destroyed an entire section of the big Baldwin Locomotive Works tonight, entailing a loss of $1,000,000. The destroyed building was about 175 feet long by 150 feet deep, immediately adjoining the main office at Broad and Spring Garden streets, and the erecting shops, smith shops and foundries. These buildings were threatened, as were other departments along Spring Garden street and on Fifteenth street. The entire fire department was called out.

About 1000 men were employed in the burned building, which was five stories high. The fire was discovered in the east end of the building a few minutes before 6 o'clock, when the workmen were preparing to leave. Though the flames spread quickly, all were able to get out safely. Shortly after the fire started the upper portion of the wall on Spring Garden street fell and one fireman and three workmen were caught by falling bricks, but fortunately received only slight injuries. The firemen, with the assistance of the fire patrol from the plant, succeeded in getting the flames under control within an hour after the fire was discovered.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works is the largest industrial plant in the United States and employs 18,000 men in this city and nearly 10,000 in departments at Lewiston and other places. The fire will not greatly hinder work, as the departments destroyed were duplicated in other parts of the plant.

IRISH BLOOD BOILS OVER

Drama Slandering Nation Is Howled Down at Dublin Theater.

DUBLIN, Jan. 29.—A play by the Irish dramatist, Synge, "The Play Boy of the Western World," which was produced at the Abbey Theater last Saturday night, has excited a rising tide of disapprobation, which culminated tonight in riotous scenes. The play was howled down and the theater had to be closed by the police.

The malcontents, led by the Gaelic League, complain that the play reflects unjustly on the character of the Western Irish peasantry by representing them as shielding a self-accused parricide from justice.

COMBINE TO BEAT SOCIALISTS

All German Parties Except Radicals in Coalition.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—All the political parties except the Extreme Radicals are combining against the Socialists in the re-ballots which are to take place in the electoral districts where none of the candidates for the Reichstag succeeded in obtaining a majority. The Center party leaders met and decided yesterday not to support any of the Socialists' representatives, and representatives of the Conservative party from all the states of the empire determined to unite with the other parties against the Socialists. This morning the delegates of the National Liberals and two Radical groups met with the object of devising a plan of cooperation for the remainder of the campaign.

Revolt in Dutch East Indies.

AMSTERDAM, Holland, Jan. 29.—A serious revolt has broken out in the Province of Kediri, Island of Java, Dutch East Indies, according to a dispatch received here today from Batavia. It is stated that 300 natives have taken up arms, and that many of the Dutch officials and their adherents have been killed or wounded.

The Governor of the Province is said to be among the wounded, and the Chief of Police is reported killed. The troops have been sent to the scene of the outbreak.

Germany Wants Fehmi Punished.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 29.—Fehmi Pasha, Chief of the Secret Police of the palace, and a confidential servant of the Sultan, has come into serious conflict with the German Embassy, owing to his action in causing the seizure recently of a ship's cargo destined for Hamburg. The Sultan tried to pacify the Embassy officials by immediately ordering the release of the cargo, but Germany, in a forcible note to the Porte, now demands the punishment of Fehmi Pasha, pointing out that in the step taken he was guilty of an infraction of the penal code, rendering him liable to life imprisonment.

The diplomats here are watching with great interest this struggle between the German Embassy and the Sultan's protege.

False Rumor Tolstoi Is Dying.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 29.—A dispatch to the Dagblad from St. Petersburg says Count Tolstoi, the novelist and social reformer, is dying.

MOSCOW, Jan. 29.—A son of Leo Tolstoi said today regarding the rumored dangerous illness of his father that the famous author had an attack of influenza last December, but that he recovered. Since then he contracted a bronchial trouble, but this illness is taking its normal course and the patient is not in danger.

Spain Will Have Election.

MADRID, Jan. 29.—Prime Minister Maura, the Conservative leader who assumed office a few days ago, has decided to dissolve the Cortes and hold a general election. The prospect, so far as the new government is concerned, is not bright unless it adopts the reforms regarding the octroi duties, the association's law and military service. All of these subjects are causes of popular discontent and must be dealt with.

Prepare to Receive Baby Prince.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The Birmingham Post says that an English doctor and two English nurses have been engaged to attend the Queen of Spain during her accouchement at the end of April. The doctor engaged has frequently attended members of the English royal family.

