

HOURLY HOSTILE CAPITAL

Capture Tegucigalpa and End the War in Central America.

ZELAYA'S GREAT AMBITION

Revolutions on Each Side Complicate War With Honduras and Salvador—Brutal Outrages at Capture of San Marcos.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Senator Corea, the Nicaraguan Minister, tonight received a dispatch from President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, announcing the capture and occupation of Tegucigalpa, the capital of Honduras.

The fall of the Honduran capital today was predicted by the Nicaraguan Foreign Office yesterday, following the capture of Choluteca, the most strongly-fortified town in that country, and the flight of President Bonilla, of Honduras. Only the bare announcement of the capture of Tegucigalpa was received.

The capture of Tegucigalpa, the capital of Honduras, by the Nicaraguans, coupled with the recent defeat of the forces of Honduras and Salvador at Choluteca and the flight of President Bonilla, of Honduras, virtually ends the Central American war. It is now probable that Nicaragua will install another President at the Honduran capital in lieu of President Bonilla and that she will then withdraw her troops to her own territory.

The conflict has been short and, judging from the reports which have been received here, none of the engagements has been comparatively light—500 or 300 in the most complete engagement reported, the night at Choluteca.

Honduras has been helped in this war by Salvador, with whom she had an alliance, and she has had to contend with a rebellious outbreak of her own people. This was also the case in Nicaragua, revolutionists in each country taking advantage of the difficulties of the government to further their own cause. Three Central American states became involved, Costa Rica and Guatemala remaining neutral.

The United States sent gunboats to both the Pacific and Atlantic Coasts, and Marines were landed at two or three points on the northern coast of Honduras for the protection of American interests. These ports were in the possession of enemies of the Honduran government at the time, and the government of Honduras approved the use of such precaution.

Early in January the trouble between Honduras and Nicaragua appeared to be becoming acute. Mexico and the United States endeavored to avert an open conflict, but in spite of the fact that the Presidents of both countries assured President Roosevelt that peace would be maintained, hostilities broke out early in February. The United States then permitted the fighting to go on, but stood ready to intervene at any moment if threatened seriously to endanger foreign interests.

Setting aside the rule that the Nicaraguans are alleged to have stolen the frontier town of Las Manos one night, the cause of the conflict apparently is found in the ambitions of President Zelaya of Honduras, to install himself as chief executive of Honduras, a man who would favorably consider the claims of Nicaragua in the matter of delimiting the boundary between the two countries. A possible underlying motive is President Zelaya's far-reaching ambitions. He is credited with a desire to bring about a union of Honduras with Nicaragua, and avoiding disaster at the hands of the revolutionary party, which was daily growing stronger in Honduras.

A feature of the conflict has been that each country has disavowed responsibility for the war.

The engagements of the past week have been leading up to the taking of Tegucigalpa and with the capture of the city protecting the approaches to the city the result was only a matter of a few hours. The capital is a bare seven miles from Choluteca and lies in the heart of a rich mining district.

The State Department has a representative at the Honduran capital in the person of Philip R. Brown, an American citizen of Honduras and Guatemala, and it is possible that the Department will receive a report from him tomorrow. Minister Corea, who has been predicting the early taking of Tegucigalpa, had nothing tonight to add to the news of the Nicaraguan victory.

OUTRAGES DONE BY VICTORS

Brutality to Women and Looting.

Great Loss to Americans.

PUEBLO CORTEZ, Honduras, March 25.—News of the sack of San Marcos, Honduras, an account of a fresh revolt in the interior of Honduras and information of considerable loss to American interests because of the war have been received here.

The sack of San Marcos was related by General Carcamo, of the Honduran army, who, Nicaraguan dispatches said, had been killed there on February 23. General Carcamo was concealed for several days after his defeat at San Marcos and finally gained the Honduran lines unharmed. He then gave an account of the outrages perpetrated on the women and defenseless citizens of the captured town, which, he said, was looted and sacked by the soldiers of Nicaragua. Details of his story here are given below.

The revolt reported here occurred at Camaguan, Honduras, where, on March 23, 150 men captured the plaza. Six hundred men were sent from San Pedro to suppress this revolt and orders were given for a body of Indian allies to join the expedition.

