

EVENTS OF THE DAY

New Items Gathered from All Parts of the World.

PREPARED FOR THE BUSY READER

Less important but Not Less Interesting Happenings from Points Outside the State.

Vice President Fairbanks has bought a 226-acre grape and orange farm in California.

A hitch has occurred in Venezuelan negotiations over the case of the New York and Bermudez Asphalt company.

Knee bones and tendons removed from a dying man were successfully grafted upon the leg of George A. Kelly at the Georgetown University hospital.

Americans are buying nine-tenths of the best examples of the work of the artists in Europe, according to Eugene Fischhoff, a well-known art dealer of Paris.

The forest service proposes to cut trails through the Lassen national forest in California and have Angora goats graze on the brush along them in order to clear fire lines.

By the purchase of 160 acres immediately east of the Union Printers' plant at Colorado Springs as a site of the proposed national sanitarium of the National Lettercarriers' Association, the first step toward the actual founding of the home has been taken.

It was announced at the headquarters of the New York state branch of the American National Red Cross that further funds were not required for the earthquake sufferers in Italy at this time. More than \$900,000 has been contributed to the American Red Cross.

A panic among 800 girls in the convent of the Sisters of Mercy on Clason Avenue, Brooklyn, was averted Thursday, when they were quickly assembled in prayer on the lower floor. A big factory building near by, occupied by several small manufacturers, was totally destroyed.

The historic Lincoln coach in which President Lincoln rode to Washington for his inaugural ceremony was destroyed in a fire the other day at Sharpsville, Pa. It was the sole passenger equipment of the little Sharpsville railway, running between that town and Washington Junction. It was covered with sheet-iron put on because Lincoln made his famous ride, and was supposed to be bullet-proof.

Only eight jurors have been secured in the Calhoun trial out of over 500 examined.

Fire among the fleet of flower boats at Canton, China, caused the death of at least 200.

Colonel Goethals says warships may pass through the Panama canal by January 1, 1915.

The American battleship fleet is gathered at Gibraltar and will soon start on its voyage home.

Anti-Jap leaders in the California legislature defy Roosevelt and declare that no alien shall own land in that state.

Prospects are that there will be a deficiency of \$4,500,000 in the amount available for army pay during the year 1915.

A plea to the Illinois legislature for the abolition of the grand jury has struck a responsive chord with Chicago lawyers.

The Oregon presidential elector who failed to reach Washington on time may yet be fined \$1,000, and may also lose his mileage.

The Union Pacific is beginning to work on its line from the Sound to Gray's Harbor, in an effort to head off the St. Paul road.

The yellow fever situation in the Barbadoes is serious. The Danish and French authorities in the West Indies have quarantined all their seaports against the Barbadoes.

The Supreme court of the United States has denied the application of the Consolidated Gas company, of New York, for a rehearing. The case involves the validity of the 80-cent gas law and was recently decided against the company.

At the direction of the secretary of war, an investigation into the maintenance of automobiles owned by the War department has been made, and as a result the secretary has concluded that their use entails greater expense than horses and carriages.

The Philippine general assembly has opened at Manila.

The American battleship fleet is now at anchor off Gibraltar.

Prominent American horsemen will make entries on English circuits.

The International Opium conference held its first session at Shanghai.

A 3-year-old boy in Philadelphia died of fright on seeing a dog that had bitten him seven weeks ago.

President Roosevelt has been offered \$300,000 to head a Wild West show in a 30 weeks' engagement.

A slight earthquake shock is reported from Montreal. Heavy shocks have been felt along the southern coast of Spain.

JEROME WILL PROSECUTE.

Federal Attorney Will Help Get Evidence Against New York World.

New York, Feb. 2.—United States District Attorney Henry L. Stimson made public tonight a letter, in reply to one written by District Attorney Jerome on the subject of beginning an action for criminal libel in the state courts against the publishers of the New York World because of published charges regarding the Panama canal purchases.

Mr. Stimson tells Mr. Jerome to go ahead.

