

# POPULACE RAGES AGAINST CASTRO

## Sacks Houses and Stores of President's Chief Supporters.

Makes Bonfire of Fine Pictures and Statues—Rioting May Mean End of Dictator's Rule—Capital of Venezuela Prey to Rioters All Day—Police do Nothing.

Caracas, Monday, Dec. 14 (via Willemstad).—Open revolt against President Castro and his supporters broke out here today. Defying the police, which was powerless against its numbers and fury, a great mob raged through the city. It wrecked the property of Castro's leading supporters and gathered together all of his statues and pictures which could be found and made a great bonfire of them on the Boulevard de Plaza.

Official action deposing Castro from the presidency is expected at any moment. His power is probably ended.

An enormous crowd of the inhabitants of the capital, swelled by people from the outlying country, gathered in the streets soon after daybreak. The people began marching up and down the main thoroughfares, and it was easy to see that the ill-temper would result in violence. The police stood by and made no attempt whatever to restrain the mob.

The first building to be attacked and looted was that of the lottery monopoly. The offices of the state enterprise that has enriched itself at the expense of the people were ransacked and pillaged. Furniture was broken and thrown into the streets and piles of lottery tickets were destroyed. The crowd then moved to the printing office of El Constitucional, the organ of President Castro, of which Gumersindo Rivas is editor, and pillaged it completely. A steam laundry belonging to Senor Rivas was wrecked.

The crowd then turned its attention to several drugstores belonging to Senor Thielon, a son-in-law of General Tello Mendoza, and turned them inside out. General Mendoza was at one time minister of finance under Castro, and one of his staunchest supporters. He is universally hated by the enemies of Castro and his unpopularity and his close connection with the president accounted for the anger of the populace against the property of his son-in-law.

Numerous inscriptions setting forth the virtues of Castro and extolling his powers next attracted the mob, and every inscription was hacked out and erased. Some of these legends were carved in the public buildings of the city.

It was after 1 o'clock by the time the crowd had got thus far in its depredations. It was then that a detachment of troops was called out for duty on the city streets, and Acting President Gomez issued a manifesto prohibiting further manifestations.

These measures had the desired effect, for the mob quieted down and then dispersed.

## MAY OWN STEAMSHIPS.

### Government Employees Inspecting Vessels at San Francisco.

San Francisco, Dec. 17.—An inspection board comprising Colonel J. B. Bellinger, superintendent of the army transport service, and Chief Engineer John Donnelly and Captain Scott, of the transport service, is completing an inspection of the steamers Sierra, Sonoma and Ventura, of the ocean steamship line, with the probable purchase of them by the government in view. One of the officers admitted last night that they were making an inspection of the vessels and would forward the report of their investigation to the department at Washington.

The shipping men of this city believe the government intends to buy the vessels for use in the much-talked-of line between here and Panama. Recently the government purchased three vessels at Boston to be used between New York and Colon, and it is believed the three ships in the Pacific will link New York and San Francisco via Panama by a government-owned steamship line.

## Mexico Buys Canadian Grain.

Winnipeg, Dec. 17.—A Mexican syndicate has sent H. H. Cooper to western Canada to buy an enormous quantity of wheat and oats for shipment to the south on account of a hitch in the rates for Atlantic steamers via New York or Halifax. About 16,000,000 bushels are going via Vancouver, B. C. Rates of 50 cents per hundred for wheat and 47 cents per hundred for oats have been made for Pacific ports, the railways refusing to quote an all-rail rate through the central states. Cooper says the hard northern is preferred to Kansas red.

## Taps Water-Filled Shaft.

Oroville, Cal., Dec. 17.—R. McEwen, one of the owners of the Bumblebee mine, six miles from this city, while working at the inner end of a 600-foot tunnel last Sunday drove his pick into an abandoned shaft filled with water, which gushed out into his face, washed him and his tools entirely out of the mine. McEwen realized that he was working near the old shaft and he was half expecting water, but not in any such quantity as greeted him.

## Escaped Prisoner is Ghoul.

Seattle, Dec. 17.—George Williams, the red-haired prisoner who slipped a handcuff and escaped from Detective Jack Bark Monday, has been identified as "Kid" Barnett, who mutilated victims of the Galveston flood in 1908 and escaped a death penalty only through the tears of a broken-hearted mother.

