

## BLIZZARD AND SNOW SUPREME

### Cold Wave From Arctic Zone Sweeps Middle West.

#### Northern Roads Blocked by Drifts—From Manitoba Through Minnesota and West to Montana, Gale Carries Clouds of Snow—Thermometer Down to Zero.

St. Paul, April 2.—A terrific gale is blowing here today and is bearing a cold wave down from the Northwest, according to the United States weather bureau. The cold wave will cause a drop in temperature to about 10 degrees above zero.

Very low temperature prevailed today at most places in Manitoba and territories. It was two degrees below zero at Medicine Hat today and four below at Prince Albert.

A dispatch from Grand Forks, N. D., says:

"A heavy snowstorm, accompanied by wind, caused delay to trains in North Dakota today. The east bound Oriental limited of the Great Northern arrived four hours late and reported that the storm raged all the way from Great Falls, Mont. All trains from the East were from half an hour to two hours late this morning.

The snow is drifting and it is believed traffic will be tied up west of Grand Forks. About a foot of snow has fallen here in the last 24 hours. It is reported that the Soo line from Ardock west to Kenmare is badly tied up."

#### In the Grip of a Blizzard.

Crookston, Minn., April 2.—The entire Red river valley has been since last night in the grip of the worst blizzard of the winter.

## PORTLAND'S ROSE CARNIVAL

### Great Preparations Being Made for Floral Event.

Portland, Or., April 2.—This week the management of the Portland Rose festival, which will give a \$50,000 celebration during the first six days of June, inaugurated a campaign of publicity throughout all sections of the country. The campaign consists of the sending out by mail of 250,000 beautifully colored and artistic advertising "inserts," in which plan all the wholesale and retail houses, hotels, restaurants, public schools, drug stores, etc., have been enlisted. Great demand has been made for these attractive inserts already and they will be sent out regularly until the festival opens June 1.

One of the fine features of the big jubilee will be the grand water carnival to be held one evening during the week. Every individual, firm or corporation that owns a pleasure or business craft that plies in the waters of the Northwest has been invited to enter some craft in the magnificent decorative and illuminated aquatic pageant.

Capt. J. C. Speier, harbor master of this port, chairman of the water carnival committee, has been in communication with many associations along the streams and rivers of this section that are interested in water sports and most of them have assured him that they will be glad to participate in that event. Quite a number of towns and cities of Oregon, outside of Portland, have come to the front to help make the festival a huge success. Some have appropriated as high as \$500 and \$600 to defray the expense of building a fine decorated and illuminated float for the splendid night parade "The Spirit of the Golden West."

Work on these floats is already under way and new committees are being heard from every few days. The time is short, so the management urges those towns that desire to take part in the demonstration to communicate with the festival management at once.

Commercial bodies from all parts of California will come here for two or three days of the festival. A special business men's excursion under the auspices of the California state board of trade, which will embrace organizations from all the leading cities of that commonwealth, has already been arranged for.

## All Anxious to See Fleet.

Melbourne, April 2.—Alfred Deakin, prime minister of Australia, has received a cable message announcing that the American battleship fleet, which will be divided into two squadrons of eight warships each, will arrive here September 1. The fleet will arrive at Sydney September 13. The armored cruisers, however, will not visit Australian waters. Mr. Deakin has cabled Washington that it is the desire of other Australian states that the fleet should visit Hobart, Perth, Adelaide and Brisbane.

## Shut Down on Japanese.

Vancouver, B. C., April 2.—When the number of Japanese entitled to admission to Canada during any one year, which is 400, is reached, the Federal authorities have the assurance of the Japanese government that the issue of transports for Canada will be stopped and there will be no more arrivals during the remainder of the year. Advances to this effect have been received by Dr. Menro, Dominion immigration agent in Vancouver.

## Buffalo Bill Breaks Down.

Chicago, April 2.—Colonel William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) is seriously ill here at the Stratford hotel, suffering from a general nervous breakdown.

## UPPER COURT TO DECIDE.

### Ruef Asks That Judge Dooling Be Forbidden to Try Him.

San Francisco, April 3.—With the views of Judge Maurice T. Dooling, as announced from the bench, that an immunity contract is non-existent in law, illegal if entered into by a district attorney and unenforceable by a defendant, indicating a probable adverse ruling on the objection of Abraham Ruef to further proceedings against him because of the promise of immunity made him by the prosecution but afterwards repudiated, Ruef, through his attorneys, today made application to the State Supreme court for a writ of mandate and petitioned for a writ of prohibition. The application and petition are identical with the ones denied yesterday by the District Court of Appeal. The Supreme court is asked to prohibit Judge Dooling from continuing the trial of Ruef, and to issue a writ of mandate ordering him to transfer the case to another department of the Superior court.