The principal losses to the Americans have occurred in the banana industry. The reports of the Honduras Inter-Oceanic Railroad, which transports the larger part of the Honduras banana crop to the seaboard, say that the shipments have already fallen to about one-quarter the usual volume. It is reported that boys and girls cut and gather bananas and, with the women, load them on the cars. The men have gone to the war.

The American gunboat Marietta is said to have done good work in the interests of American shipping. Trujillo, the first Honduran port captured by Nicaraguans, upon arrival there March 19 the Marietta reports that the Nicaraguans were molesting some small vessels at Trujillo which were the property of

AMERICANS, BUT THAT THEY DESTROYED ON WARNINGS FROM CAPTAIN FULMIN, OF THE MARIETTA.

BONILLA WILL MAKE STAND

Will Reorganize Army and Make Prolonged Resistance.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—President Bonilla of Honduras has reorganized his army and intends to make a prolonged resistance to the Nicaraguan forces. This news reached the State Department late today from Philip R. Brown, Secretary to the American mission to Honduras and Guatemala, who is now in Tegucigalpa.

American Gunboats on Guard.

PUEBLO CORTEZ, Honduras, March 25.—The United States gunboat Marietta and the Nicaraguan gunboats Ometepe and Jacinto were at Trujillo, Honduras, Saturday night. The Honduran gunboat Tumbia has arrived from Cuba. The Marietta is expected here today. There have been no encounters between the belligerent gunboats off this coast.

PENROSE IS EXONERATED

Court-Martial Finds Men of Twenty-fifth Did Shooting.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The Senate committee military affairs today received from the Acting Secretary of War a copy of a telegram from Brigadier-General McCaskey, commanding the Department of Texas concerning the Penrose court-martial. The following is the text of the telegram:

"Major Penrose was exonerated by the court-martial, but the court found that the shooting at Brownsville was done by the men of the Twenty-fifth Infantry. Finding approved by me."

EASY TO GET GUNS AND SHELLS

Soldier Tells How They Are Sold to Junk Dealers.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The soldiers invariably were able to secure extra cartridges and sometimes extra rifles as well, was asserted today by William Ryan, corporal in Company K, Twenty-sixth Infantry, in the Brownsville investigation before the Senate committee on military affairs. Ryan was at Brownsville prior to the coming of the negro soldiers of the Twenty-fifth Infantry. He was serving as an artificer under the Quartermaster-Sergeant. Under the same man's orders, he said, he had defaced the numbers on six Krag-Jorgensen rifles. These guns were held out at the time the order was issued for the surrender of all Krag rifles. He said that he did not know what had become of these guns and declared that he did not consider that he had done wrong in aiding in the sale of Government property.

When the session adjourned for the day, Thomas Taylor, a former member of Company E, Twenty-fifth Infantry, was on the stand. The expert examination of shells picked up in Brownsville is declared to show that his gun was used in firing 11 of those shells. Taylor denied that his gun had been fired since his company left Niborara, Neb., a month prior to the shooting.

The cross-examination of Ryan was taken up at the resumed session today, detailing the sale of cartridges to Fields, the Brownsville junk dealer, the witness said he had placed the original Government package inside of the Krag-Jorgensen rifle. He said he had no idea why this precaution was taken.

The extra guns, which were in the pen of Company K, Twenty-sixth Infantry, were sold to a junk dealer in some manner while the company was in the Philippines. Originally there had been 20 in the lot. He thought that Captain Kilburn, the company commander, had given some of them away; that one had been sold by Cheeman and that Captain Kilburn still has one. He said he could not say what had become of the others.

GIRL OF 15 PUT ON TRIAL

Fed Infant Poisoned Because She "Loved It."

NEW YORK, March 25.—Jennie Burch, a quarter-breed Mohawk, who in September last poisoned the infant son of Herbie Winslip, wealthy farmer of Corners, Putnam County, was placed on trial today for her life at Carmel, N. Y. It is her 15th birthday. On the day of the baby's burial she sobbed out a confession of how she had fed the infant a poisoned peach. She said she had never had a little charge and because of her great love had killed it. Medical men and other men of science who have examined and studied the girl differ as to her sanity.

Jennie Burch was a waif and was given a home by the Winslip family four years ago. The farmer and his family treated her as a daughter. She had a baby, Wilbur, who was born, Jennie Burch became its guardian. Her love rivaled that of the child's mother. She has been both a devoted and a devoted mother.