## EXPRESS CAR LOOTED.

### O. R. & N. Passenger Train Held Up Near Portland.

Portland, Dec. 18.—O. R. & N. train No. 1, the Chicago Express, westbound, was held up by three robbers at 9:10 o'clock last night eight miles east of Portland. Entrance to the express car was obtained by nitro-glycerin, and the express messenger, O. H. Huff, was compelled to open the way safe, which was looted.

The passengers were not molested and the desperadoes made good their escape after uncoupling the engine and forcing the engineer, George E. Donlon, to carry them down the track a mile or more.

That the robbers got but little for their trouble was due to the quick action of Messenger Huff. Warned by shots and the uncoupling of the two express cars, mail car and engine from the rest of the train, Huff quickly unlocked the safe and taking out packages containing from \$2,000 to \$4,000 threw them into an obscure corner. These he replaced with packages that had little value, which he grabbed from a shelf beside the safe. It was these bundles that the robbers got when they compelled Huff to open the safe.

That the robbers were desperate and ready to kill without compunction was shown by the fact that they fired on the slightest provocation both at Messenger Huff and the fireman, Mark H. Bon. Neither man was injured and no shots were fired at the robbers. Although the passenger coaches were not invaded, the occupants were terrified during the holdup. The train was about one mile west of Clatsop when Engineer Donlon and Fireman Bon were startled by a command to throw up their hands. Turning, they were confronted by three men, two of whom were masked and the third had his face blackened. The engine crew had no opportunity to offer resistance, and Engineer Donlon was ordered a moment later to stop the train, which he did. The moment the wheels ceased turning two of the robbers left the cab, taking with them the fireman, while the third member of the gang remained to guard the engine.

Under orders from the robbers, backed up at all times with ready revolvers, Fireman Bon endeavored to cut off the mail and express cars, but was badly frightened and unable to uncouple the cars speedily enough to suit the robbers, who shoved him aside and completed the work in a way that showed them to be thoroughly familiar with that work.

As Fireman Bon was shoved aside, he was left momentarily unguarded, and made good his opportunity to dash away from the robbers. As he ran, however, one of the highwaymen turned and fired at him, but missed, although the distance was short. Bon stumbled and fell a second later, and this gave the robber opportunity for another shot as the fireman arose. This also grieved the robbers, and they also gazed and ran to the observation car at the rear of the train, where he found Conductor Dunn, with whom he went to a nearby farmhouse and telephoned news of the crime to the Portland police.

The express and mail cars were then left standing on the track while the robbers forced the engineer to carry them nearly to Montavilla, where they were close to a street car line into Portland.

The holdups are believed to have boarded the train at Hood River, for that was the last stop made on the trip before the robbery, with the exception of a short stay at Bonneville under special orders to take on a physician. The evident leader of the gang is described as short and wearing a dark mustache. He was masked about the upper part of the face with a lambs-kerchief. Another of the robbers was a Swede, who talked brokenly, and whose face had been blackened. No description of the third member of the gang was obtained.

## PRACTICALLY STATE OF WAR

### Gomez' State of Defense Means Same Thing to Us.

Washington, Dec. 18.—A flurry was caused in diplomatic circles today over the report which generally obtained that Venezuela had declared war against Holland. These reports had their foundation in the dispatch to the state department by way of Bogota, transmitting a telegram from Caracas, saying that the government had made such a declaration. It was also pointed out, however, that the announcement was based on Vice-President Gomez's declaration that the country is in a state of defense because Holland had seized the coast guardship *Alexis*.

Officials profess to see no actual difference between a "state of war" and a "state of defense," taking the position that it is a "case of distinction without a difference." A renewal of the demonstration against the Castro administration would not be a surprise to the state department. Should the feeling against the president develop to the extent of an open revolution, the state department, it is said, would lose no time in assuming diplomatic intercourse with the new administration to the extent that some action might be taken on the unsettled claims against Venezuela and the resumption of friendly relations.

## Plan Reforms in India.

London, Dec. 18.—Lord Morley, Indian secretary, speaking in the house of lords today, unfolded a plan for the reform of the government of India, opening what he described as "a very important chapter in the history of the relations between Great Britain and India." He made no attempt to minimize the formidable difficulties confronting the government of India, owing to the unrest and anarchy, but deprecated the alarmist views regarding the situation.