Dispatches from Madrid say that the Queen's health is all that could be desired.

Von Behring Rests From Overwork.

NAPLES, Jan. 29.—The report that Professor von Behring, of Berlin, the discoverer of the diphtheria serum, has been placed in an insane asylum is declared by relatives at Capri without foundation. They say the professor is merely suffering from overwork and is to pass several weeks at his villa in perfect quiet.

Drowned by Australian Cyclone.

BRISBANE, Queensland, Aus., Jan. 29.—The government schooner Pilot was wrecked during the recent cyclone of Cooktown. Seven persons, including Mr. Hargreaves, a member of the Queensland Legislature, were drowned.

ASSERTS STATE RIGHTS

California Senate Adopts Resolution on Japanese Question.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 29.—The Senate today voted down the minority resolution on the Japanese school question and passed the Senate concurrent substitute resolution reported by the majority. There was a somewhat tame debate for an hour on the minority resolution, which differs from the majority in that it instructs the Attorney-General to intervene in the suit now in the Federal Court and to assert the sovereign rights of the state of California as reserved to it by the constitution of the United States. The majority resolution "strenuously protests against the unwarranted interference with the constitutional rights of the state" and "requests the Governor and Attorney-General to do all things necessary to protect and save the rights of the state of California."

The minority report reads: "Whereas the President of the United States is attempting to interfere," while the resolution adopted substituted "Federal Government" for the "President." The expected arraignment of the President did not materialize. The majority resolution was adopted without debate. The resolution is as follows:

Whereas, The Federal Government is attempting to interfere with the management and control of the public schools of the State of California by demanding the admission of Japanese children to the schools attended by white children in violation of an order of the Board of Education of the City and County of San Francisco, made in pursuance of the laws of the State of California, notwithstanding that equal opportunities for education enjoyed by other children are open to the children of Japanese residents in this state at public expense.

Whereas, In our judgment, such interference is without warrant of law and in violation of our constitutional rights as a sovereign state. Therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, that we, on behalf of the whole people of the State of California, do most strenuously protest against this unwarranted interference with our constitutional rights and we respectfully request the Governor and Attorney-General to do all things necessary to protect and save the rights of the State of California in this most important matter and we specially commend the prompt action already taken by the Governor and Attorney-General to that end.

Additions to Japanese Navy.

TOKIO, Jan. 29.—During 1907 the following warships will be launched at Japanese yards: At Kuri, the battleship Oki, of 15,000 tons; the armored cruiser Ibuki, 14,600 tons; second class cruiser Megami, 3400 tons; at Yokosuka, the armored cruiser Kurama, 14,000 tons; at Sasebo and Kobe, the cruisers Tone and Obo, 3600 tons each; at Uraga, the torpedo-boat destroyer Kirusuki, 380 tons.

ICE TRUST TO PAY FINES

Responsible for Short Weight Given by Drivers.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The appellate division has handed down a decision affirming the verdict of the lower court against the American Ice Company in favor of the city for alleged violations of the ordinance relating to short weights. Some fifty violations were entered against the company, eight of which were posted for trial.

There is a penalty of $25 for each case. By the decision the ice company is held responsible for the acts of its drivers.

Steel Trust Declares Dividend.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The directors of the United States Steel Corporation today declared a quarterly dividend of half of 1 per cent on the common stock and 1¾ per cent quarterly upon the preferred stock. Those dividends are unchanged from the last previous quarter.

FROZEN FOOD IS NOT ALWAYS GOOD

Dr. Wiley Tells House Committee Effects of Cold Storage.

TASTE AND SMELL BETRAY

Meat Deteriorates After Three Months—Oysters Should Not Be Sold Opened in Buckets—Gelatin From Stinking Hides.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief of the chemistry bureau of the Department of Agriculture, testified concerning the deterioration of foodstuffs in cold storage before the House committee on agriculture, whose hearings on the agricultural appropriation bill have just been made public.

The cold storage warehouses are at Dr. Wiley's disposal in Washington, and he gave the results of experiments with all sorts of foodstuffs. "Milk begins to deteriorate right away and so does cream," said Dr. Wiley. "Eggs also begin to deteriorate immediately. Fruit is improved and sometimes continues to improve for three months. Meat improves up to about six or eight weeks," he said, "but after three months for meat you can see that it has reached the maximum and then it begins to go down. I do not care how hard it is frozen."

