

# NEWS OF THE WEEK

In a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

## HAPPENINGS OF TWO CONTINENTS

A Resume of the Less Important but Not Less Interesting Events of the Past Week.

A general strike in Rome has followed a labor riot.

Roen's last objection to a trial has been overruled.

The Brazilian cruiser Bergamini is on its way to Honolulu.

Andrew Carnegie has given \$5,000,000 more to pension university professors.

For the third time in six weeks the Ohio river at Cincinnati is above flood stage.

Hard times have forced Helen Gould to retrench her charities. Two industrial schools in which she is interested are to close.

Retired clearing house certificates of Chicago to the amount of \$14,000,000 have been sold to a cardboard factory and reduced to pulp.

Charles Fisher, aged 17, dropped dead in the streets of Bedford, Ind. He was addicted to the cigarette habit and had one in his mouth when death came.

The proposition to build a new subway in New York from the Battery to the Bronx, under Broadway and Lexington avenue, to cost \$60,000,000 has been approved.

A Chicago jury has decided that \$50 is excluded from the "necessary household expenses" for which a husband is liable when incurred by his wife without his approval.

Indiana Republicans are boosting for Garber.

Germany is preparing to float a loan of 182,500,000.

Diamond workers of Germany are on strike for higher wages.

A New York university students have struck because hazers are punished.

Representatives of national banks of Chicago condemn the Aldrich currency bill.

A St. Louis woman has committed suicide to secure insurance for an invalid sister.

Another rate war between transatlantic lines is expected. Steerage rates are being cut.

Speaker Cannon has called for an inquiry into the paper trust in order to end the tariff law.

The battleship Minnesota is now flagship of the fleet, with Rear Admiral Sims in command.

Robbers dynamited the safe of the bank at Mounds, Okla., and after obtaining \$5,400 escaped.

Castro has answered Secretary Root's charges against the Venezuelan government with a complete denial.

A number of Chinese firms are offering forfeits of \$50 for every cent's worth of Japanese goods sold.

Sir Alfred Mosely will arrive in New York in a few days to arrange for the return of Europe by 500 American teachers at his expense.

Judge Dunne denies any promise of immunity to Ruef.

Bohns defends his son-in-law duke says he will work.

Nebraska Populists again look to elect to head their ticket for president.

Warst may not get a decision on the property contest before McClellan's term ends.

Anna Gould is determined to marry Prince de Sagan and has quarreled with family.

Senator Penrose has passed the deadline in his illness and recovery now seems certain.

President Roosevelt has appointed Hill as ambassador to Germany. Ruef has resigned.

It is estimated that Chicago has lost 300,000 through the speculations of water department.

King Manuel of Portugal, has decided on many financial reforms and will return to the royal household.

Admiral Evans has arrived at San Francisco en route to the hot springs to undergo treatment for his rheumatism.

Massachusetts primaries show that Republicans will have 15 Taft delegates, 11 uncommitted and 6 uncertain.

The London Times has much praise for President Roosevelt.

More bodies have been recovered from the burning Hanna, Wyo., mine. Entrances have been closed to other blazes.

Kansas City lumber company has asked a plea of accepting rebates from roads and paid a fine of \$13,000.

Ruef's lawyers have again had his trial postponed on account of technicalities.

The Haytian president is again arranging conspirators against his government.

Line of first class steamers is to be run between San Francisco and Hawaiian points.

## MESSANGER IS KILLED.

Robbers Then Loot Express Safes of Valuables.

Newton, Kan., March 31.—A. D. Bailey, an express messenger of the Wells-Fargo company, was killed by an unknown person on Santa Fe train No. 115, between Florence and Newton, early Sunday morning. The murder was very brutal, with robbery as the object. Both the local and the through safes were ransacked and at least \$1,000 in money and some jewelry taken. The amount the robbers secured is not known.

The dead body of Messenger Bailey was found at 4 o'clock Sunday morning when the train reached Newton. It was stretched on the floor of the car, the head beaten to a pulp and lying in a pool of blood. The back of the skull was crushed and the end of the car where it was lying was spattered with blood. The blood spatters reached to the ceiling.