## Money for Coast Line.

Madison, Wis., Dec. 18.—The Wisconsin railroad commission has approved the issuance of \$150,000,000 of stocks by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad to provide funds for its Pacific coast extension. The road recently filed notice of the issue of stock with the secretary of state and paid a fee of \$150,000 for the privilege.

# HAPPENINGS GATHERED IN AND AROUND WASHINGTON, D. C.

## Saturday, December 19.

Washington, Dec. 19.—Both houses of congress adjourned today until January 4. During the two weeks' intermission many of the representatives and senators will return to their homes to spend the holidays. A number will remain at the capital to participate in the deliberations of minor committees, although the big tariff hearing, which has consumed five weeks of the time of the ways and means committee of the house, is practically ended.

Washington, Dec. 19.—Vice-President Fairbanks today announced a senatorial committee of Senators Knox, Lodge and Bacon to co-operate with a committee from the lower house in making preparations for the inauguration of President-elect Taft.

Senator Flint, of California, today introduced a bill in congress for the establishment at South San Francisco of a naval base for the Pacific coast.

Washington, Dec. 19.—Representative Cushman, of Washington, has unsuccessfully attempted to get the house to consider his bill opening to homestead entry 1240 acres of land on Pinet sound, near abandoned military reservations, occupied by 64 settlers.

The Southern Pacific railroad is granted the privilege of constructing a tunnel under the Fort Mason military reservation, in San Francisco, from its tracks to the wharf, in a bill which passed the house today. The bill has passed the senate, only the president's signature being required now to make it a law.

## Friday, December 18.

Washington, Dec. 18.—Shortly after the holidays the senate probably will decide where it will place marble busts of two of its vice-presidents, Roosevelt and Fairbanks. Mr. Roosevelt's career in the senate was extremely brief, and although it ended about seven years ago, up to this time no bust of him has been made.

Washington, Dec. 18.—The name of George W. Wickersham, of New York, has been under consideration several days for the post of attorney general. Among others consulted by Mr. Taft concerning Mr. Wickersham's qualifications was Senator Knox, ex-attorney general of the United States, the choice of Mr. Taft for the post of secretary of state.

Washington, Dec. 18.—The president is considering the advisability of having a thorough examination and report made on the character of the formations that underlie the locks and dams along the line of the Panama canal. It is regarded as important to determine at this time the exact magnitude of the task of providing stable foundations for these locks and dams.

Washington, Dec. 18.—The president will soon send to the senate the nomination of Sherman Moreland, of Elmira, N. Y., to be associate justice of the supreme court of the Philippine islands. The vacancy was created by the resignation of Judge James G. Tracy. Judge Tracy will return to his home in Albany, N. Y., to resume the practice of law.

## Thursday, December 17.

Washington, Dec. 17.—The postal savings bank bill was before the senate today for more than an hour. Barkett, of Nebraska, making a comprehensive argument in favor of its passage. The senate listened also to a message from the president recommending a change in the government of the District of Columbia by which a single executive head would take the place of the board of three commissioners, who now jointly act as a governing board. The senate adjourned till Saturday. A great many of the senators left Washington today to pass the holidays at their homes, as congress will adjourn from Saturday next until January 4.

The senate today passed a bill changing the name of the Willamette customs district to Portland customs district.

Washington, Dec. 17.—By unanimous vote the house today adopted a resolution presented by the special committee of five calling on the president for proof of his charge that members were fearful of an investigation by the secret service agents. The committee submitted its report and recommendation immediately after the house convened.

## Wednesday, December 16.

Washington, Dec. 16.—Without discussion the senate today adopted Senator Foraker's resolution introduced in the senate yesterday calling on the secretary of war for various information concerning the employment of detectives for use in the Brownsville affair.

Senator Clapp, of Minnesota, chairman of the Indian affairs committee, has prepared a bill to authorize the secretary of the interior to build two bridges and a roadway on the Warm Springs reservation in Oregon, tolls to be collected if necessary.

Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, today introduced, and the senate adopted, a resolution looking toward the censuring of President Roosevelt for his action in connection with the employment of the secret service officers.

Washington, Dec. 16.—Except for a few moments spent in the transaction of routine business and the passage of two bridge bills, the house of representatives today devoted its entire

time to the further consideration of the bill to revise the penal laws of the United States. The Garrett amendment, which came over from last night and which prohibited sending through the mails information bearing on transactions in futures, was defeated by a decided vote.

Without opposition, an amendment by Mr. Houston (Tenn.) was adopted, making it an offense to deposit in or ship through the mails intoxicating liquors.

