

## DECREASE IN IMMIGRATION

### Japanese Government Gives Out Figures Showing Difference.

Foreign Office insists that Count is conclusive proof that empire is living up to agreement to stop flood of laborers to America—is proud of record.

Tokio, March 4.—Returns just completed by the foreign office show that between June and December, 1908, 1,354 Japanese left the empire bound for the United States, while 3,500 returned from the United States during the same period. Of those returning 3,031 traveled third class across the Pacific, which indicates that they were of the laboring class, against whom the emigration restrictions of the Japanese government are particularly directed. The total number of Japanese sailing for Hawaii from Japan during the same period is shown to have been 1,151, while those returning from the islands numbered 2,951, of which number 2,889 were third class passengers. During the month of January, 1909, the foreign office figures show that 152 Japanese sailed for the United States from Japan, while 295 returned to Japan during the same period from that country. Two hundred and sixty-four of the latter traveled third class. In the same month 145 Japanese sailed for Hawaii, while 60 returned, all the homeward bound coming third class.

The months embraced by these figures include the period in which the agreement relative to emigrants to the United States, which was concluded between Thomas J. O'Brien, the American ambassador, and the Japanese foreign office in January, 1907, became actually operative.

The foreign office points out the fact that it requested several months' time to perfect a system whereby the entire field of emigration could be brought under control, namely, those months between the conclusion of the agreement and June 1, 1908, and that consequently the showing for the months beginning in June and up to the present time is the only fair test of the effectiveness of the system of restriction employed.

The foreign officials are particularly insistent upon calling attention to the fact that upon the figures given, 4,000 more Japanese returned from American territory than sailed for it during the last eight months, and they state that this is extremely significant of the agreement's effectiveness.

### GAUGE QUAKES' POWER.

Stanford Professor Perfecting Instrument of Engineering Use.

Stanford University, Cal., March 4.—Prof. W. F. Durand, head of the department of mechanical engineering at Stanford university, announces that he has invented a device which will doubly increase the ability of man to know and harness earthquakes. Its power to register and measure the force of seismic disturbances will be of enormous value to science when combined with the direction recording seismograph.

Professor Durand is perfecting the construction of his instrument. It will be completed some time in the spring and will be installed here. The idea was born during his investigation of the buildings at Stanford, wrecked by the tremor of 1906. The only present device of vital use in the study of the earth's convulsions is the seismograph. This records the movement of the earth—that is, the direction in which a particle of the earth is shaken during an earthquake.

The object of Professor Durand's invention will be to register the force of speed with which a particle moves. With it scientists will be able to determine what volume of seismic strength is required to demolish a brick wall, for example.

The benefits of the instrument to structural engineering will be invaluable. Professor Durand has been head of his department since he came to Stanford from Cornell university several years ago.

### New Crater on Colima.

City of Mexico, March 4.—The formation of a new crater on Mount Colima by the eruption of rocks and lava from the volcano is reported in dispatches received here today from Prudencia. The activity of Colima was accompanied by several tremors, which did little damage. Frequent outbursts of red-hot rocks and ashes from the volcano were observed and lava poured from its sides. The eruption showed no indications of subsiding.

### Uncle Sam is "Slow Pay."

Pontiac, Ill., March 4.—After waiting 45 years, John Baker, who was a grain buyer for the Northern armies during the Civil war, has received a draft from the United States government for \$1,000 for a shipment which had been purchased by Mr. Baker during the Civil war for the government.

### Government Loses Point.

Chicago, March 4.—The government in the re-trial of the rebate case against the Standard Oil company, of Indiana, today attempted without success to prove that the 18-cent tariff, which the officials of the oil company profess to know nothing about was published legally in tariff No. 24.

## CHANGE ARMY HEADQUARTERS

Seattle May Secure Department Now at Vancouver.

Washington, March 9.—Representative Ellis has learned that the general staff of the army is at last seriously considering removal of the headquarters of the Department of the Columbia from Vancouver to Seattle.

