

GETS AT THE FACTS

Grand Jury Learn of Methods of Beef Trust.

VIOLATIONS OF LAW ARE SOUGHT

Price Are Kept Uniform—Big Profits for Packers, Small Ones for Retail Merchants.

Chicago, March 25.—The Federal grand jury which is investigating the business methods of the packers acquired a lot of information today from two of the four witnesses examined during the day. Thomas G. Ruddy, of Ruddy Bros., an independent packing firm of Kansas City, and Michael R. Murphy, general manager for the Cudahy Packing company in South Omaha, Sioux City and Kansas City, contributed the bulk of the information. Mr. Ruddy occupying the chair all afternoon.

Both of the witnesses, after leaving the grand jury room, expressed the belief that the grand jury was pursuing a settled policy in asking questions which bore directly on the charges of violation of the interstate commerce law and the Sherman anti-trust law. They did not construe the questions asked of them to be framed for the purpose of gathering general information concerning the packing industry.

Testimony showing the profits of retail meat dealers and prices of unflaming uniformity for meats at the "big five" packers' branch houses was given. In a detailed statement the cost and sale prices of beef handled by retailers in Kansas City was explained by Robert Hall, a dealer from that city, and the high prices blamed on the packers. The gist of the evidence was that the charge made by packers that retailers were making 100 per cent profit on beef is incorrect, and, while on some cuts the profit is almost that amount, it is equalized by the fact that an equal percentage is sold at a loss or at least no profit.

Mr. Hall's testimony also showed that the packer who pays \$4.75 per 100 pounds for beef on the hoof sells it at \$8 per 100 pounds to the retailer, who averages a trifle less than \$10.43 in gross receipts for the same meat.

There were 30 witnesses in the jury room annex at the opening of the session. Extra precautions were taken to prevent witnesses from coming in contact with outsiders. The doors were locked and Deputy Marshal Middleton sat inside, while Captain Porter stood outside the door.

PLANS FOR MORE SUBWAYS

New York Opens Bids for Structures Costing \$230,000,000.

New York, March 25.—Plans for subways to cost \$230,000,000, submitted by the New York City railway company and by the Interborough company were made public today by the board of rapid transit commissioners. The plans of the New York City railway company call for an outlay of \$165,000,000. August Belmont's plans for additions to the Interborough system provide for the expenditure of \$65,000,000.

The Interborough company's plans call for a four-track extension of the present subway from Grand Central station to 149th street, the Bronx, on the East side; an extension on the West side from Times square to the Battery; two additional tracks to the Second avenue elevated, and extensions and loops on Manhattan island and in Brooklyn.

The plans of the New York City railway company provide for three complete new lines paralleling the present subway, with a cross-town line at Thirty-fourth street and the Brooklyn bridge.

Standard Asks for Mercy.

Topeka, Kan., March 25.—E. D. Eddy, of Chicago, general counsel of the Standard Oil company, conferred with Governor Hoch today regarding oil legislation in this state. Mr. Eddy asked that no receivership proceedings be started against the Prairie Oil and Gas company until the ouster case against the same company, now in the supreme court, has been decided. Mr. Eddy said the Standard would show evidence in its favor during the hearing of the ouster case. Governor Hoch would make no promises.

Trade in Desperate Straits.

Moscow, March 25.—One of the strongest factors toward peace is the critical financial situation here and in all of the towns of South Russia. Despite the rosy stories sent abroad to the effect that there existed strong possibility of an internal loan being negotiated, it can be stated upon authority that the people have no money to loan and trade is in a desperate state. Two of the largest firms have failed for 5,000,000 roubles each.

First Female Deputy Sheriff.

Colorado Springs, Colo., March 25.—Mrs. Elizabeth Cass Goddard, one of the most prominent women of Colorado, was today appointed a deputy sheriff of El Paso county by Sheriff Grimes. She is the only woman occupying this office in the state of Colorado. While she has received the appointment in order to facilitate her work in the protection of mistreated animals, she has the full powers of a deputy sheriff.