There was still pending when the bill was laid aside an amendment by Mr. Humphreys (Miss.) providing for the prohibition of intoxicating liquors transported by interstate carriers. This proposition caused extended debate today.

Representative Hawley, of Oregon, today introduced a bill to appropriate \$10,000 for repairing dykes at Tillamook bay and \$5,000 annually for the maintenance of work at Tillamook bay, directing the secretary of war to order a survey for an estimate of the cost of channels, respectively 15 and 20 feet deep at mean low time at the bar of Tillamook bay, corresponding depth to be maintained in the bay and in the slough to Tillamook City.

## Tuesday, December 15.

Washington, Dec. 15.—Senator Carter today spoke in support of the postal savings bank bill. After referring to the various endorsements by political conventions and other organizations of the principle involved, Carter said that, while there are only 1452 savings banks, there are more than 61,000 postoffices, 40,000 of which are money order offices. He declared that postal savings banks are in operation in practically all civilized countries of the world except the United States.

Senator Borah, of Idaho, introduced a bill requiring federal courts, unless a good cause to the contrary is shown, to dismiss indictments against persons who through no fault of their own are unable to obtain a trial during the term of court following that in which the indictment was returned against them.

The senate has confirmed the following Oregon postmasters: John E. Loggan, Burns; L. B. Rutherford, Rainier; Ben Weathers, Enterprise; also John R. Willis, of Oregon, as collector of customs in Alaska.

Washington, Dec. 15.—Efforts are being put forth by Representative Mondell of Wyoming to smooth the way for the passage at this session of congress of his bill increasing the quantity of land that may be taken up for a homestead from 160 to 320 acres. The house passed a bill placing an annual tax of \$100 on all dealers in cigarettes or cigarette papers. The measure was offered by Representative Mann, of Illinois, as an amendment to their bill imposing a tax of \$12 on all dealers handling manufactured tobacco products.

## Monday, December 14.

Washington, Dec. 14.—The Brownsville riot case again became a live issue in the feud between President Roosevelt and Senator Foraker today. The senator reopened the controversy by reading letters from some of the discharged soldiers, telling of attempts of detectives to extort confessions. Then he offered an amendment to his bill for the reinstatement of the ex-soldiers, providing that evidence as to their guilt or innocence be taken by a commission of three retired army officers as a prerequisite to their re-enlistment, thus taking this power from the president.

This assault was met by a counterblast from the president. A special message was read, accompanied by the report of detectives, who have ascertained what purport to be the facts about the riot, with the names of the ringleaders. The president recommended that those ex-soldiers who could show their innocence be reinstated.

Senator Fulton today introduced a resolution authorizing the secretary of war to prepare a project for the improvement of the mouth of the St. Lawrence river at a cost not exceeding \$200,000, the government to bear half the expense and the remainder to be paid by state or local community.

Senator Dick, of Ohio, today introduced a resolution in the senate urging that February 12, 1909, the hundredth anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birthday, be fittingly celebrated by the nation. He suggested a joint session of congress, with addresses by prominent men and meetings in all the cities throughout the country and in all educational institutions. The motion met with no opposition.

Washington, Dec. 14.—While considering bills dealing with affairs in the District of Columbia, the house today passed a measure providing for \$5-cent gas in Washington. The bill now goes to the senate, as well as another bill abolishing broker-shops in the District. A bill providing for free lectures in the public schools was voted down.

An attempt by Henry, of Texas, to obtain a change in the reference of a bill prohibiting the making of future contracts on agricultural products brought forth the promise from Chairman Scott, of the agricultural committee, that his committee would soon grant hearings to farmers' unions and others on this subject.

The house voted to adjourn Saturday, December 19, to Monday, January 4.

## Volunteer Army Bill.

Washington, Dec. 17.—Representative Hull, of Iowa, has introduced in the house a general staff bill giving the president authority to raise a great volunteer army in time of war, making every citizen between the ages of 18 and 45 liable for military duty. The house passed an amendment to the present postal law making the penalty of an embezzlement theft from the United States mail as a postal employee, a fine of \$300 and imprisonment for five years, or both.

## DENATIFIED ALCOHOL.

### Oregon Agricultural College Gives Information on This Subject.

By G. E. Bradley, Oregon Agricultural College.