There was no evidence of any struggle, the indications pointing to the commission of the murder while the messenger was asleep, before he could offer resistance. Bailey was seen alive at Strong City. At Peabody someone opened the car door just enough to throw out a package of waybills and then closed it quickly.

The custom of the messenger has been to go to sleep soon after leaving Florence and it is possible that he did this Sunday night. After being struck while sleeping, and rendered unconscious, his body rolled to the floor, and the robber, after beating him on the head, covered it with the dead man's coat. One blow was struck at the man's face with some sharp instrument, apparently a hatchet, which broke the jaw bone. From the dead man's pockets the keys were removed and the safes ransacked. Then the keys were put back into Bailey's overcoat, the coat folded and put in his grip, where it was found later.

## ORDER RATES CUT.

Commission Finds O. R. & N. Tolls Are Excessive.

Portland, March 31.—It is understood the Oregon Railroad commission will sustain the complaint of the Portland chamber of commerce against the O. R. & N. company and will issue an order this week requiring a material reduction in class rates over the main and branch lines of that road throughout the state.

The extent to which existing tariffs will be affected by the ruling of the commission cannot be learned, but the effect may be to disturb transcontinental rates and, probably, to require an adjustment all along the line in the interest both of the railroad and the shipper. If the decision of the commission is attacked by the Harriman interests it will be assailed undoubtedly on the ground that its enforcement would necessitate not only a wholesale revision by the railroad of its tariffs but would seriously disturb interstate business.

It is expected that the findings of the commission will be made the basis of litigation on the part of the railroad company positively to test the powers of the railroad commission which, under the act by which it was created, is authorized to fix rates. The members of the commission were cautious and thorough in their investigation of the complaint of excessive freight charges. It is said the commissioners feel confident that their findings will be found to be fair and reasonable and such as cannot be considered an arbitrary exercise of the authority with which they are clothed.

## Closely Guard Adams.

Telluride, Colo., March 31.—As the result of the attempt to murder General Bykley Wells, general manager of the Smuggler-Union mines and mills at Pandora, Sheriff Fitzpatrick is taking precautions to guard the jail in which Steve Adams, charged with the assassination of Arthur L. Collins, General Wells' predecessor, is confined. The feeling against Adams is becoming more bitter from day to day.

Feeling against Adams has also been engendered, it is said, because of the fact that during the past two weeks fully a score or more of miners and others who were deported during strike days have returned to the district.

## Going Out of Business.

Victoria, B. C., March 31.—News was brought by the Empress of China today that of the 28 emigration companies in the business in Japan last year, but three remain. The Morioka company is arranging to send emigrants to Callao, the first shipment of 1,000 being embarked just before the Empress of China left; the Meiji company will send 500 Japanese to Peru in April and the Kokoku company is arranging to send 1,000 to Brazil. The Morioka company has chartered a steamer to carry 3,000 Japanese to Chile.

## Exiles Purchase Grave.

Paris, March 31.—The body of the late Gregory Gerschunin, the Russian terrorist leader, who died recently in Switzerland, was buried today in Montparnasse cemetery in a grave purchased by Russian exiles in Paris. Four thousand persons followed the hearse. The procession was headed by a car carrying a mass of huge wreaths tied with red ribbons, which were sent by American Socialist organizations, who were represented by Anna Strunsky.

## Another Plot Discovered.

Port Au Prince, March 31.—A fresh conspiracy against the government has been discovered in this city. The leader of the plot, General Larraque, who was arrested on March 14 on suspicion of conspiring against the president and who was released with four others on March 24, took refuge this afternoon in the French legation.

# DOINGS OF THE SIXTIETH CONGRESS

Friday, April 3

Washington, April 3.—The senate committee on judiciary spent some hours considering the various bills intended to relieve prohibition states from Federal interference in dealing with liquor traffic within the borders of such states, but no agreement was reached. It was determined, however, to vote on the measures on Monday.