WAITS FOR TITLE.

As Soon as Secured Government Will Begin Cello Canal.

Washington, March 24.—It developed today, upon inquiry at the War department, that the government is not likely to begin construction of the Dalles-Cello canal, because the state of Oregon has not yet conveyed to the Federal government absolute title to the right of way for this waterway.

The original act of congress authorizing the canal stipulated that no work should be done until the state had presented right of way to the government free of cost. When this condition was imposed by congress, steps were taken by the state looking to the purchase or condemnation of the necessary lands and army engineers are advised that most, if not all, of the land necessary has been purchased or condemned. In fact, last September Major Langfitt transmitted to the chief of engineers abstracts of title to this land. These abstracts were examined by the attorney general and approved as being sufficiently binding. The papers were then returned to Major Langfitt with the understanding that the state would make payments for the various parcels of land included in the right of way. Since that time nothing has been heard from Major Langfitt or from the state, and, so far as the War department is aware, this right of way has not been purchased.

Until the title is turned over to the government, not one cent of the \$300,000 appropriated last session can be expended. Notwithstanding this situation, Major Langfitt will proceed with the preparation of the project for the expenditure of this money and work will begin in accordance with this plan just as soon as title to the right of way rests in the government.

BACK TO BAIKAL.

Russians May Continue Their Retreat When Harbin is Reached.

St. Petersburg, March 24.—The possibility that, if the Russian army should be unable to hold the lower line of the Sungari river and Chunchiatu, it may be compelled to retreat not only to Harbin, but also further westward along the railroad, abandoning to the Japanese Northern Manchuria and the Russian maritime Amur provinces as well, is the latest startling news from the front.

The strategic weakness of General Linievitch's position as he falls back northward is made clear by the Ganshu dispatches to the Associated Press, in which it is pointed out that, unless Chunchiatu and the Sungari line, a scant 100 miles below Harbin, can be held, it will be difficult to maintain a position farther back before Harbin, where, with the front of the army paralleling the railroad, the practicability of a turning movement to completely sever communications and isolate the army 5,000 miles from home is too serious for Russian consideration. In view of this possibility the dispatch alluded to suggests the advisability of immediately providing Vladivostok with war munitions and supplies for a two years' siege.

WILL ADOPT LESSONS TAUGHT.

President and General Officers Will Apply Them in Army.

Washington, March 24.—Results of the observation of American army officers during the Russo-Japanese war formed the subject of a conference today between the president and Assistant Secretary of War Oliver, General Crozier, chief of the bureau of ordinance and several officers of the general staff. The importance of individual initiative in the soldier and of higher physical training than heretofore has characterized the private in the ranks has been made evident. The conference today was preliminary to the adoption of such means as will increase the training and add to the initiative of the enlisted men join the army. The methods will be taught them which are born of experience and observation. It is expected that these methods not only will increase the efficiency of the private soldier, but also will enable him the better to protect himself and perhaps his comrades in time of emergency. The new methods will be promulgated in general orders to the army.

Election Indictments Quashed.

Pueblo, Colo., March 24.—Eighty-six grand jury indictments for forgery and uttering forged instruments in connection with the recent election were quashed in the District court today by Judge Voorhees, who sustained the motions directed against the bills by counsel for the defense. At the conclusion of court District Attorney White stated that he would at once prepare direct information to cover every indictment quashed today. All the defendants are held under heavy bonds on other charges.

Must Make Price Uniform.

Lansing, Mich., March 24.—In the house today a bill was introduced prohibiting differences in the price of oil other than those directly traceable to freight charges. The bill is aimed to prevent discrimination between localities. It has been alleged that one county in Michigan recently had to submit to an arbitrary increase in the price of oil coincident with the winning of a lawsuit against the Standard Oil company by residents of that county.

Damage of \$1,000,000 is Done.