Can Always Pick Out Frozen Meat.

When asked for a further explanation of the deterioration of meat frozen in cold storage, Dr. Wiley said:

"We find that meats do not taste as well and they do not smell as well, and every time the jury can pick that which has been kept over three months. Take our quail. We have quail a year old; we have fresh quail cooked at the same time. We cook them just alike and every time the jury can pick out the frozen one blindfolded."

Dr. Wiley stated that most foods improved when properly kept for a short time, but he said the object of his experiments is to inform the public, and particularly the cold storage people, how long they may successfully keep meat in storage. He said that as yet he has been unable to determine whether drawn or undrawn poultry keeps better.

Opened Oysters Always Dead.

Dr. Wiley was asked many questions about oysters, and said that the oysters opened and shipped in buckets should be prevented from entering interstate commerce, as they are dead.

"An oyster is dead an hour after it is opened," said Dr. Wiley, "and is not good. It loses its flavor."

In response to inquiries from Representative Haskins as to the advisability of freezing oysters to preserve them for shipment, Dr. Wiley said:

"Oh, they ought not to be frozen. That ruins them, and as soon as they thaw they are dangerous." He urged that oysters be shipped alive and in the shell. Dr. Wiley said the oysters sent out in tin cans are all right.

Filthy Gelatin Factories.

Gelatin was denounced by Dr. Wiley, who said of it:

"It is made from the scrapings from hides. These hides that smell to heaven are treated and trimmed and those trimmings are used to make gelatin."

Dr. Wiley said the gelatin factories are the dirtiest in the world; that the hides used are treated with alkali, which is rubbed into them for shipment. He said that this gelatin is sometimes made in glue factories, and that stuff that is not fit for glue is made into gelatin.

In reply to a question from Representative Haugen, Dr. Wiley said:

"Gelatin is used in ice cream and candies and for making capsules that you take your medicine in." He added that there is no objection to gelatin if properly made, and that there is plenty of wholesome raw material to make it of.

SNAGS AHEAD FOR SUBSIDIES

Strong Opposition to Enlarging Hill and Harriman's Pile.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Washington says:

Although the subsidy bill was reported to the House by a series of suspicious steps, it has not had an easy time of it since then, and the prospect now is that if put through at all, it will be only after a serious amendment. J. J. Hill and E. H. Harriman are principally responsible for the repeated black eyes which have been given the bill of late.

Watson, of Indiana, the Republican whip of the House, who has undertaken the work of putting through a Hill-Harriman-Spreckels donation, made a canvass of the Republican members of the House, only to find that it would be impossible to secure a majority for a hard and fast rule which would prevent all amendments to the committee bill. It has been decided, therefore, to let the subsidy measure come up on its merits and receive such treatment in the way of amendment as may be measured out to it.

Unless some further sharp practice is resorted to, and it is hardly likely that Speaker Cannon would consent to such a thing, it is almost certain that the proposed subsidies to the Hill and Harriman steamship lines from Seattle and San Francisco to Japan would be cut out of the measure. There is a chance that the $200,000 gift to Spreckels for the line he has been running by way of Hawaii to New Zealand and Australia may be retained.

If the Hill and Harriman paragraphs go through at all, the amount of the subsidy almost certainly will be reduced. The most probable compromise is to retain the mail subsidies for the lines to South America, but changing the two lines proposed to Rio Janiero and Buenos Ayres so that one of them might start from a Gulf port and the other from New York or its vicinity.

Prosperity Swamps Postoffice.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—First Assistant Postmaster-General Hitchcock has asked Congress for an additional appropriation of $150,000 to cover the salaries of 800 additional clerks until July 1. Appeals for assistance are coming to the department from all parts of the country, particularly from the Pacific Coast. Postmasters report it is impossible to handle the mail, especially of the second-class, owing to increase in business.

Record of Russian Famine Grafter.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—Eric Lidval, the central figure in the scandals in Russia, attending the purchase of grain for the famine sufferers it has developed here, was a cutter in a New York furrier's establishment up to four years ago, when he returned to Russia. He introduced American sanitary fixtures in Russia and using American advertising methods, is said to have prospered.