From the discussion today there appeared to be a chance for the reporting of some measure dealing with a part of the questions, at least, that have been agitated in a number of Southern states, which have been prevented by Supreme court rulings from exercising their police powers for the control of intoxicants.

Washington, April 3.—When the house of representatives adjourned late today, the breach between the majority and minority parties was, if anything, wider than ever. The leaders on both sides arrived on the scene early, apparently none the worse for the parliamentary struggle of the night before. The Democrats resumed dilatory tactics and kept it up throughout the day, notwithstanding the committee on rules applying the gag law to general debate on the District of Columbia appropriation bill, which was in order for consideration. The rule was adopted amid uproar and after the Democrats had exhausted every parliamentary move which they could make to obstruct its final disposition.

Thursday, April 2

Washington, April 2.—The executive session of the senate today was largely consumed by discussion, without passage of a bill to reorganize the public school system in the District of Columbia by placing it under the control of a director appointed by the national commissioner of education, superseding the control by the board of education composed of citizens of the District.

The bill relating to the settlement of claims of states on account of the disposition of public land was again taken up and the Bacon amendment for settling the accounts of owners of cotton seized by the government during the Civil war, amounting to \$5,000,000, was considered, but without results either on the bill or the amendment.

Washington, April 2.—Carrying a total of \$11,508,806, the agricultural appropriation bill was passed by the house late today. It had been under discussion for nine days and from the time its consideration began until the very end its provisions were attacked at every turn, with the result that it underwent many changes. Just before its passage, Scott, of Kansas, chairman of the agricultural committee, made an unsuccessful fight to have stricken out the amendment adopted yesterday considerably increasing the appropriation for soil investigations.

During the debate today a brief flurry was created by Harrison, of New York, Democrat, characterizing as socialistic the bill of the minority leader, Williams, providing for the utilization of the treasury surplus in the construction and improvement of roads in the several states.

Wednesday, April 1

Washington, April 1.—Senator Heyburn's three-day filibuster to defeat Representative Jones' bill authorizing the Benton Water company to dam Snake river at Three-Mile rapids ended in utter rout this afternoon, the senate turning him down by a vote of 47 to 4. The passage of this bill and the consideration of a measure for adjudicating the claims of states against the government on account of the disposition of the proceeds of public lands occupied nearly the entire session of the senate today.

Washington, April 1.—Debate on the agricultural appropriation bill was devoid of the charges and imputations which marked its consideration on Monday and Tuesday. More progress was made with the measure than on any previous day, and the indications are that it will finally get through tomorrow.

Today's discussion dwelt on a proposition for an increased appropriation for the farmers' bulletins, which, however, was refused, and the subject of inquiries into road-building, etc., by the department, the trend of opinion being that such work should be encouraged.

Tuesday, March 31

Washington, March 31.—The alleged tendency of the general government to override the powers of the states of the Union and to ignore the restrictions of the constitution was the subject of remarks by Teller, of Colorado, in the senate today. He declared that there had grown up a practice of attempting to justify any act by the Federal authorities, whether there was authority for it or not, so long as it was ascribed to the public interest.

The remainder of the day was devoted to discussion of the Benton dam bill on its merits. Heyburn and Borah, both of Idaho, took opposing sides. Heyburn opposing and Borah favoring.

Test Commodity Clause.

Washington, April 1.—The government will not prosecute for failure to comply with the "commodity clause" of the railroad rate law, pending a decision of the Supreme court. The president has directed the Department of Justice to bring a test case as soon as possible after it becomes effective, the law forbidding any railroad to transport any article or commodity other than timber produced by such road, or in which it is interested.

Heyburn declared he would maintain his position, even if satisfied that by so doing he would imperil his seat in the senate. No vote had been reached when the senate adjourned.

Washington, March 31.—After having undergone many changes, the paragraph of the agricultural appropriation bill relating to the bureau of forestry was finally passed by the house of representatives.