Pittsburg, March 24.—The crest of the flood was reached early today and the rivers are receding rapidly. It is estimated that the total loss to local industry since the flood began will exceed \$1,000,000.

ALL GOES TO JETTY

No More Money for Dredging Columbia River Bar.

CONTRACTS WILL SOON BE LET

Big Dredge Chinook Will Not Continue Operations on Bar During Coming Season.

Washington, March 23.—The work of improvement at the mouth of the Columbia river this summer will be confined exclusively to jetty extension, in accordance with the provisions of the late river and harbor bill. The chief of engineers will soon award the contract for furnishing stone for the jetty and as soon as possible thereafter delivery will commence and the jetty will be pushed seaward.

It has been finally determined to abandon dredging on the Columbia river bar. Major Langfitt is not impressed with what was accomplished by the dredge Chinook last season, and inclines to the opinion that the money required for operating this dredge might better be expended on permanent work on the jetty. This view is now concurred in by the department officials. What will be done with the Chinook has not been determined. She may lie up at a dock or be sent to some other locality where dredging produces better results.

The government will have to pay more for stone this year than it did under the former contract, but the exact figure is not yet known, as all data is not now at hand.

The engineers are not ready to commence construction of the Dalles-Cello canal. Major Langfitt has been directed to submit to the War department a plan for utilizing the \$300,000 carried by the river and harbor bill. It is believed this amount will be ample to construct the first or lower lock.

SAY IT IS NOT A SQUARE DEAL.

Canal Commissioners' Heads Will Go Off Under Protest.

Washington, D. C., March 23.—The president and Secretary of War Taft are conferring tonight on proposed changes in the personnel of the Isthmian canal commission. It is thought that an announcement of the removal of the present members and the appointment of their successors may be made tomorrow.

Chairman Walker and the members of the commission have practically decided that they will not tender their resignations until requested to do so by the president. They feel keenly the fact that during the recent criticism of their management of affairs they have not been requested by the president to present their side of the case. Their friends declare that snap judgment is being taken and they are quoting against the president his famous motto: "A square deal for every man; no more and no less."

HAY IS WORN OUT.

Health Will Never Permit Him to Return to Duty.

Chicago, March 23.—Private advice received in Chicago from friends of Secretary of State John Hay indicate more fully than recent press dispatches that the distinguished American, now on his way to Europe, has no expectation of ever resuming his official duties and that he feels his physical condition to be quite serious. Three personal letters to Chicagoans, one from the secretary himself and two from close personal friends of his, show this. "I need a long, long rest," he himself wrote to an old-time acquaintance here, "and I must have it, even at the cost of many ambitions for the work I have under way. I am very tired and not well, the springs of youth are not what they were. Some one else must go on with what has been started during my time here."

Forty-Four Are Still Missing.

Brockton, Mass., March 23.—No more bodies have been found in the ruins of the R. B. Grover company's shoe factory today. The number of bodies recovered is 55. Late last night City Marshal Boyden issued a statement to the effect that 44 persons who were employed in the factory were still missing. Practically all business throughout the city will be suspended today during the funerals. The schools are closed, and so far as possible all traffic will be discontinued as the cortege passes through the streets.

Panic Due to Fire in Skyscraper.

New York, March 23.—Many lives were endangered and damage to the extent of \$50,000 was done by a fire in the nine-story Empire State building at Broadway and Bleeker streets today. Scores of girls employed in the upper portions of the buildings were thrown into a panic when the flames swept up from the seventh floor, where the fire started, and it was only by the greatest good fortune that all escaped. As it was, many were more or less bruised.

Japanese in Front of Him.

St. Petersburg, March 23.—A dispatch from General Linievitch, dated March 21 says: "Yesterday Japanese cavalry detachments appeared in front of our advance posts. Behind the cavalry were infantry who halted at the village of Mshantzy."

DEATH BOLL GROWS

One Hundred Dead and Missing at Brockton, Massachusetts.