Mr. Jerome had asked if action in the state courts on behalf of Douglas Robinson, the president's brother-in-law, would be an unwise interference with the actions begun under Federal jurisdiction.

Mr. Stimson answers this question negatively, but does not state that the Federal inquiries or prosecutions will cease if Mr. Jerome begins an action.

It is apparent that while the Federal authorities concede to Mr. Jerome the right to appear as the protector of Douglas Robinson's good name, they reserve to themselves the privilege of acting in defense of the reputation of "a gentleman who occupied the position of head of the War department" in any Federal jurisdiction where the case applies.

The reference to the "gentleman who occupied the position of head of the War department" probably refers to Elihu Root, who was the secretary of war under whom the negotiations were completed.

NOT PREPARED YET.

Governor-General Smith Gives Further Advice to Filipinos.

Manila, Feb. 2.—The Philippine assembly opened today with simple ceremonies, President Osmena presiding. The first business to come before the body was the annual message to the assembly of Governor-General James F. Smith, which read, in part, as follows:

"My last word to the Filipinos is that until the great majority and not a small minority of the citizens are prepared to make intelligent use of the franchise; until democratic usages and customs have permeated throughout the population, and become a part of the daily life of the people; until the power of unconscionable agitators and demagogues is broken; until education has created a just public sympathy that specious arguments and false doctrines cannot destroy; until a citizen has not only the power to judge but also the courage to act for himself, the best future of the islands lies with the land which has given the Filipinos freedom of speech; liberty of the press; freedom of worship; the right of the accused to meet witnesses against him face to face; the exercise of the franchise; free schools; autonomy in municipal and provisional affairs; the right to participate in making laws through the assembly, and many other rights, liberties and privileges not enjoyed by peoples which have had independence and national existence for hundreds of years."

Governor Smith deplored the growing rift between the Americans and the Filipinos in the Philippines, and strongly urged that they draw closer together and act in unity for the best interests of both. His message sharply criticizes the municipal government of Manila and the municipal police force, the personnel of which, he said, was not equal to that of the house servants of the city.

The provincial government, Governor Smith pronounced to be entirely satisfactory.

The annual report on the revenues of the islands shows a decline of about a million pesos (about \$500,000) for 1908 under the figures of 1907.

Treat All Aliens Alike.

Sacramento, Feb. 2.—Governor Gillett made public tonight the text of a letter received today from President Roosevelt with regard to anti-Japanese legislation now pending in the California legislature.

President Roosevelt begins by quoting a letter from the secretary of state to Governor Gillett, in which Mr. Root said that he saw no objection to the passage of a law which treated all aliens alike in acquiring and transferring real property, but "to avoid conflict with the constitution of the United States, such statute should contain an expressed provision excepting from its operation any rights secured by treaty between the United States and foreign nations."

President Roosevelt then gives the text of a memorandum from Secretary of State Root, which, he says, has his cordial approval.

Chinese Laundry a Peril.

Chicago, Feb. 2.—Criminal action may be taken against Chinese laundrymen who sprinkle clothes by blowing water through their mouths. Complaints have been brought to the attention of Health Commissioner Evans that disease has resulted from this practice. These complaints come upon the heels of reports from Paterson, N. J., that a citizen of that place had contracted leprosy from a collar ironed by a Chinese laundryman.

Wheat \$1 at Walla Walla.

Walla Walla, Wash., Feb. 2.—For the first time in more than 20 years wheat today sold in Walla Walla for \$1 a bushel. The sale was made to the Jones-Scott company, who said this evening the wheat was No. 1 milling bluestem, and the price was paid because it was worth the amount in the market. The lot consisted of 1,000 sacks.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN BRIEF

Friday, February 5.

Washington, Feb. 5.—President Roosevelt today received a report from a commission appointed to revise and codify the laws applying to safety of life at sea. It is known to contain a number of important recommendations, among them the enactment of a law compelling the placing of wireless instruments on all large steam and sailing vessels.