General Bell, chief of staff, with whom he has talked, says that in view of the growing importance of army posts in Alaska and the large shipments of supplies to those posts, the headquarters should be more centrally located than at present, and personally he believes they should go to Seattle. Ellis also finds that officers of the Department of the Columbia are strongly in favor of the removal to Seattle and have so recommended. Indeed, it seems that a movement to bring about removal was started by them.

Ellis is planning further conferences with General Bell and the secretary of war in the hope of preventing removal, but said today the outlook was very discouraging. It seems to be pretty well determined that the headquarters shall go to Seattle, though no order to that effect has yet been issued.

## ROOT FOR NEW YORK LEADER

Platt Says Roosevelt Will Retire From Political Field.

New York, March 9.—Elihu Root will be the Republican leader of New York, according to a published interview credited to ex-Senator T. C. Platt, who has just returned from Washington.

"Elihu Root will head the Republican organization because of donning the senatorial toga," Mr. Platt is quoted as having said. "His powers are only less than those of the president, and he and President Taft are on good terms."

When Mr. Platt was asked whether Mr. Loeb's appointment did not indicate that Theodore Roosevelt planned to control Republican politics in this state on his return from the African hunting trip, he said:

"Any man who goes to Africa for a year cannot expect to keep his hold in a political way. I believe Mr. Roosevelt purposes to retire permanently from the field of political endeavor. Mr. Roosevelt will not be heard from politically hereafter."

## Silver Notes Proposed.

Allahbad, British India, March 9.—The Allahbad Pioneer makes the curious statement that a project is under consideration to meet the British budget requirements for old age pensions by revising the scheme of the late Viscount Goschen, chancellor of the exchequer, for the issuance of 10-shilling notes secured on a silver basis.

The Pioneer adds that the United States is considering a similar project and comments on the appreciation of the price of silver which would result from this, and the consequent restoration of the value of the rupee.

## Primary Bill in House.

Sacramento, Cal., March 9.—One of the most important measures introduced at this session of the legislature, the direct primary bill, will be discussed by the assembly during the coming week. The bill was passed by the senate and will be reported out of the election laws committee of the lower house tomorrow, with an amendment providing for the nomination of United States senators by an advisory vote by legislative districts. This amendment is not objectionable to the proponents of the bill, and probably will receive the indorsement of the senate.

## Roosevelt Helped Germans.

Berlin, March 9.—The North German Gazette, in its weekly political review, after paying ex-President Roosevelt a glowing tribute as one of the greatest statesmen the United States has ever produced, says: "From the German standpoint, the development which German-American relations made under President Roosevelt will ever be remembered with satisfaction. The tradition of friendship, which has ever marked the relations of the two countries, acquired new security during the past seven years."

## Kearsarge at Drydocks

Philadelphia, March 9.—The battleship Kearsarge, the second of the around-the-world fleet to reach here, arrived at League island this afternoon. The vessel will be taken to the back bay tomorrow and thoroughly overhauled. Theodore Lentz, a blacksmith aboard the Kansas, was publicly commended today in a letter from Secretary Newberry for work in forging a new high-pressure cylinder ring to take the place of one which broke while the Kearsarge was steaming from Colombo to the Suez canal.

## Big Ferry Contracts Let.

San Francisco, March 9.—Contracts for ferry equipment totaling \$2,000,000 have been let by the Western Pacific Railroad company, and engineers are now at work on plans for two ferry boats, which will connect the Oakland terminal with San Francisco. Announcement is made that regular service into Oakland will be instituted on January 1, 1910. Extra construction gangs will be placed on the line through Nevada.

## Hawaii is Anti-Japanese.

Honolulu, March 9.—The territorial senate, by a vote of 10 to five, has passed its second reading of the anti-Japanese bill, which prohibits aliens from fishing in Hawaiian waters. Concurrent resolution asking the suspension of coastwise navigation laws between the Pacific coast and Hawaii has been defeated.