Brockton, Mass., March 22.—Satisfied that there was no chance of recovering additional bodies from the ruins of the R. B. Grover company's shoe factory, search was abandoned at 11 o'clock tonight by the small army of volunteers after 37 hours of constant toil. Although the police and Medical Examiner Paine felt that they have removed from the debris all remains which were not reduced to ashes, a second search shortly will be instituted to satisfy relatives and friends of the victims.

The revised list as given out by the police at 11:30 o'clock tonight was as follows:

"Bodies recovered, 55; identified, 14; missing, 45; reported as escaped, 283. It now seems probable that but 14 bodies will be buried with their identity positively established."

An inquest will be held shortly. The day saw the first movement on the part of the workmen in trades similar to that pursued by the victims to raise a relief fund for the bereaved families. It is expected that several thousand dollars will be subscribed.

At the ruins tonight hundreds of men drenched to the skin by the rain toiled unceasingly amid the half-burned timbers for fragments of flesh and bone which, when found, were hurried to the morgue to be scanned by those waiting there. That the 55 dead represent the total number of victims no one familiar with the disaster believes. It is extremely doubtful, however, that more than fragmentary pieces of other bodies will ever be found.

WORST FLOOD IN YEARS.

Swollen Rivers Swamp the Pittsburgh Mills and Drive People Away.

Pittsburg, March 22.—Pittsburg is threatened with one of the worst floods in years. At 11 o'clock tonight Forecaster Frank Ridgway predicted over 30 feet of water in the river. He does not expect over 35 feet, if that much.

During the early hours today the water began to recede from the rise in the Allegheny, but a fresh impetus was given to the rushing torrents by a rain fall of nearly two inches over the entire watershed of the Monongahela river. Tonight about 50 miles above Pittsburg the Monongahela rising eight inches an hour, and at the harbor here the gauge show a rise of nearly three inches an hour.

Already a number of mills have shut down as a result of the water putting out the fires. From three to five feet more of water is expected up the valley, and a total of 20,000 men are liable to idleness.

Hundreds of houses on the South side and in McKeesport and other suburbs of this city are surrounded by from two to eight feet of water, the occupants living in the second stories. In some places the water has entered the upper rooms and homes are being abandoned for the time being. No fatalities have been reported.

TORNADO TAKES NINE LIVES

Tears Through Alabama, Wrecking Houses and Slaying Occupants.

Roanoke, Ala., March 22.—Reports have reached here of one of the most disastrous storms that ever visited that section, which swept across the southern part of Randolph county late last night. Eight or nine lives are known to have been lost, and damage amounting to thousands of dollars was done to property. The tornado started at a point near Double Heads and proceeded in a northerly course.

The residence of Mack Carlisle was demolished and R. C. Haynes, of Roanoke, was killed. Three negroes were killed and several injured on the Wilson plantation. Three or four negroes were killed on the Holly plantation, near Rock Mills. At Lime postoffice a store was demolished and a little white girl, daughter of a Mr. Lucas, was killed and her mother seriously injured.

Details of the storm are difficult to obtain on account of the wires being down.

Are Suspected of Polygamy

Honolulu, March 22.—R. W. Breckons, United States attorney, is reported to be investigating the Mormon settlement at Laie for evidence of polygamy, on instructions from Washington. Mr. Breckons refuses to confirm or deny the report. A. T. Atkinson, superintendent of public instruction, and father of Territorial Secretary Atkinson, has resigned at the request of Governor Carter, who considers his administration unsatisfactory. In his letter of resignation, Superintendent Atkinson demands a public investigation.

Cabinet Considers Canal.

Washington, March 22.—Questions relating to the isthmian canal and the reorganization of the canal commission occupied much of the attention of the cabinet at today's meeting. No definite announcement was made at the conclusion of the meeting regarding the canal question other than that a statement on the general subject of the decisions reached will be made prior to the president's departure on his southwestern trip.

Must Not Fake Manchuria.