Assistant District Attorney Francis J. Heney this afternoon replied to the argument of Frank J. Murphy, who raised the question of the immunity contract before Judge Dooling this morning and contended that through Ruef's reliance upon the promise made him, his constitutional rights were invaded when he testified before the grand jury and that he was entitled to be placed back where he could attack the validity of the indictments.

## PRACTICE NEARLY OVER.

### Vessels at Magdalena Bay About to Coal and Clean Ship.

San Diego, Cal., April 3.—Wireless reports received from Magdalena bay state that the record target practice of 1908 for the Atlantic fleet is practically at an end. The Vermont, the last of the "Big 16" to go upon the ranges, completed the firing of her 12-inch guns yesterday and today was completing her record with the rifles in the secondary battery. Most of the ships also have completed their torpedo practice, so that little remains to be done at Magdalena bay but to coal and clean ship.

It is said that all of the vessels will take on sufficient coal to carry them to San Francisco. In this way the ships will be open to visitors every day of their stay at the various ports on the coast. During coaling days all ships of the navy are barred to visitors and practically all of the officers have to remain on board.

The Connecticut, which brought Admiral Evans to San Diego yesterday afternoon, and which cleared again for Magdalena bay at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, was 240 miles south at noon today and will rejoin the fleet late tomorrow afternoon.

The weather at Magdalena bay is reported as cloudy and threatening, these conditions having prevailed for some time. No rain has fallen in the bay, but a few miles inland it is said there have been heavy showers. White uniforms were expected to be worn, but blue has been the prescribed color nearly every day.

## CONDEMNNS ALL PENDING BILLS.

### New York Chamber Advocates Commission on Currency System.

New York, April 3.—None of the currency legislation now before congress, with the exception of the Lovering bill, which provides for the appointment of a commission to investigate the currency and banking systems of the United States, will have the approval of the New York chamber of commerce. This was the decision today when the chamber adopted the report of its special committee to investigate and report upon pending legislation. It is the belief of the committee that there is little chance of any currency legislation being enacted at the present session of congress.

The committee's report recommends the enactment of a law providing for the appointment of a commission to investigate the currency and banking systems of the United States and other leading commercial nations and to report such measure "as may be found necessary to place our currency and banking system on a sound basis, which is absolutely essential for the permanent welfare and progress of the country."

## Moves to Start Mines.

Indianapolis, April 3.—The first official act of President Lewis, of the United Mineworkers of America, in assuming his office today, was to send telegraphic invitations to the operators of the competitive field, consisting of Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, to attend a meeting in this city Monday, April 6, with representatives of the miners, to make an effort to agree upon a call for an interstate wage convention and, if necessary, to decide upon a general resumption of mining operations in the field.

## Just Passes Contract Speed.

Rockland, Me., April 3.—Facing adverse conditions today in the way of high winds and heavy seas, the armored cruiser Montana exceeded her contract requirements by a slender margin on the Rockland trial course. Her fastest mile, which was made with the tide in her favor, was at the rate of 23.8 knots an hour. The Montana made 13 runs today, being started at a 16-knot clip, which was increased gradually to 22 knots.

## Anarchy Rules in Hayti.

Paris, April 3.—A dispatch received here today from Port au Prince, Hayti, says that the situation there is extremely grave and that complete anarchy prevails. The dispatch further declares that American warships are preparing to land marines.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE SIXTIETH SESSION OF NATIONAL LAWMAKERS

### Saturday, April 4.

Washington, April 4.—The army appropriation bill was completed by the senate committee on military affairs today and will be reported to the senate on Monday. It will carry about \$15,000,000 more than was provided in the bill as it passed the house, making a total of approximately \$100,000,000. An item of about \$7,000,000 was included to increase the pay of the army, revenue outer service and marine corps, but excluding enlisted men of the navy, in accordance with the provision of the bill which was passed by the senate.

Washington, April 4.—By adopting a sweeping cloture rule in the house today, the Republicans left to the Democrats very limited powers. No longer can a filibuster be conducted against sending to conference bills with senate amendments; no longer can a motion to close debate be amended or discussed, and no longer can a motion to adjourn take precedence over a motion to take a recess.

Williams forced a rollcall on the adoption of the rule, and it was adopted, 138 to 119.

Consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill was then resumed, but only after another rollcall.

### 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

### 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.

### Abolish Capital Punishment.

Washington, March 31.—A bill to abolish capital punishment in the District of Columbia has been introduced in the house by Mr. Scott, of Kansas.

### Spencer for the Netherlands.

Washington, April 2.—Spencer Eddy, the Chicago man who has for many months been an attaché 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.

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. 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 Mondell, 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. Mondell 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.