Lidval is said to have secured the contract for the grain for the famine sufferers through the assistance of Gurko, the assistant Minister of the Interior, whom he is said to have met in a gambling house, received an advance of $400,000 and then disappeared.

IN MEMORY OF M'KINLEY

Memorial Services in Washington at His Favorite Church.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The anniversary of the birth of William McKinley, late President of the United States, was celebrated today at the Metropolitan Episcopal Methodist Church, where McKinley worshiped while serving in Congress, and later when he was elected to the Presidency. A large and representative audience attended. The meeting was held under the auspices of the United States Historical Society.

The programme included addresses by Representative John F. Lacey, of Iowa, and J. Warren Keifer and James Kennedy, Representatives from Ohio. The musical numbers included President McKinley's favorite hymns, "Lead, Kindly Light," "Nearer, My God, to Thee" and "Rock of Ages."

Letters were read from President Roosevelt, Vice-President Fairbanks and Postmaster-General Cortelyou, who expressed regret that they could not be present, and paid high tributes to the late President.

MANY WEARING CARNATIONS

Pretty Custom in Washington in Honor of Memory of McKinley.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—This is the 64th anniversary of the birth of William McKinley. As such anniversary and as "carnation day" it is being observed generally in the Nation's capital. Government officials, members of Congress and private citizens are wearing the President's favorite flower in silent memory of a martered public servant and in the interest of patriotism and good citizenship.

President Roosevelt had on his desk a great vase of fine carnations. Members of the Cabinet each wore one of the flowers as they appeared at the Cabinet meeting. Early today Postmaster-General Cortelyou, one of the founders of the "Carnation League of America," presented to each of the bureau and division chiefs and to each member of his own executive staff a beautiful carnation to be worn during the day.

School Children Observe Day.

CANTON, O., Jan. 29.—"Carnation day" was observed in the Public Schools by the special observance of the life of McKinley by the teachers and pupils. The children this afternoon attended a McKinley human flag concert, wherein 400 girls were dressed to represent a human flag. Many floral remembrances were sent to the McKinley tomb.

PERJURY TO SAVE HIS JOB

Admission by Bailey's Witness—Attempt to Prove Forgery.

AUSTIN, Jan. 29.—J. P. Gruet, Sr., formerly secretary of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company and at one time confidential clerk to Henry Clay Pierce, president of that company, testified today before the legislative committee which is investigating charges against United States Senator Bailey.

Gruet admitted that in 1897 he made a false affidavit regarding the connection of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, but said he did so to save his position.

Voucher books of the company were exhibited to Gruet. Attorneys for Bailey attempted to show that one of the books had been changed as regards the $1500 voucher. It was alleged that there was an erasure and that Bailey's name had been written over it. The witness admitted it looked like an erasure, but had no knowledge concerning it.

McClellan Gets a Setback.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—Permission to appeal from the deposition of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, preventing the destruction of the ballots cast in the last city election, was denied to Mayor McClellan by the Appellate Division today. The Appellate Division had previously affirmed the decision of a lower court in refusing to allow the ballots to be destroyed. The Mayor asked permission to take the case to the Court of Appeals, but today's decision prevents this.

Los Angeles Banquets Bryan.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 29.—William J. Bryan was the guest of honor at a banquet given at a local cafe this evening. Over 500 guests, for the most part prominent members of the local Democracy, were in attendance. Mr. Bryan responded to the toast, "The Nation."

POPE'S LAST CONCESSION

Will Abandon Churches Unless Bishops' Terms Are Accepted.

ROME, Jan. 29.—It is asserted in well-informed quarters tonight that the Pope has made his last sacrifice in the matter of the conflict with France. The Vatican insists that not only must the parish priests and the Mayors sign the leases, but the bishops and the prefects countersign them. If the proposal of the bishops is not accepted, the abandonment of the churches in France is considered likely.

Still Hope for Settlement.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—The consensus of opinion expressed in clerical newspapers this morning is that Minister of Education Briand did not intend to shut out all hopes of a settlement by the phrase, "the conditions are unacceptable," but that he merely desired to voice the idea that there must be concessions by each party to the controversy, and that the terms of the bishops were not acceptable, in that at the outset they had the appearance of an ultimatum.