Kobe, March 22.—According to the Pekin correspondent of the Mainichi Shimbun, one of the leading Tokio papers, United States Minister Conger has notified the Chinese government that in future no power will be permitted to acquire territory in Manchuria. It is also said that in this policy America is supported by Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Austria, Hungary and Italy.

WHERE FOUR TRAINS MEET,



THE TIPTON (IND.) STATION, ON THE LAKE ERIE & WESTERN R. R.

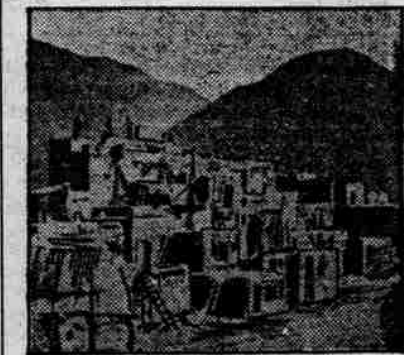
Tipton, Ind., enjoys the distinction of being the daily meeting place of twelve passenger trains under very unusual circumstances. Four trains on the Lake Erie and Western Railroad arrive from, and depart for, the four principal points of the compass, three times each day passing at this point.

Three times a day during six days of the week the four steel chargers are seen drawn up at the station crossing, as shown in the accompanying illustration, which is reproduced from the Four-Track News. They exchange passengers, baggage, mail and express from the north, south, east and west, then pass each other and follow the rails in their several directions. Twice during daylight they stand there and snort at each other, and once in the dark they come together, each trying to outdazzle the other with its big, bright eye.

PICTURESQUE ANTIQUITY.

Remains of a Civilization Existing Before Columbus Landed.

With the entrance of New Mexico and Oklahoma (Indian Territory) being included in the latter as States, there will be admitted many copper-colored voters. The Pueblo Indians of New Mexico and Arizona are full-fledged citizens even now, under the terms of the treaty by which the country they occupy was acquired from Mexico. In Oklahoma are a number of tribes which, having recently accepted allotments of land in severalty, are endowed with the privilege of the franchise; and, though the so-called "five civilized tribes" of the Indian Territory are as yet a nation separate and

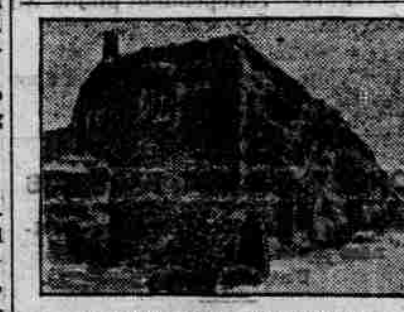


TYPICAL NEW MEXICAN TOWN.

distinct from our own, they will likewise possess the right of ballot when, in 1906, the region they inhabit is opened to settlement.

Some of these peoples, voters and non-voters, comprised within the area mentioned, are very curious and interesting. For instance, there are the Havasupai, who live deeper down in the bowels of the earth than any other known human beings. Their dwelling place is Cataract Canyon, an offshoot of Grand Canyon, which is called the Place of the Ladders, because the town at the bottom can be reached only by such means, descending the vertical cliffs. These strange folk tan buckskin and make beautiful baskets; and they own wonderful deposits of copper ore and red earth suitable for the manufacture of paints, which are eagerly sought by the Moki for coloring their weird masks and other paraphernalia for ceremonial dances. The Moki are such marvelous runners that frequently they make a trip on foot to the canyon, a distance of 100 miles, in a single day.

The Moki of Arizona and the Zuni of New Mexico are called Pueblo Indians—the word "pueblo" meaning a town. They are builders of towns of a most peculiar pattern, which are



OLDEST HOUSE IN AMERICA.

constructed much after the manner of beehives, an entire city being practically under one roof, with a multiplicity of rooms arranged in suites. Entrance to the apartments is accomplished by ladders. These aborigines are sun-worshippers, and the orb of day is their great god. Next in importance in their cosmogony is the snake god, who controls the rain supply. In honor of various divinities are held elaborate dances, the most remarkable of which is the famous "snake dance," in which some of the participants actually carry five live rattlesnakes in their mouths. Another odd custom of theirs obliges the young girls to wear their hair done up at the sides of their heads in such a way as to imitate squash flowers, while the tresses of the old women are braided to represent the withered stalks of the squash vine.