An amendment by Humphreys, of Wisconsin, to increase by \$163,460 the appropriation for soil investigations provoked a long debate. After many five-minute speeches had been made for and against the proposition, it was carried, 100 to 88.

The bill was laid aside less than half completed, and the house adjourned.

Monday, March 30

Washington, March 30.—The objection of the president to the construction of dams across navigable rivers by private companies, except when the public interest is fully guaranteed, figured in the consideration of a house bill in the senate today. This bill proposes to authorize the Benton Water company to construct a dam across Snake river, in the state of Washington.

The urgent deficiency bill, appropriating \$2,000,000 for armor, etc., for vessels heretofore authorized, was passed. On motion of Warren, \$50,000 was added for mileage of officers and contract surgeons of the army when authorized by law.

A bill regulating the sale of liquor in licensed taverns in Alaska was passed. It forbids gambling in places in which liquor is sold. Perkins said that in the days of prohibition in Alaska there was much smuggling and illicit selling of liquor.

Washington, March 30.—Charges of a serious nature against Gifford Pinchot, chief of the forestry bureau, were made today in the house by Smith, of California, and Modell, of Wyoming, during consideration of the agricultural bill. Smith accused him of entering into a secret understanding with the city of Los Angeles, with a view to securing to the city valuable water rights in the Owens river valley, as against the interests of private parties having prior claims. Modell denounced him for, as he charged, illegally paying the expenses of forest officials in attending conventions in the West, in which the government had no part, and also for spending government money to boost his bureau in the newspapers. Mr. Pinchot was defended by Pollard, of Nebraska, and Scott, of Kansas.

Smith, of California, denounced the forestry service for attempting to acquire the Owens valley in California.

Saturday, March 28

Washington, March 28.—But little progress was made in the house today in considering the agricultural bill. The discussion dwelt mainly upon the proposed establishment of Federal standards of cotton grades and Federal inspection of grains. Mr. Crumpacker and others opposed a section providing for the establishment of Federal laboratories for examination of samples of seed or grain.

The clause of the section providing that the reports made as result of such laboratory examinations "shall serve as a basis for the fixing of definite grades, such grades to become the official standards for the grading of grains" was stricken out on a point of order after a lively debate.

The section was then adopted as amended.

Cale Doesn't Like Job.

Washington, March 31.—The Honorable Thomas Cale, delegate in congress from the territory of Alaska, has the happy faculty of knowing when he has had enough. Two years in congress is all he can stand. The job is not to his liking and he intends to quit. He is not a candidate for re-election, and has so stated in plain terms. Mr. Cale has made the discovery that has been made by hundreds of men before him, but a discovery which few will discuss; that a member of congress isn't such an awful big fellow, after all. He is big to his people at home, but when he comes to Washington he is a pigmy; one of many. The job seldom measures up to expectations, and Mr. Cale is one of the few who is frank enough to voice his disappointment and get out.

Continue Work in Valley.

Washington, March 31.—The agricultural appropriation bill reported to the house on March 11 contains an item of \$150,000 for irrigation and drainage investigations, to be carried on by the office of experiment stations, under Dr. A. C. True, director of that office. During the past year a large part of this appropriation has been spent in Oregon, the work carried on being in the Willamette valley, under the direction of A. P. Stover, whose headquarters have been in Portland.

Spencer for the Netherlands.

Washington, April 2.—Spencer Eddy, the Chicago man who has for many months been an attache of the American legation in London and who recently married Miss Spreckels, daughter of John D. Spreckels, was today nominated by President Roosevelt for minister to the Netherlands. His headquarters will be in Luxembourg. Eddy is a brother-in-law of Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, who married his sister.

## EXPLOSION IN MINE.

Men Fighting Fire Caught in Underground Workings.

Butte, Mont., March 30.—A special to the Miner from Hanna, Wyo., says: This camp was visited by another big holocaust Saturday afternoon and the lives of 20 men were snuffed out by an explosion of gas in Mine No. 1, of the Union Pacific Coal company.