## A BRIEF DAILY REPORT ON THE WORK OF CONGRESS

Friday, March 5.

Washington, March 5.—In its first regular sitting of the session, the senate today received and confirmed the nominations of President Taft for the various cabinet positions and also that of Huntington Wilson as assistant secretary of state. In addition, senators Chamberlain, of Oregon, and Smith, of Maryland, were sworn in.

Thursday, March 4.

Washington, March 4.—The Sixtieth congress ended at noon today. The final act, though unofficial so far as the house was concerned, took place in the senate chamber, where both houses witnessed the incoming of the new administration.

The senate will meet at noon tomorrow to consider President Taft's nominations, but the house will not convene again until the extra session is begun on March 15.

The senate met at 9:40 o'clock, but the proceedings were confined to the more formal work. Vice President Fairbanks delivered an address in response to resolutions thanking him for his conduct of the office.

Immediately after adjournment of the Sixtieth congress the proclamation of the president calling the senate in extraordinary session to consider presidential appointments was read.

Utterly lacking in all the stirring incidents usually marking the closing of a congress, the house at 11:59 1/2 o'clock was declared by Speaker Cannon to be adjourned without day. Having reconvened at 10 o'clock in the morning, it spent the two hours in cleaning up conference reports and passing a few bills of no great public interest.

Wednesday, March 3.

Washington, March 3.—The entire membership of the senate today presented Vice President Fairbanks with a silver service which cost \$1,185. The Democratic members gave him a loving cup.

The senate and house finally agreed to give the president \$75,000 a year and allow no traveling expenses. The proposed increase in salaries of other officers was lost.

The deficiency appropriation bill as finally passed tonight carries an appropriation for salaries for the new Federal judges for Oregon and Washington at the rate of \$6,000 per annum. The house agreed to the conference reports on the military academy, legislative and executive and judicial appropriation bills.

A new penal code was enacted into law today through the adoption in both houses of congress of the conference report on the bill drafted by a joint commission originally appointed in 1897 and reappointed at the close of the 59th congress. The bill is a comprehensive and coherent revision and compilation of practically all the purely penal laws.

Tuesday, March 2.

Washington, March 2.—The deficiency bill, carrying appropriations for more than \$19,000,000, about \$2,250,000 of which was added by the senate, was passed by the senate today.

An amendment offered by La Follette, appropriating \$50,000 to buy a suitable memorial upon the Lincoln farm in Kentucky, was approved.

On motion of Penrose, the appropriation for inland transportation by railroad routes was increased from \$800,000 to \$1,250,000.

An amendment appropriating \$25,000 to enable the secretary of state to investigate matters in Liberia relating to American citizens was adopted.

Lodge offered an amendment appropriating \$66,000 to reimburse persons who contributed toward a ransom for the release of Ellen M. Stone, who was captured by brigands in Turkey, and it was approved.

Washington, March 2.—The ship subsidy bill, passed previously by the senate, was defeated in the house today by the narrow margin of three, the vote being 172 to 175. The opponents of the measure cheered wildly. The feeling in the house was strained as the hour of voting approached. The attendance was probably the largest of the season. Every one recognized that the vote would be close. Goldfogel, of New York, who was operated on yesterday in a hospital, was carried on the floor in a chair to vote against the bill.

Monday, March 1.

Washington, March 1.—The sundry civil bill, appropriating \$139,000,000, and the military academy bill, carrying an appropriation of \$2,541,000, were passed by the senate today.

The sundry civil bill was passed with an amendment securing \$40,000 for remodeling the White House office building to give additional room for the president and providing \$25,000 for his traveling expenses. On motion of Foraker an amendment appropriating \$120,000 to the Roman Catholic church in Porto Rico in payment for property in Porto Rico was adopted. The fortifications bill also passed.