The murder itself was preceded by several incendiary fires, which the girl admitted that she was responsible for. First she burned the barn and then followed nine different attempts to burn the Winslip home. Jennie's explanation of the fires was that she wanted to see "flames shoot." After the barn had been burned she said she imagined she was suspected and this thought preyed on her mind. Then she decided to kill her baby. She thought of the baby and concluded that the child should die with her. She poisoned a peach and gave the child a portion of it and ate the remainder herself. Within half an hour the girl and the infant were taken violently ill. Mrs. Winslip did all she could for both of them. Before night the baby died, but Jennie Burch recovered. The girl herself said that she poisoned the peach with iodine. Chemists employed by the state say that the child died with strychnine. It is believed her lawyers will attempt to prove the insanity at the time of the murder.

PROSECUTORS OF THIEVES

Special Corps of Attorneys Will Conduct Laud-Fraud Cases.

DENVER, Colo., March 25.—Owing to the importance and volume of business of the West, the Department of Justice has practically organized a corps of special attorneys to handle cases for work in connection with coal, timber and other land frauds and offenses west of the Missouri River, placing Special Assistant Attorney-General M. C. Burch in superintending charge of them. Judge Burch has been in Denver for some time past quietly organizing present and future special attorneys.

Under his supervision a strong force of special assistant attorneys has been employed. Among these are S. R. Rush of Omaha, Ernest Knaebel of Denver, F. A. Maynard of Salt Lake, E. H. Lewis of Durango, and H. H. Schwartz of Helena, Mont. While none of these men are specially located at the points named and where they are at present, matters are so arranged that any of them may be called to any point needing their attention. Although Judge Burch has not settled on any location, it is probable that the major part of his time for the immediate future will be spent in Denver and this place will be the headquarters, at least for the time being.

FRENCH BLOOD UP

Will Occupy Moroccan Town to Get Revenge.

FURY AGAINST GERMANY

Toutons Held Responsible for Murder of Mauchamp—Cabinet Decides to Occupy Whole Frontier of Morocco.

PARIS, March 25.—As a result of the Cabinet meeting today it was decided to send French troops to occupy Oudja, a frontier town in Morocco, until the Moorish government gives full satisfaction to France for the assassination of Dr. Mauchamp. The French demands for reparation will be forwarded to Fez immediately.

The French press is clamoring for energetic action in Morocco. A Germanophile sentiment has been aroused by the intimations that Germans inspired the attack which resulted in the assassination of Dr. Mauchamp at Morocco City, and this has been fanned by War Minister Piquart's transfer of General Balfour from the command of the sixteenth army corps for a speech which the General delivered on the occasion of the retirement of a Colonel, in which he referred to the "inevitable coming war with Germany," when France "would have an opportunity to win back Lorraine."

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NO CHANCE FOR FAIRBANKS

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From present indications it will be Roosevelt or Taft or, unless the clamor against corporations subsides and the people get out of the way of anti-corporation legislation with assurance that the legislation will be rigidly enforced under Mr. Taft, the indications are that it will be Mr. Roosevelt in spite of himself.

AKOTA WRECK A BLUNDER

COURT OF INQUIRY WILL SEEK TO FIX BLAME.

Returning Passengers Say if Boat Had Gone 50 Feet Further All Would Have Gone Down.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 25.—The steamer Tremont, which arrived this morning from the Orient, brings further news of the Dakota. Included in the Tremont's passengers were 20 of the wrecked vessel's crew. They admit there was a blunder, but will not lay the blame to any special officer.

When the Tremont left, the Dakota was under way and very close to the coast of raising the vessel was then entertained. Arrangements are being made to hold a court of inquiry, but it is not clear what will be reported.

The United States of Yokohama. Residents of the Orient desire that it be held in Yokohama, and open to the public. All senior officers remained in the Orient to attend the inquiry.

A statement issued by the information committee from the crew of the Dakota gives a great deal to the whole crew.

With the exception of one lady who had her knee cut getting into a lifeboat, no other lives were lost.

The vessel struck about 5 o'clock and had gone 50 feet further she would have gone down with all on board. The Tremont left for Seattle at noon.