A fire had been raging below the 10th level since last Saturday, and the force of 200 miners had been laid off for the day as a precaution.

Superintendent Alexander Briggs and Foremen Joseph Burton, Alfred Dodds, James Knox, of Mines 1, 2, and 3, with a crew of 16 or 17 men, all experienced miners, with gas men and fire-fighters, went down into the workings early in the morning to fight the conflagration, which was rapidly eating its way through the workings.

At 2 o'clock the men above the workings, the idle men in the homes and the townspeople were startled by an awful roar, followed by a heavy boom and the shaking of earth and trembling of buildings.

All knew what had happened, and there was a rush to the mine. Both entrances had caved in, and the mine timbers had been blown great distances about the outside workings.

The second explosion was more severe than the first, being felt in all parts of the town, and it is feared that 50 to 60 names have been added to the death list.

## BOMB FOR WELLS.

Attempt Made to Blow Up Manager of Telluride Mine.

Telluride, Colo., March 30.—Eluding the night guard stationed at the Smuggler-Union mine, at Pandora, two miles south of Telluride, and the searchlight which is constantly thrown about the premises during the night from the high tower of the mill as a precautionary measure, an unknown person gained access to the residence of General Bulkeley Wells, general manager of the Smuggler-Union mining company, Saturday night and planted dynamite under his bed. The dynamite was exploded by lighting a fuse on the outside of the building about 2 o'clock Sunday morning when the intended victim was asleep. He was hurled against the ceiling and slighted under a mass of debris, but escaped with some scratches and bruises and impaired hearing.

Although a systematic search has been made by Sheriff Fitzpatrick and deputies, aided by hundreds of citizens, no clue has been found to the perpetrator of the deed. One man who is charged with having said that Wells would be killed has been arrested.

General Wells took a leading part in the suppression of labor troubles in this state in 1904 and 1905, and was prominently identified with the recent prosecution of the officers of the Western Federation of Miners at Boise on the charge of complicity in the assassination of ex-Governor Frank Steunenberg, of Idaho.

## HAS MODIFIED ITS RULING.

Interstate Commission Will Re-open Portland Gateway.

San Francisco, March 30.—A telegram was received at the general office of the Southern Pacific company in this city today from Charles S. Fee, passenger traffic manager, who is at present in Chicago, announcing that the recent action of the Interstate Commerce commission, which was interpreted as closing the Portland gateway and necessitating a higher passenger rate by the Southern Pacific to Seattle and other Northern points, via Portland, has been modified. The objection of the commission, it appears, related only to the manner of publishing through rates, and revised tariffs conforming to the commission's wishes will be issued as soon as possible.

This new ruling will be received with great satisfaction in Portland, which was being adversely affected by the higher passenger rates charged from the East to Seattle via Portland than were charged to Seattle over the Great Northern. The Southern Pacific is equally pleased, for it has been known that its earnings and prestige have suffered by the ruling which has now been modified.

## Says Dunne is Prejudiced.

San Francisco, March 30.—Abraham Ruef today filed an affidavit through which he seeks to disqualify Superior Judge Frank H. Dunne from presiding in the so called Parkside trolley franchise bribery cases, in which Ruef is a joint defendant with W. I. Brobeck, G. H. Umben and Joseph Green. In his affidavit Ruef alleges bias and prejudice on the part of Judge Dunne and sets forth many instances in which he says Dunne showed antipathy, bias and prejudice against the defendant in former trials.

## English Hopmen Protest.

Worcester, England, March 30.—A largely attended meeting of hopgrowers was held in this city this afternoon and a resolution was passed protesting indignantly against what was described as the "dumping of America's surplus hops in this country." Enormous quantities of hops are said to be due to arrive here in a few days. They are being offered at from 18 1/2 to 25 shillings a hundred weight, which is less than half the English price.

## Alabama Law is Killed.

Montgomery, Ala., March 30.—Judge Thomas G. Jones, of the United States court, today held the Alabama penalty railroad laws unconstitutional; also that the suits brought by the railroads are not in violation of the eleventh constitutional amendment, not being suits against the state. Several of the minor claims were also declared to be invalid.