KILLED BY ELECTRIC CAR

Portland Man Meets Sudden Death on Milwaukee Street.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 29.—(Special.)—Six deaths have been caused by the Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light Company during the first month of 1907. Fowler Jones, aged 22, a laborer in the West Milwaukee shops at 28 First avenue, is the latest victim. While crossing National avenue, between Third and Fourth avenues, this morning, he was struck by an eastbound car. He died on his way to the Emergency Hospital and the body was sent to the morgue.

His home is in Portland, Or., or Clackamas, Or., according to letters from his sister.

OLDS, WORTMAN & KING

Our 29th Annual Clearance Sale Closes Saturday Night

Only four days more to take advantage of the Clearance Bargains—Don't delay a moment—Put off everything that interferes—Clearance will not wait, and the few days that remain will pass quickly.

—Every Department represented with a maximum number of bargains.

HIS FAMILY MURDERED

CENSUS OFFICE CLERK ACCUSED OF AWFUL CRIME.

Wife and Two Children Killed Near Midnight in Fashionable Quarter of Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—At 2 o'clock this morning the police arrested M. E. Copeley, a clerk in the Census Office, on suspicion of having murdered his wife, Amanda Copeley, and his two children, Raymond, 2 years old, and Ruth, 3 months old.

The Copeleys had a quarrel last night before retiring and shortly after midnight Copeley called in a physician, saying that his wife had committed suicide. The physician notified the police, who found that the two children had been killed and were concealed under the bed covers.

The Copeleys reside at 1921 Rhode Island avenue, one of the most fashionable sections of the city. Persons living in that vicinity reported to the police that they heard two pistol shots shortly before midnight.

According to the story Copeley told the police, his wife and children retired at 11 o'clock and within an hour he heard the report of two pistol shots. He declared that he immediately called a physician. He denies that he shot his wife and children. He is now held at the police station pending an investigation.

PEOPLE RULE IN CHURCH

(Continued from First Page.)

baptized 10,000 new converts into the faith. They were ever a thrifty, money-saving people. Finally they won favor at the court of the Netherlands and were given their long desired religious liberty by lending money to the Government in a time of crisis.

Patriots Even When Persecuted.

Patriotism has always been a strong point with the Baptists. No matter where they have been or how hard the Government bore down on them for their religious beliefs, they never failed to come to the assistance of that Government when it was in peril. Long ago, when the Boston colony was young, one Thomas Gould, of Charlestown, was tried, imprisoned and banished because he would not bring his children for baptism. Later, when the Indian wars came on, this same man raised a company of Baptists and sacrificed his life for the very Government that had persecuted him.

Of the many branches of the Baptist faith that found a home in America, there was one which aroused much interest and comment when it was founded in the wilds of Pennsylvania. These people called themselves the Hermits of Euphrata, and established a monastery with rules as strict as any that ever governed a medieval convent. There was a company of monks and a company of nuns who lived a life of most rigid practice, one of the rather inconvenient features of which was to rise at midnight to pray. These people wore the habits of White Friars and were noted for their ornamental writing and their proficiency in music. The Dunkers or Dunkards, numerous in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Maryland and Virginia, are a branch of the Baptist faith, the name being derived from the German dialect word "tunker," meaning "dipper." These people dress and speak as simply as Quakers and, like the latter, will take no oath nor bear arms.

Customs of the Primitives.

The Primitive or Hardshell Baptists are a most interesting class of people. They do not believe in using musical instruments in their services and are also opposed to missions. As a result, the membership is almost hereditary, new recruits for the faith being rarely drawn from the outside. The ministers in these churches give their services free, and, on account of being unpaid volunteers, they are not nearly so well educated as the clergymen of the other branches. In preaching it is the custom to adopt a sing-song voice, ending each sentence with an indrawn breath that becomes "ah" or "er." A text in one of the churches of this creed would sound like this: "And the Lord said unto Peter-ah, 'feed-ah, my sheep-er-ah.'" This is merely an interesting peculiarity that is not suggested as a matter for criticism or ridicule.