Representative Burke was not successful today in having reported to the house his bill requiring passenger vessels to be equipped with wireless telegraph.

The subcommittee this afternoon re-drafted the Burke bill, but retained the provision limiting its application to ocean vessels. Under the bill as agreed to, the captain and owner of a vessel are held criminally responsible for clearing without a wireless equipment.

When Mr. Taft becomes president, he will ride in an automobile furnished by the government. That question was settled today by the adoption of the report of the conferees on the urgent deficiency bill, which carries an item of \$12,000 for the "purchase, care and maintenance of automobiles for the use of the president."

The appropriation of \$500,000 to enable the secretary of agriculture to continue his campaign against the foot and mouth disease, which was also in dispute, was reduced to \$150,000 and adopted.

Another long session over the nomination of W. D. Crum, the negro collector of customs at Charleston, S. C., who was reappointed by President Roosevelt, was held by the senate today, and no vote was reached. Democratic members made it clear that they did not intend that the appointment should be voted on the present session.

Among the republicans who spoke were Smith of Michigan, Dixon and Beveridge.

Thursday, February 4.

Washington, Feb. 4.—News of the passage by the California assembly today of the bill providing for the segregation of Japanese school children was received in official quarters here with surprise and consternation. President Roosevelt immediately sent to Governor Gillett a telegram in which he described the bill as "the most offensive bill of all" and clearly unconstitutional.

The president indicates clearly in his telegram to Mr. Gillett that he had not changed in his attitude of two years ago, when he declared in his annual message to congress, submitted just before the visit of the San Francisco delegation, that "to shut them—the Japanese—out from the common schools is a wicked absurdity, when there are no first-class colleges in the land, including the universities and colleges of California, which do not gladly welcome Japanese students and on which Japanese students do not reflect credit."

"We have as much to learn," said the president at that time, "from Japan as Japan has to learn from us, and no nation is fit to teach unless it is also willing to learn."

Washington, Feb. 4.—The forest service got its usual annual drubbing today, the criticisms against it coming principally from Smith of California, Cook of Colorado and Mondell of Wyoming, all of whom charged extravagance in administration and the extortion of money from miners, farmers, and even the owners of beehives.

Mr. Cook attributed to Mr. Pinchot, the chief forester, the ulterior motive of scheming for Secretary Wilson's seat in the cabinet. Both Mr. Pinchot and the forest service were vigorously defended by Mann of Illinois and Weeks of Massachusetts. All attempts to amend the agricultural bill in any important manner failed.

Congressional leaders have informed President Roosevelt that there is little chance of statehood for New Mexico and Arizona going through at this session. Opposition in the senate is given as the reason.

Wednesday, February 3.

Washington, Feb. 3.—General debate on the agricultural bill in the house today afforded critics and defenders of the department of agriculture an excellent field day. Lever, of South Carolina, led off with an attack on the appointment and work of the referee board of consulting chemists in the department. Heflin, of Alabama, asked on behalf of the committee on growers for a governmental monthly report on the consumption of cotton.

Before the bill was taken up in general debate the house passed the senate pension bill for Federal judges.

In denouncing the forest service, Mondell said: "I notice that next year the forests are to be protected, water flow regulated and resources conserved by the purchase of \$34,624 worth of typewriters, \$16,000 worth of paper; \$22,000 worth of envelopes and \$7,000 for

Import Receipts Decline.

Washington, Feb. 3.—A heavy decline in the merchandise receipts at New York, according to the statement given out by the appraiser at that port and made public by the bureau of manufactures of the department of commerce and labor. The total appraised value of all imports during the calendar year of 1908 amounted to \$674,103,168, a decrease of nearly \$200,000,000 as compared with the preceding year.

card indexes."

He ridiculed the appropriation of \$10,000 for the purchase of compasses, saying it is a joke in the West that the Eastern college-made foresters must have guides when they enter a forest. Hope was also expressed that the employes will use the \$6,000 appropriation for field glasses to see at least the homeseeker, "hitherto unnoticed."