### 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.

### Many Banks Fail.

Tokio, April 1.—Today's banking statement shows that during March 10 banks have closed their doors. The Japanese government is exerting itself to the utmost to relieve the country's financial situation. The markets seem to have been literally wrung financially dry. Failures, which were at first confined principally to the banks and larger commercial houses and industrial companies, are now occurring daily among the smaller tradesmen. March has been the worst month since the stringency began.

### Electricity to Fire Shots.

London, April 1.—Colonel F. W. Maude, in the April Contemporary Review, describes a gun which is not in existence and which can impart by the application of electricity an initial velocity of 30,000 feet a second to projectiles of all dimension, and which can be practically handled under war conditions and on board ships or in permanent defenses. Projectiles of 2,000 pounds weight lie fairly within these limits, he says.

### Organize for Boycott.

Hong Kong April 1.—The boycott against Japanese goods, instituted as a result of the Tatsu Maru incident, is spreading. Forty firms in Hong Kong announce that they will not sell Japanese goods. All along the West river the boycott is being organized and meetings are being convened to discuss the matter.

## PATIENCE IS EXHAUSTED.

### Senate Likely to Take Drastic Steps Against Castro.

Washington, April 1.—The long expected correspondence between America and Venezuela respecting pending American claims against the latter country was submitted to the senate yesterday, and is almost certain to create a profound impression. It will be difficult to digest the mass of material which Secretary Root has placed before congress but even a cursory inspection of the documents makes it evident that negotiations have reached a critical phase. The president's realization of the fact is shown by his transmission of the matter to the senate without any comment regarding the correspondence, and especially Secretary Root's strong presentation of the American case, as sufficient instantly to enlist the attention of congress.

All the correspondence and documents were referred to the senate committee on foreign relations. Mr. Root will appear before the committee today, ostensibly to discuss some of the treaties negotiated at The Hague, but it is expected he will take up the Venezuelan affair and suggest some action.

Those members of the committee who have already familiarized themselves with the situation have arranged tentatively a program which consists of three propositions, as follows:

Place a prohibitive tariff on Venezuelan coffee, the exports of which constitute 45 per cent of the entire foreign trade, and 90 per cent of the coffee being taken by the United States.

Exclude all importations of asphalt from Lake Bermudez, the product of which is taken almost entirely by the United States.

Authorize the president to exercise the general power vested in him to take whatever steps he may consider necessary to treat with Venezuela in the future.

## JUDGE SAYS HE CAN DECIDE

### Thinks He Has Right to Say Whether Rates Are Just.

Kansas City, Mo., April 1.—Judge Smith McPherson, in the Federal court here today, decided that he has full jurisdiction over both the maximum freight and the 2-cent passenger rate cases, in Missouri. In other words, he holds in favor of the railroads and against the state on the question on jurisdiction.

Last year the legislature passed the 2-cent law, and a minimum freight law reducing existing freight rates about 25 per cent. All of the main line railroads in Missouri joined in an application for an injunction last June from the Federal court at Kansas City to prevent the state officials from enforcing the law. Meantime a truce was arranged between the railroads and the attorney general, under which the roads were to put the 2-cent law in force.

The railroads agreed to give the 2-cent law a test for three months, and asked Judge McPherson to give them that much time to see how the law would affect their revenues. For seven months the railroads have sold tickets at 2 cents. Now comes the court with a decision holding that in enjoining the state officers, he is not enjoining the state itself; that he has a perfect right to go into the question of whether the rates fixed by the statutes are remunerative.

## MESSAGE BY PRESIDENT.

### Far Reaching Legislation Against Anarchists Recommended.

Washington, April 1.—Police and government war on anarchy will receive a great impetus if the present program of President Roosevelt goes through, and there is little room for doubt that it will. The president will send a message to congress urging far reaching legislation.

Under the present Federal law all criminal aliens who have not been in the United States three years may be deported summarily.

It is expected by the department of commerce and labor that there will be wholesale deportations within a short time.

The legislation will be designed to bring within the Federal jurisdiction citizens of the United States who propagate anarchistic theories.

## Votes for Home Rule.

London, March 31.—The house of commons last night, after a lengthy debate on the question of home rule for Ireland, adopted by a vote of 313 to 157 a resolution moved by John E. Redmond, Nationalist leader, that "in the opinion of this house a solution of this problem can only be attained by giving the Irish people legislative and executive control of all purely Irish affairs," after the resolution had been amended by adding the words "all subject to the supreme authority of the imperial parliament."

## 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.

## RAILROADS TO REPAIR LINES

### Will Need At Least 250,000 Laborers at Once.

#### Large Force Needed to Remedy Ravages of Winter Months—Americans First Choice—Employment Agents Already Gathering Their Forces in Chicago.

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 shabby 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."

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