# INCREASE IN FORCES

Railroads Must Put On Large Forces of Laborers.

## GIVE AMERICANS FIRST CHOICE

At Least 250,000 Men Needed to Repair Ravages of Winter—Labor is Cheap.

Chicago, March 31.—In the next 60 days the railroads of the United States will have to find between 250,000 and 300,000 men to mend their tracks and roadbeds and another large army to go into their shops and repair their cars and their locomotives.

The railroads centering in Chicago alone will, between April 1 and June 1, require more than 100,000 laborers, who will be employed in remedying the ravages of the winter months, which, with their frosts and their snows, have made many miles of shaly track and as many more of softened roadbed.

The past winter has not been as hard as the season usually is on roadbed and track, and physical conditions are not as bad as usual for the further reason that the traffic has not been so heavy. No renewal work, however, is being done this winter, and after the frost comes out of the ground in the spring there is bound to be settling of the roadbed, sagging of bridges and a score of things which go to prevent efficiency of operation.

In the employment of labor the railroads seek to procure Americans when they can get them at the price which is offered for labor. As a rule, however, the railroads are glad to get men wherever it is possible, the only stipulation with the labor employing agencies being that the men shall be competent to do the work for which they are employed.

## MANY MINERS QUIT.

Men Lay Down Their Tools Although No Strike.

Indianapolis, March 31.—The union miners of the Fields company will lay down picks and shovels tonight. Almost 250,000 of them will stop work in Western Pennsylvania, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Arkansas, Texas, Michigan, West Virginia and Kentucky. The conditions under which they are working expires tonight and, except in Central Pennsylvania and Indiana block district, no conditions have been made, nor have the miners entered into district agreements providing for the operation pending the April 1 agreement.

Technically the miners will not go out on strike, but in reality they stop work because the operators, except in Indiana and Illinois, show no real intention of meeting and treating with them, though no question of wages or principle is at stake.

## ALWAYS LIKED HIM.

Kaiser Says Gossip Greatly Exaggerated Hill Incident.

Washington, March 31.—With a view to bringing to a close the gossip connected with the reported disapproval in Berlin of the appointment of Dr. David Jayne Hill as ambassador, and terminating the incident Baron von Sternberg, the German ambassador, called at the White House today by appointment to see President Roosevelt and Secretary Root. Assistant Secretary Bacon was also present. At the conclusion of the conference the following statement was given out: "In addition to the communication already made public from the Foreign office, the German ambassador has also conveyed to the American government the assurances of the emperor that there has never been any change in his attitude toward Mr. Hill, and his cordial willingness to welcome Mr. Hill to Berlin. The emperor's favorable opinion of Mr. Hill was communicated to the Washington administration last November, and his attitude has never changed since."

## Defraud United States.

Helena, March 31.—What promises to be the most sensational case tried here in many years was begun today in the Federal court, when Oliver C. Dallas, John D. McLeod and A. S. Hovey were placed on trial on a charge of conspiring to defraud the United States. Three overt actions are alleged in each of the two counts—that falsified notes were forged; that affidavits purporting to be that of deputy mineral surveyors were forged, and that the notes and affidavits were presented to the survey general for official approval.

## Harriman to Resume Work.

Ogden, Utah, March 31.—The Utah Construction company has been instructed by the Harriman officials to resume grading a line from Huntington to Homestead, Baker county, Or. This work was halted last fall at the beginning of the financial flurry, and the order to commence activity is looked upon as an encouraging sign of returning confidence in railroad quarters. The road to Homestead is the first link in a cutoff into Lewiston, Idaho.

## Cut in 60,000 Millhands' Wages.

Boston, March 31.—The general reduction of 10 per cent in the wages of New England cotton mill operatives which was recently decided upon, became effective yesterday in mills employing 60,000 persons. Next Monday the movement will apply to the pay of many more.