WILL BE LIVELY DEBATE TODAY

Socialists Will Read Mauchamp's Letters—Demands of France.

PARIS, March 25.—The Moroccan situation, which has been forced into the background for a time by the internal problems, has now been brought to the front by the assassination in Morocco City of Dr. Mauchamp, French citizen, who was killed by the French authorities, giving instances of their slackness and inactivity. It is expected that extracts from those letters will be read.

Furthermore, the Socialists are liable to seize this opportunity to attack the government in retaliation for their recent defeat in the matter of the strike of the electricians of Paris.

The Ministry is fully alive to the importance of the situation and is ready to offer a full explanation to the Chamber.

The decision of the government today to send French troops to occupy Oudja in Morocco was unanimous. The occupation will be continued until full satisfaction has been accorded. The French demands include the punishment of the murderer of Dr. Mauchamp, indemnity for the family of the victim and the appropriation of a large sum for the foundation of a charitable institution in Morocco in memory of Mauchamp.

Full instructions have been telegraphed to the military authorities in Algeria regarding the dispatch of a military column to Oudja.

TAFT COMES NEXT.

rumor. But there is no such man, at least he has not been introduced to the public and in his absence the clamor for Mr. Roosevelt is greater than ever. Mr. Taft is not Mr. Roosevelt. Mr. Taft is what would, in the slang of the day, be called a "man of straw." He would not and could not measure up to the present chief executive. He indorses Mr. Roosevelt's ideas on most questions, particularly in regard to corporations. He writes he is an exceptionally strong man, there is a fear in some quarters that he has not the independence of Mr. Roosevelt, and that he would be more susceptible to corporate influence. Mr. Taft's friends deny this; nevertheless, the opinion prevails, and it is the chief weakness of the Taft boom. For all that Mr. Taft is probably as near the Roosevelt type as any man who could be found and, more than any other Republican, would carry out the Roosevelt ideas.

Foraker would support Taft.

For a time it was believed that Senator Foraker would stand in the way of Mr. Taft. However, it is now thought that Mr. Foraker will not be a candidate for the Presidential nomination in 1908 if Mr. Taft aspires to that honor and if there is a reasonable assurance that Mr. Taft could be nominated with the indorsement of the Ohio delegation.

If this is true, it but demonstrates the accuracy of Mr. Foraker's own statement that, unless he is elected, he should be a complete reversal of public sentiment, he could not be nominated next year, or, if nominated, he would be a complete reversal of public sentiment.

If Mr. Roosevelt is not nominated, the man who is named will be a man of the Roosevelt type, a man affiliated with the Roosevelt party, and one in whom the public believe one whom they are convinced will carry out Roosevelt policies. Mr. Foraker is not such a man. He is very different from Mr. Roosevelt and

FORAKER WOULD HAVE CLAIMS.

Moreover, if Foraker, who dominates Ohio and controls the State Republicans, should voluntarily step aside for Mr. Taft, he would place the Secretary of the Ohio delegation in a very awkward position. In the event of Mr. Taft's nomination and election, Mr. Foraker could claim much credit for the result. For, should Mr. Foraker, who made last month's Westminster speech, be able to prevent Mr. Taft's nomination, he would be respected, he might overlook Mr. Taft should be nominated and elected with the support of Mr. Foraker, the Senator would then have made last month's Westminster speech from here, and everywhere there would be a clamor for his return to the public. Under such circumstances Mr. Taft could ill-afford to disregard the appeal.

No Chance for Fairbanks.

But, as stated at the outset, the fate of the Taft boom depends almost entirely on what becomes of Roosevelt's third-term revival. If the people rise in a mass and force another nomination upon the President, he will not refuse. But, should his personal wishes be respected, Mr. Taft's chances would boom, unless, in the meantime, something should happen which would stamp some other man as the sixth-term candidate. Taft would never fall upon Vice-President Fairbanks, however. He is not a Roosevelt Republican. He is not an anti-corporationist. His ideas do not coincide with the ideas of Mr. Roosevelt. He shows too much of the corporation taint, and that taint, in these days of revolt, will prove fatal to any man with Presidential aspirations.

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Many Millions for Damages.