## Seven Condemn Roosevelt.

Washington, March 4.—Seven members of the committee on judiciary signed the report that President Roosevelt was without authority of law when he sanctioned the absorption of the Tennessee Coal & Iron company by the United States Steel corporation. This merger was in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. Two of the majority committee, however, attached certain individual views, which, to a degree, minimize the effect of the declaration.

the senate today. The bill provides for the expenditure of \$250,000 for the purchase of land at San Pedro harbor, California.

Tomorrow the general deficiency bill, the last of the great supply measures, will be reported to the senate, and it is hoped it will be passed during the day.

Washington, March 1.—Transacting its business amid scenes of great confusion, the house gave every evidence that the present congress is closing. In his endeavor to maintain order the speaker was constantly pounding his gavel and admonishing members to cease conversation.

## Indians Forward Protest.

Washington, March 2.—On behalf of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, Senator Owen, of Oklahoma, has presented to the senate a petition from the general council of those tribes, protesting against the reopening of their citizenship rolls. The petition is a review of all the efforts that have been made to establish correct citizenship rolls up to the time of the action by the Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship court by which only about 150 out of more than 3,000 applicants, which had been favorably passed upon by the district courts, were largely fraudulent and the petition declares that many of them were admitted on testimony presented before the masters of the courts, who were attorneys for the claimants.

## Taft to Come to Coast.

Washington, March 6.—Ex-President Roosevelt, President William H. Taft and former Vice President Charles W. Fairbanks will be among the distinguished visitors on the coast within the next few months, according to the statement of Chairman Teller, of the Republican state committee of California. During a conference yesterday Roosevelt told Teller he would tour the Pacific coast on his return from his hunting trip in Africa. President Taft announced some time before his inauguration that he intended to visit the Far West as soon as possible, and Fairbanks said today he expected to start for California in about three weeks.

## Assistant Secretary, Winthrop.

Washington, March 6.—President Taft today announced that Beekman Winthrop, formerly governor of Porto Rico and assistant secretary of the treasury under President Roosevelt, had accepted the position of assistant secretary of the navy. Winthrop served with Taft in the Philippines as his private secretary in 1900, was assistant executive secretary in the Philippines in 1901, and was acting executive secretary in 1903. He became a Federal judge in the islands, and from 1904 to 1907 was governor of Porto Rico, afterward going to the treasury department.

## Keeps Old Chair.

Washington, March 5.—Cherishing a fondness for the chair which he occupied for the last seven years at the head of the cabinet table, President Roosevelt sent a duplicate chair to his office and ordered the old one removed to his home at Oyster bay. The president's desk, his chair, the cabinet table and the cabinet chairs are government property. The president, desiring to retain his office chair, purchased a new one himself to replace the old chair.

## Check Appropriation Bill.

Washington, March 3.—Because the senate insists upon its amendment to the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, increasing the salaries of the president, vice president, speaker and United States judges, a deadlock has resulted. The measure was returned to the house late yesterday and that body emphatically recorded itself against all the amendments. A long wrangle ensued over asking a further conference.

## Dennett to Be Retained.

Washington, March 2.—Fred Dennett, of North Dakota, will in all probability be retained under the Taft administration as commissioner general of the land office. He is a warm personal friend of the new secretary of the interior, having been his choice for assistant when Ballinger was commissioner of the land office. He is also strongly indorsed by Chairman Hitchcock.

## Lock Chains Prove Worthy.

Washington, March 5.—Two samples of the chain to be used on the gear on the locks of the Panama canal are being tested at the public roads division of the Department of Agriculture. The two sections were submitted to a tensile test of 147,000 pounds to the square inch before the metal parted, and on a second test developed a strength of 6,000 pounds greater.

## Decides on Lumber Duty.

Washington, March 4.—The ways and means committee of the house has voted to retain the duty on high grades of lumber, as in the Dingley law, making a reduction solely on rough lumber, which, as heretofore stated, is a cut to one dollar.