On June 7, 1906, congress passed a law removing the internal revenue tax of \$2.07 per gallon on grain alcohol which had been properly denatured or rendered unfit for drinking purposes by the addition of certain materials, such as wood alcohol, benzene or pyridine. It was hoped that by the removal of this tax alcohol could be obtained cheaply enough to compete with petroleum for light and fuel. The demand for such alcohol can be readily seen when we note that approximately 3,000,000 gallons of gasoline are consumed daily in the country and that the increased demand for it, due to the development of the modern explosion motor, has doubled its price in the last few years. Indiana and Ohio oils contain only about 5 per cent of gasoline and the per cent of the lighter distillate in California and Texas crude oil is very low. The supply of gasoline therefore seems to be limited, but the demand increasing. Alcohol, it has been demonstrated, can meet this demand. Furthermore, the annual consumption of kerosene in the United States approximates 1,000,000,000 gallons, three-fourths of which are probably used by the farmers. Since one gallon of alcohol is equivalent to two gallons of kerosene for lighting purposes, 375,000,000 gallons of alcohol could be used on the farms of this country each year. This would require for its production 140,000,000 bushels of corn, or 5,000,000 acres, an increase of 5 per cent over that now grown. If made from potatoes, this 375,000,000 gallons of alcohol would require 450,000,000 bushels, or 5,000,000 acres, an increase of 60 per cent over that now produced. The present consumption of alcohol amounts to but 16,000,000 gallons per year.

Ethyl or grain alcohol is a natural product, formed by the fermentation of various kinds of sugar through the agency of yeast organisms. Since starch is readily convertible into sugar by either natural or artificial means, materials which contain notable quantities of either starch or sugar may be utilized for making alcohol. The more important sources of alcohol are the cereals, potatoes, molasses and fruits. In France alcohol is chiefly made from the sugar beet, in Germany from the potato, and in America from corn. A bushel of corn will yield approximately 24 gallons of 95 per cent alcohol; a bushel of potatoes three-fourths of a gallon and a bushel of apples one-third of a gallon.

In the large distilleries it costs about 17 cents to manufacture and place on the market one gallon of alcohol, and the cost of the raw material used brings this ordinarily to approximately 20 cents. Allowing for the necessary profit, alcohol will reach the consumer at about 10 cents per gallon. But alcohol at 40 cents can compete with kerosene at 15 cents for lighting purposes, since alcohol has twice the illuminating value of kerosene, and in competition kerosene can never demand more than one-half the market price of alcohol.

For making cheap alcohol a cheap concentrated raw product and a well-equipped plant are necessary. The plant should have a capacity of at least 100 gallons per day, the cost of such a plant being in the neighborhood of \$10,000. No such plant can operate successfully on waste products alone, especially if such are to be obtained for only a brief part of the year, as, for example, waste fruits. There must be some more staple product as a basis, with the waste materials handled as a side issue. For a staple in the Northwest we must look to potatoes or sugar beets, and damaged grain when it can be secured, on which materials, together with various waste products, a plant could be operated throughout the year.

Because of the persistent inquiries relative to the merits and demerits of the wheat known locally as "Alaska," the Idaho experiment station has given the wheat a milling test and subjected the flour so obtained to chemical examination and baking tests. The results of these tests, together with such other information concerning the wheat as could be gathered from reliable sources, have just been published in bulletin form.

The wheat is apparently of the same variety that is known in southern Europe as Poulard, or Egyptian. It is used there for making macaroni and other pastes, and the flour made from it is said to be in demand by certain French markets.

Under field conditions the wheat has not made any phenomenal yields, averaging this year perhaps no better than ordinary winter wheat. The grain is large and plump and compares favorably in appearance with much of the wheat that is raised in northern Idaho, because of their size and shape they are easily broken, however, and care must be exercised in threshing to prevent this.

The results of the milling tests show that no particular difficulty is met with in grinding the wheat. The flour secured is described as sharp and granular, and is capable of making an excellent quality of biscuits, muffins, cakes, etc. When made into light bread, color, flavor, texture and size of loaf were noted. In color the bread was darker than that baked from Turkey red, but decidedly lighter than that baked from little club flour. Flavor and texture were pronounced good. In size the loaves were inferior to those baked from Turkey red, but compared very favorably in the respect with those baked from little club flour. The bulletin may be secured by addressing the Experiment Station, Moscow.