From an antiquarian standpoint this southwestern region is the most wonderfully interesting on the continent. Here where snakes hiss and rattle and the coyote howls was a civilization long before Columbus touched these shores and relics of it are still blighted by the sun in their desert loneliness. Hundreds of ruins are to be found of a race of men who, scientists tell us, were 7 and 8 feet tall

and who lived in houses cut in the solid rock. Here the cliff dwellers had their seat of power and here are the links which bind the old Spanish invaders with the civilization of to-day. As one walks about Santa Fe, or any of the other cities, scenes of the centuries past greet his eye. Santa Fe is the site of an ancient pueblo, or town, ruins of which are still visible, and which present a singular contrast to the street cars, electric lights and other features of modern city life to be found in this second oldest city of the United States. One of the interesting spots is an old house of crumbling stone and mortar which is reputed to be the oldest house in the United States. Not far from Santa Fe are villages which present all the aspects of the aborigines practically as they appeared to Cortes and Coronado. Of the adobe towns, or pueblos, the most noted in Taos, which lies in a beautiful valley, watered by branches of the Rio Grande. It has two great adobe buildings five stories high, surrounded by prosperous ranches.

The pueblos of New Mexico are nineteen in number and are very similar in appearance. Each accommodates from 100 to 300 persons, the pueblo Indians being communistic in their manner of living. The houses are built one upon another, in a succession of terraces, sometimes five in number, the upper stories being reached by means of ladders. The walls are very thick and the interior is gained, not through doors, but by entrance ways cut in the roof. The Pueblo Indians have been pronounced by ethnologists to be the oldest race on the continent.

COLD CAUSED BY MICROBE.

Popular Notion that It Is Caused by Exposure Cautioned.

The common theory that all colds are the result of exposure of some sort is a great mistake. Exposure is not the direct cause of the disease. Scientists say that colds are caused by a hostile microbe, which gains a foothold when vitality is lowered by exposure, and that if one is inured to exposures he has an effective remedy against the microbe of cold as well as many others. There are many evidences to prove this theory. There are many places where it is impossible to catch cold, because there is no cold to catch.

Nansen and his men, during the three years they spent in the arctic regions, were immune from cold, though they were constantly enduring exposure of every kind. They passed day after day in clothes so saturated with perspiration that by day they froze into a solid mass, so that they cut into the flesh. And at night, in their sleeping bags, the first hour was spent in thawing out. They returned to civilization none the worse in health, but soon contracted severe colds upon reaching there.

Then there is the remarkable instance of St. Kilda, that lonely, rocky island which was visited by Dr. Johnson when he and Boswell were making their famous tour of the Hebrides. There are about 100 inhabitants on the island. The coasts are so precipitous that for eight months of the year it is practically inaccessible. Several vessels from the mainland call there during the summer. And, strange to say, whenever a ship reaches the island and from the mainland every inhabitant, even to the infants, is seized with a cold. This fact has been known for more than 200 years and was of great interest to Dr. Johnson, who was skeptical concerning it.

The question of this St. Kilda cold long puzzled men, who never dreamed that it was an infectious disease and that without the possibility of infection it is impossible to catch it, no matter what the exposure may be. That is to say, it is due to a micro-organism, and without the presence of this micro-organism the disease cannot be contracted.

What It Signifies.

"When a man writes poetry to a girl it's a pretty good sign that he truly loves her, isn't it?"

"Not necessarily," answered Miss Cayenne. "It may be that he merely happened to think of a lot of words that rhyme with her name."—Washington Star.

Those women who look "as if a wind could blow them away," can usually sweep and dust all around their hearing.