It is in the primitive denomination that the practice of foot-washing still obtains. This service occurs once a year, and is observed with the greatest solemnity. There is a church in Southwest Missouri where on the first Sunday of each May a service is attended by members, who drive in wagons from distances greater than 100 miles. On these occasions the minister reads the chapter from the Bible telling of the Lord's Supper and of the washing of the feet of the disciples. The men gather on one side of the room, the women on the other, and separate into couples, each man washing the foot of some other man, and each woman that of some other woman. Inasmuch as each one of these church communities is empowered to make and enforce its own laws, some strange rules are encountered. In West Tennessee there is one place where an applicant for membership must declare three things—that he has no debts, that he does not drink, and that he is a Democrat.

First Missions to India.

The Baptists were the first to introduce mission work in India. They made their entrance there against the wishes of the East India Company, and for a long time were ridiculed and derided by men of the stamp of Sidney Smith. In India they led all other denominations in educational enterprises. Their Northern mission societies are now engaged in raising $500,000 for the endowment of schools in foreign fields. The first Baptist missionary from America was Adoniram Judson, who went to Burmah. He was sent out by the Congregationalists of New England, but, while reading the Bible on shipboard, was converted to believe in immersion. Before reaching his destination he wrote his resignation to the church that had sent him. The Baptists then adopted him, and he spent many faithful years in their service.

Another far Eastern missionary who has won international fame for the Baptists is John E. Clough, who hailed from Indiana. This extraordinary man is known as the "Apostle to the Telugus." When he arrived upon the scene of his labors he found it difficult to seriously impress the natives, but finally in a year of famine he appealed to the local government for funds to be used in public works. Clough had been an engineer, and he put his knowledge to good use by directing the construction of irrigation canals. This practical idea of giving the people work not only won them over to his cause, but appealed to the government as well. He is still alive, and is the heart and center of a Baptist community numbering between 50,000 and 60,000 persons. Among the institutions which he controls are a number of preparatory schools and a theological college.

Some Famous Baptists.

At the present time there are nearly 5,000,000 members included in the 13 branches of the Baptist Church in the United States. The Southern Theological Seminary at Louisville, which belongs to this denomination, has more students than any other theological seminary in the world, not excepting any of those in Rome. The records of the old First Baptist Church in New York show that George Washington was immersed there, although he became a communicant of the Episcopal Church. Governor Hughes, the newly elected executive of New York, is a son of a Baptist minister and a Baptist himself. President Chester A. Arthur was also the son of a Baptist minister. Governor Joseph W. Folk, of Missouri, is a stanch Baptist. John D. Rockefeller, the richest American, is a devout member of this denomination, and has given $10,000 to the great Baptist school, the Chicago University.

RACE PROBLEM DEBATED

Oklahoma Convention Divided on Jim Crow Constitutional Clause.

GUTHRIE, Okla., Jan. 29.—By far the most interesting sessions of the convention which is framing a constitution for the proposed state of Oklahoma was that of this afternoon, when the "Jim Crow" problem stole into the debate on the committee report forbidding marriage between whites and blacks and Indian and negro races. The question of inserting in the constitution a plank providing for separate cars and waiting rooms in Oklahoma is the most delicate that confronts the delegates.

The self-styled "conservatives" headed by Murray, Haskell and Hayes are opposed to the proposed measure on the grounds that there is danger of the President vetoing the constitution. The opposition contends that 75 per cent of the delegates were elected on a platform specifying a "Jim Crow" plank. There is a disposition on the part of the majority to await the answer of the President to a memorial asking his opinion on the proposed plank.

The measure prohibiting inter-marriages was adopted by the committee of the whole late this afternoon.

BOOTH WILL TOUR WORLD

Aged Salvation General Will Twice Visit United States.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—General William Booth, the aged founder and head of the Salvation Army, has mapped out several travel tours for this year, including two visits to the United States. This evening the General left for Denmark, Norway and Sweden, where for two weeks he will address two or three meetings a day.

February 23 he will leave for New York. He will spend two weeks there before proceeding by way of Canada to take the steamer Minnesota on April 1 for Japan. After traveling through Japan, General Booth will go on to Pekin. He has not decided whether he will return to England by the Siberian Railroad or via the Suez Canal. In any event he will be back in London by July to commence another automobile campaign through the British Isles.

At the conclusion of this trip in October he will again cross the Atlantic for a two-months' tour of the United States.

New Postmaster at North Bend.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The President sent to the Senate today the nomination of E. F. Russell, to be Postmaster at North Bend, Or.