When a woman goes into a dry goods store, and is pleased with everything shown her, it is a sign that she has no intention of buying. But if she finds fault with everything, she intends to buy that day.

## Quite Useful.

"She has a very useful husband."  
"How do you make that out?"  
"He can always suggest something that he wants for dinner."—Detroit Free Press.

# EVANS DEFENDS AMERICAN NAVY

## Says Our Ships Are Equal to British of Same Date.

Admiral Answers Critics With Much Vigor—Latest Type Beat Dreadnaught—Armor is Well Placed—Says Only Blunder is Due to Line Officers.

New York, Dec. 15.—The latest battleships built by this country are vastly superior to England's Dreadnaught is emphatically stated by Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans in a magazine article written by him, wherein he strongly defends the American navy, and replies to criticisms of it.

"I do not for a moment claim that the Indiana and her sister ships are equal to the Dreadnaught of the English navy," says Admiral Evans, "only that she is the equal of the English ships designed at the same time. But I do claim that our latest ships are vastly superior to the Dreadnaught, and I believe that every fighting man who has given the subject intelligent consideration will agree with me."

The admiral urges the superiority of the 13-inch gun over the 12-inch gun and asserts that the change to the lesser caliber to conform to England's type was a most serious blunder. "It is chargeable, he says, to the seagoing officers of the navy and not to any staff corps.

Regarding the waterline armor belt, he says:

"I am sure, after many weeks of close observation, that the lower edge of the armor belt is too high rather than too low." It had been strenuously contended by critics that the low location of the belt was a vital point of weakness. "As the upper edge of the belt is always even with or above the level of the protective belt," continues Admiral Evans, "the danger to be apprehended from a projectile penetrating above the belt, beyond the wrecking effect of such projectile, is that due to the amount of water that may enter the hole. It is the damage that may be done by such projectiles entering below that may cause the ship to sink by exploding magazines or boilers, but this is improbable. It will require many 12-inch shells on the waterline or any other to disable or sink such a ship, if the officers and men know their business and want to fight."

## CASTRO IN RAGE.

### Declares Act of Holland Outrage on Civilization.

Berlin, Dec. 15.—"The seizure of the coast guardship *Alix* by the Dutch cruiser *Gelderland* is no less than a naval brigandage. It is an outrage on civilization. By that act Holland has put herself outside the pale of decency. I do not know what Venezuela will do about it."

In this caustic language President Castro of Venezuela commented today on the warlike move made by Holland Saturday, the news of which was not conveyed to him until he reached this city this afternoon.

Castro declares that his visit to this city is to consult Dr. Israel. He asserts that whoever says he is not sick is telling a lie.

The Venezuelan president has engaged the first floor, containing thirty rooms, at the Hotel Esplanade, and his bill will be a trifle over \$250 a day. He has engaged for the use of himself and his party ten motor cars, at a cost of \$500 daily. He is surrounded by a small army of detectives and followed by a retinue of gaily attired flunkies. Representatives of the foreign office greeted Castro today. They have been ordered to show him every courtesy.

## Examiner on Double Duty.

Chicago, Dec. 15.—Cassius C. Jones, chief state bank examiner, assigned to Cook county, has suddenly resigned his place rather than face the scandal which his superiors say will be stirred up if letters written to him by city bank officials are made public. The charge made against Jones is that he was privately employed by these banks as an examiner while he was doing the same duty for the state. The banking act says no employe of a bank shall be appointed as a bank examiner to inspect the institution by which he is employed.

## Anniversary of Washington's Death.

Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 15.—The Masonic lodge of this city yesterday sent a delegation of its members to Mount Vernon to place a memorial wreath on the tomb of George Washington, on the occasion of the one hundred and ninth anniversary of the death of the first president. It was in the Fredericksburg lodge that General Washington was made a Mason, and for many years past the lodge has regularly observed the anniversary of his death.

## Ceylon Entertains Fleet.

Colombo, Ceylon, Dec. 15.—The United States and Ceylon paid the respects to each other today through official visits between Rear Admiral Sherry, of the battleship fleet, and Sir Henry Edwards McCallum, governor of Ceylon. The American warships are enroute for their journey through the Indian ocean to the Suez canal.

## Grafters Denied New Trial.

Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 12.—Judge Kunkel yesterday overruled a motion for a new trial for Snyder, Sanderson, Mathews and Shumaker, the officials and contractors who were convicted on the charge of conspiring to defraud the state in the matter of the state capitol contract.