## Hides to Go on Free List.

Washington, March 4.—It is reported that the ways and means committee has decided to place hides on the free list, and it is further rumored that Senator Lodge, after a canvass of the senate, is satisfied that body will approve the house action.

## SPOKANE RATE DECISION.

Interstate Commerce Commission Favors Coast in Findings.

Washington, March 3.—By the unanimous decision of the Interstate Commerce commission the present system of lower terminal rates to Pacific coast points than are charged to interior points, though the latter may be nearer the point of shipment, is sustained as just and lawful under the Hepburn rate law. The contention of the Pacific coast ports and the transcontinental railroads is upheld in its entirety.

Comfort is given Spokane in the shape of a general reduction of class rates from Chicago and St. Paul in 29 of the specified 34 commodity rates against which complaint was made. In the other five commodity rates against which complaint is made, increases are made. But this does not change the relative position of Spokane as an interior point and the coast cities as points enjoying water competition. Under the decision the railroads are free to follow up the reduction in the Spokane rates ordered by the commission by making a proportionate reduction in the rates to coast terminals. Should they fail to make such a reduction, they would be exposed to the danger of losing a large volume of their traffic to their ocean competitors.

The two points in the complaint filed by the city of Spokane against the Northern Pacific, the Great Northern and the Union Pacific railroads were: First, that the rates from Eastern points to Spokane were higher than to Seattle, a more distant point.

Second, that the rates to Spokane were inherently unreasonable.

On the first point defendants maintained that water competition compelled them to charge the rates in effect to Seattle and that therefore they might charge a higher rate to Spokane without violating the long-and-short-haul provision or without discriminating against Spokane under the law.

The commission sustains the claim of the defendants in this respect and holds that the rates to Spokane, although higher than to Seattle, are not unlawful.

On the second point the commission sustains the claim of the petitioner and holds that the rates from Eastern points to Spokane are unjust and unreasonable. It reduces class rates from St. Paul to Spokane 16 1/2 per cent, and makes substantially the same reduction from Chicago to Spokane. Rates east of Chicago are not dealt with.

## NINE DIE IN TENEMENT.

New York Blaze Proves Small-Sized Holocaust.

New York, March 3.—At least nine persons met death early today in a fire which swept through a crowded four-story brick tenement at 374 Seventh avenue, near Thirty-second street. Nine bodies had been recovered at dawn and it is expected that the death list will grow. Several children are missing. The flames were started in the basement and swept rapidly up the stairway, cutting off the escape of terror-stricken tenants, all of whom were Italians. Many of them tried to jump from the windows. The police and firemen made several spectacular rescues, while a crowd, which surrounded the burning building, cheered their efforts.

Among the dead are a man and a woman and two children, but as there was great confusion around the scene of the fire and a number of bodies were badly charred, early identification was out of the question.

## Castro to Be Arrested.

Caracas, Monday, March 1, via Wilmington, March 2.—Should Cipriano Castro, ex-president of this republic, attempt to return to this country, he will face the possibility of arrest, he having been indicted in the Federal court on the charge of conspiracy to effect the assassination of Juan Vicente Gomez, the present president. In consequence of this contingency, the report that Castro purposes to embark at Bordeaux March 28 for La Guayra has been received here with much interest.

## Servia Massing Troops.

Berlin, March 3.—A special dispatch from Belgrade to the Lokal Anzeiger states that in spite of all denial the mobilization of troops by the Servian government continues, and is not confined to two divisions. The dispatch states that 600 reserves on Sunday, 2,000 on Monday and 2,000 today were sent forward in the direction of Nish, which lies 13 miles southeast of Belgrade. Nish is a place of importance, being at the junction of several railway lines.

## Mauretania Clips Record Anew.

Queenstown, March 3.—The steamer Mauretania passed Daunt's rock at 9:47 a. m. yesterday, establishing a new high record for the eastbound passage from New York of four days, 20 hours and two minutes. Her average speed for the run was 25.28 nautical miles an hour, and the best day's run 607 miles.