Everybody's. These appalling statistics are backed by still more remarkable figures as to the amounts paid out for damages by American and by European companies. Thus, the various companies of Greater New York reported for 1905 a total of \$2,058,000 paid out in damages. Two million dollars in a single year! But this was not all. The same companies reported "for legal expenses in connection with accidents" the further sum of \$1,095,825, making the total amount of damages \$3,153,825.

This is equivalent to 60,000,000 fars a year!

The total amount paid out by all the tram companies of the United Kingdom, including Great Britain and Ireland, for the year 1903-1904, was only \$53,000!

Or take it by cities. The amount paid out by the municipal system of Liverpool for 1906 was \$83,800. The amount paid out by the Boston Elevated, operating the surface systems of Boston, for 1906 was \$90,578.

The traffic of the chief Berlin company is greater by a half than that of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. The amount paid out in 1905 by this Berlin company was \$65,500. The amount paid out by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company was \$48,819!

So I might continue the list. This is what accidents mean to the companies themselves, in dollars and cents, reduced dividends and reduced salaries. One would think that pure self-interest, if nothing else, would induce the companies to do something to stop this tremendous leak.

In the Earthquake Line.

Boston Transcript.

Lord Kelvin, the well-known British scientist, foresees that as the world grows older earthquakes will grow bigger, until it is to be supposed that smaller and smaller earthquakes will sink into the sea. In the distant time, when the central fires of the earth are burning themselves out, Lord Kelvin believes that earthquakes will occur only at intervals of a few millions of years.

But even when the earth has been cooled down to a uniform temperature throughout and all further disruption by shrinkage has ceased, a new terror looms on the Kelvin horizon—a shattering and remodeling of the earth by collision with some other large body.

Origin of "Doll" and "Puppy."

New York Herald.

Two centuries ago little girls called their toy babies "poppets" or "puppets" instead of "dolls." Probably "popsy-wopsy" is simply another form of "puppet." "Puppet" is descended from the French "poupee" and the Latin "pupa," a little girl or doll, from both of which have come other English words. "Poupee" has given "puppy," so called because the tiny dog was naturally petted as a plaything; and the Latin word survives in the sense of a chrysalis, and has descended to the "pup" of the eye, the "baby" that anyone may see reflected in it.

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Warner's Safe Rheumatic Cure... 82c

Resolving Cough Cure... 15c

Henderson's Pile Ointment, per box... 19c

Ostorn's Rheumatic Cure, 50c size... 39c

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Resolving Cough Cure... 15c

Henderson's Pile Ointment, per box... 19c

Ostorn's Rheumatic Cure, 50c size... 39c

Aspetine Catarrh Cure... 50c

Sloan's Liniment, 1.00 size... 79c

35c Baby Soothing Syrup... 18c

Shookum Root Hair Grower... 79c

1.00 Henderson's Dandruff Cure... 69c

1.00 Foley's Kidney Cure... 79c

50c Foley's Kidney Cure... 40c

1.00 Kilmer's Heart Remedy... 72c

1.00 Shoop's Restorative... 72c

15c Manhattan Porous Plasters, three for... 25c

Henderson's Kidney and Backache Pills, box... 20c

1.00 Herpelide... 79c



WILL SURELY END SATURDAY

CO-OPERATIVE PIANO SALE AT EILERS PIANO HOUSE ENDS THIS WEEK

Chance to Buy High-Class New Pianos Greatly Under Price and on Payments Ridiculously Small, by Means of Co-operative Piano Club Membership, Closes Within the Next Few Days—Several Splendid Webers, Also Two Chickering and Three Choice Kimball Left to Choose From.

Yesterday saw another large crowd of piano buyers at the Eilers house, and many fine pianos were taken.

If you have been putting off attending this great sale of pianos, or perhaps if you have felt there was something attractive in the proposition, but simply a now "overrun" of the sale, you, and pay you handsomely, if you'll take a few minutes today or tomorrow to call on the Eilers Piano House, you will find a very special opportunity. Our house is too large, too well-known and has too much at stake to risk its reputation for the sake of selling a few pianos. All we ask is your investigation.

Only two fine Webers, two superb Chickering's, a couple of elegant Kimball's, a few Schumann's, some Story & Clark's, several of the old reliable Wurlitzers, Wendels, a very few Bailey pianos, are still available at the greatly reduced prices and on the specially easy terms of payment. In our piano club.

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