Following closely the introduction of a bill by Representative James Francis Burke, of Pennsylvania, to require ocean passenger vessels to be equipped with wireless telegraphy, the house committee on merchant marine and fisheries today took it up.

Washington, Feb. 3.—After a weary wait of more than a third of a century, Captain Jack's band of Modoc Indians are about to be permitted to return to their old homes in the land of the setting sun. Following their disastrous warfare on the white settlers in Oregon in 1874, these Indians were exiled to Indian territory, where they were placed upon the Quapaw reservation. At that time there were 271 of them, but before a year had elapsed the number was reduced to 157. By 1877 there were not more than 112, and at the present time there are only 49.

Tuesday, February 2.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The house locked horns today with the senate on the question of automobiles for the White House and refused to accept an amendment to the urgency deficiency bill striking out the appropriation of \$12,000 for that purpose. The bill was sent to conference.

The hopes of the army for sufficient money to continue its experiments in aeronautics were blasted when the house reconsidered its action of last week and by a vote of almost two to one withdrew the increase of \$500,000 then made.

The army appropriation bill was passed and consideration of the agricultural bill immediately begun. Larinaga, delegate from Porto Rico, advocated a duty on other than Porto Rican coffee entering the United States.

The increased appropriation for aeronautics was stricken out by 60 to 80 on a rising vote. On rollcall the appropriation was defeated, 90 to 161. This reduces the appropriation to the original sum of \$250,000.

An appropriation of \$200,000 was made for the purchase of automatic rifles.

A long wrangle ensued over an amendment by Fitzgerald, of New York, limiting the price of powder, except for small arms, to 64 cents per pound. The chair ruled the amendment out of order.

For the first time in several years absolute party lines were drawn in the senate when, on yesterday, an executive session was ordered to consider the nomination of Dr. W. D. Crum to be collector of customs at Charleston, S. C.

All the republicans on the floor voted to close the doors, while the democrats voted to proceed with legislative business. When the case was called up Senator Tillman asked that it go over until today. In resuming the fight party lines again will be drawn.

An agreement was reached in the senate today to vote February 23 on the Aldrich substitute bill for the appointment of a court of inquiry to determine the qualifications of the discharged soldiers of the Twenty-fifth infantry.

Monday, February 1.

Washington, Feb. 1.—By a vote of eight to seven the house committee on public lands today decided to report favorably the resolution which grants to the city and county of San Francisco the right to use the Hetch-Hetchy and Lake Eleanor valleys in the Yosemite National park for reservoir purposes.

Unless the senate comes to their rescue, the West Point cadets will not be able to attend the inauguration on March 4 at the expense of the government. By a point of order an item providing funds for the cadets' trip to Washington was stricken from the military appropriation bill.

Another item removed from the bill was an appropriation for the construction of an asylum for refugees in time of war, and another for a storehouse on Corregidor island, in Manila bay.

Secretary of the Navy Newberry explained to the senate committee on naval affairs today the reorganization scheme which he is putting into effect in accordance with a recent circular. He said that he was not for a general staff for the navy, such as the general staff corps of the army, nor of any staff that might come between the secretary and the president or between the secretary and congress.

All widows of veterans of the Civil war, the war with Mexico and Indian war, will receive pensions at the rate of \$12 a month if a bill passed by the senate today is favorably acted upon by the house. Under the law of June 27, 1890, no widow of a veteran who was married to a veteran of that date is entitled to a pension.

Anti-Typhoid Vaccination.

Washington, Feb. 4.—Immunization against typhoid in the army camps by vaccination is to be undertaken by military authorities. The whole matter is frankly to be put before the army and individuals will be invited to volunteer for vaccination. No soldier or officer will be compelled to submit to anti-typhoid vaccination, but an effort will be made by lectures and examples to show the soldier the advantage of availing himself of it.

NICEST IN HISTORY.

Taft's Expressed Wish About Inauguration to be Fulfilled.

Washington, Feb. 1.—"I want the very nicest inauguration in history!" That's what W. H. Taft said to half a dozen headlines in the house of representatives on the occasion of his last visit to Washington, and it goes to show that folks don't know what they are talking about when they say that the president-elect is trying to dodge all the frills and fuss and feathers attending his induction into office.

Those members of congress with whom the president-elect talked have been doing missionary work to secure pledges of enough votes to insure the passage of the joint resolution authorizing the use of the pension office for the inaugural ball. Four years from now Washington will have an immense auditorium to hold the biggest crowd that ever gathered to honor a president. But this year it is a safe proposition that the ball will be held in the pension office and it will be a wonder.

The programme is divided into five important features and others of less importance.

First, the imposing military division of the pageant, which is being arranged on a big scale by Major-General J. Franklin Bell, who has been appointed grand marshal.

Second, the civic organization division of the parade, with Major Thomas P. Morgan, chairman of the committee in charge, as marshal.

Third, the great display of fireworks on the White Lot, just in front of the White House, in combination with the illumination of the streets of Washington throughout the downtown section, the dome of the capitol and the Washington monument, and a drill and display of pyrotechnics by the Republican Flambeau club of Minneapolis.

Fourth, the inaugural ball in the pension building, the biggest brick structure in the world.

Fifth, the forenoon parade of American veteran soldiers and sailors of the G. A. R., the United Spanish War Veterans and the Army and Navy Union, which will form the escort of honor for President-elect Taft and Vice-President-elect Sherman, from the White House to the capitol, where they will take the oath of office, preceding the big parade and other features.

The latest reports from the chairman of the general committee indicate that the inauguration of Taft and Sherman will be a record-breaker, both as to features and attendance, and that there will be many innovations.

HARRIMAN FORMS ARMY.

Discipline and Advancement Are Main Features of Plan.

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 1.—"The most difficult problem that confronts railway managements today is the education and training of the staff to fill positions."

This statement was made by Julius Kruttschnitt, director of maintenance and operation, of all the Harriman lines, in explanation, in part, of a new plan of railway organization which is being tried out on the Nebraska division of the Union Pacific road. Under the new scheme of organization, if it proves successful, all of the 100,000 employes will be transformed into an army, each member of which can aspire with hope to the highest position in the gift of the railroad for which he works. In fact, it is the purpose of the Harriman management so to train this vast army that each private will become fitted to fill the position next above him.

To accomplish these purposes Mr. Harriman has given his heads of departments carte blanche in the way of necessary expenditures, and his example in this respect must of necessity have great influence upon other railway managements.

STUDENTS ATTACK JAP.

Graduate From Tokio University Is Beaten by His Fellows.

Berkeley, Cal., Feb. 1.—Following the removal of agitation for anti-Japanese legislation by the state legislature, Konji Kaneko, a graduate of the Imperial university at Tokio and a student at the University of California, was attacked by eight white students this afternoon and chased off the university campus. As a result of the incident, the Berkeley Japanese association, numbering about 1,000 members, has declared its intention of demanding that the Japanese consul general at San Francisco make representations to the American government through Ambassador Takahira in Washington.

Vice Consul General Takahashi, when seen at the Japanese consulate tonight, stated that the alleged attack upon a Japanese student at Berkeley had not been called to his attention. "It is a matter for the police court," said the vice consul general. "Even should it be officially reported to me I consider it too trivial to pay any attention to it."

Clash in Cuban Politics.

Havana, Feb. 1.—The first serious clash between President Gomez and Vice President Zayas over political appointments, which occurred when the proposal was made to appoint Ricardo Arnao chief of the secret police in place of Jose Jerez, has resulted in a victory for Senor Zayas, who, it is believed, presented an ultimatum that he would resign immediately if the appointment were made. Bad feeling exists between the men.

Blizzard in Northwest.

St. Paul, Feb. 1.—A blizzard is raging in the Northwest with a 50-mile an hour gale blowing. Telegraphic communication with the East was almost destroyed during part of the day. Trains are hours late.

STORM KILLS MANY

Six Southern States Swept by Terrific Winds.

PROPERTY DAMAGE VERY GREAT

Dwellings Demolished, Wires Down and Much Suffering in Alabama, Texas and Tennessee.

Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 6.—A storm of unusual violence equaling a tornado in destructive energy at many points, swept over parts of Texas, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Alabama and other Southern states today, leaving in its wake a path of ruin and death. Houses were blown down, fields torn up, and the country generally demoralized.

Six people were killed at Booth, Miss., when the storm reached there; three were killed at Stuttgart, Ark., and several were killed at Cullman, Ala.

At Ennis, Texas, several residences were demolished, though no loss of life was reported. At Sulphur Springs the storm wrecked eight dwellings. Several people were seriously hurt by flying glass and debris.

In Oklahoma, at Muskogee, the wind tore down several tall smokestacks on factories, generally razed chimneys, and did much minor damage. One of the smokestacks was on the power company's plant, and as the bricks fell they crashed down into the engine room, ruining the dynamo and machinery, and leaving the city in darkness.

Throughout the storm-swept region wires are down, and in many places the railroads are blocked by trees and general debris blown on the tracks. Communication between the different towns is extremely difficult, and full details of the storm damage will not be learned until tomorrow.

Mayor George H. Brier, of Cullman, Ala., wires that seven persons are known to have been killed in that county this afternoon by a tornado, but that wire communication is cut off with the stricken locality. At Kays, a mining camp west of Birmingham, on the Southern railway, today, five houses were blown down, but only one man was injured, a Mr. Logan. The property loss in the territory north of Birmingham is heavy.

Brinkley, Ark., Feb. 6.—Two persons were killed and a third fatally injured in a tornado which struck Stuttgart early today.

The tornado destroyed one residence and five barns besides doing considerable damage to property in the surrounding country.

The residence destroyed was that of William Shorey. His wife and child were crushed by the falling timbers. The storm did extensive damage to the rice fields.

HENEY FINDS HONEST MAN.

Accepts for Calhoun Juror Talesman Who Has Many Opinions.

San Francisco, Feb. 6.—A tenth juror was temporarily passed today in the trial of Patrick Calhoun, and the acceptance of another was held in abeyance pending a decision by Judge W. P. Lawlor, to be rendered tomorrow. John Scollard, a retail shoe dealer, admitted a sympathy in favor of the president of the United Railroads, confessed a reluctance to accept testimony of the bribe-taking supervisors and did not approve of extending what he termed extensive immunity to criminals. Very much to the surprise of every person in the courtroom Assistant District Attorney Heney, first ascertaining that the juror professed his willingness to try the case impartially as far as his prejudices would permit, accepted him.

Thirteen talesmen were examined during the day, leaving 16 citizens of the eighth panel to await interrogation. A ninth venire of 75 men was ordered returned next Monday.

English Cabinet Crisis.

London, Feb. 6.—Several leading London newspapers publish the news of the crisis in the cabinet. The Daily Chronicle, while predicting that the cabinet itself will not fall to pieces, says that rumors of impending resignations affect David Lloyd-George, chancellor of the exchequer; Winston Spencer Churchill, president of the board of trade; Lord Morley, secretary of state for India, and John Burns, president of local government board.

Settle War Indemnity.

Constantinople, Feb. 6.—At a cabinet council today it was decided to make a counter-proposal to Russia's plan, announced February 1, for a settlement of the Turko-Bulgarian difficulty. This proposal would include a provision for immediate liquidation of the whole war indemnity still due to Russia. This indemnity amounts to \$1,600,000 a year, which, in accordance with the Berlin treaty of 1878, Turkey is to pay Russia for 100 years.

Robs Store in Daylight.

Chicago, Feb. 6.—A bold daylight robbery in the city's most crowded retail street was successfully perpetrated by a lone robber today. The thief hurled a brick through the window of the Jackson Jewelry company on State street and, reaching through the shattered pane, secured \$4,000 worth of watches, rings and diamonds, with which he escaped.