## Pastor Kills Drunkard.

Temple, N. H., March 3.—While crazed with drink George L. Marcott, a valet in the employ of Brigadier General James Miller, U. S. A., retired, ran amuck today and after shooting at several villagers was shot and killed by Rev. Harvey Eastman, pastor of the Congregational church.

## Cold Chapel Hurts Pope.

Chicago, March 3.—As pious to the Daily News from Rome says: Dr. Petachi says that the pope's illness is the result of early rising and saying mass in a cold private chapel. Neither the doctor nor the pope's attendants can persuade him to change his habits. His present illness is not serious.

## BRIEF NEWS OF THE PAST WEEK

Condensed Dispatches from All Parts of the Two Hemispheres.

Interesting Events from Outside the State Presented in a Manner to Catch the Eye of the Busy Reader—Matters of National, Historical and Commercial Importance.

Hetty Green's daughter is said to be boss of her husband.

Pacific coast aeronauts propose to aid in coast defense.

Germany suspects the United States wants to annex Liberia.

A jury has declared the man who horsewhipped Billy Sunday insane.

The Union Pacific and Wabash have arranged an exchange of traffic at Kansas City.

Fully 50,000 inaugural visitors were stranded at Washington on account of the storm.

An attempt was made to kill General Emilio Nunez, ex-governor of Havana province, Cuba.

Corelyou has been offered the presidency of the Consolidated Gas company, of New York.

Some members of congress want to change the inauguration date to the last Wednesday in April.

One day last week 18 men were whipped at the Wilmington, Del., jail, mostly for petty crimes.

A portrait of John Sharpe Williams was ordered by members of congress of present to the minority leader, but it was so poor they would not present it.

A blizzard in Eastern Canada has tied up railway traffic.

Roosevelt has announced that he will sail for Africa March 23.

Admiral Cervera, of Spanish-American war fame, is near death's door.

Three thousand tons of grain have just arrived at New York from Argentine.

The Interstate Commerce commission has denounced Great Northern stock watering.

An automobile coach service has been inaugurated between New York and Philadelphia.

The loss from the storm which swept Maryland inauguration day will reach a quarter million dollars.

The Wisconsin legislature has refused to pass a bill prohibiting treating and free lunches in saloons.

Orders have been received at the Norfolk navy yard to place two submarine boats in commission at once.

Indiana women have started a movement asking Mrs. Taft not to permit the serving of wine at White House dinners.

Horseracing in Texas where wagers are made has been forbidden by the legislature, both houses having passed such a bill.

It is possible that Pittsburg's grafting councilmen may escape punishment, as it is said the law under which they were to be prosecuted has been repealed.

The Montana legislature has killed the anti-Jap bill.

Luther Burbank is in Mexico making a study of plants there.

Manila street car men have gone on a strike to secure better pay.

The senatorial deadlocks in Illinois and Wisconsin remain unbroken.

Cuban soldiers are gradually assuming control of the island, replacing the American troops.

The government of Nicaragua is arranging for a loan of \$6,500,000 to be used in railroad construction.

The Wrights are to be given medals by congress in appreciation of their achievements in aerial navigation.

A British chemist has a new method of producing radium, which he hopes will greatly cheapen its production.

Convicts at San Quentin, California, penitentiary had a hard fight against a fire which broke out in the jute warehouse.

A Chicago woman has refused to pay her personal taxes unless allowed to vote and defies the county to proceed against her.

A severe blizzard has just swept Berlin and proved an aid to the thousands of unemployed by getting work clearing the streets.

The California senate has passed a direct primary bill.

Three of Pittsburg's councilmen have been convicted of grafting.

A Seattle man stood by and watched his wife thrash a man she says insulted her.

Emperor William delivered a speech praising the work of his minister of war.

The South Dakota legislature has put woman suffrage up to a vote by the people.

Adlai Stevenson, ex-vice president, is going to establish a university at Chicago.

Lucky Baldwin is dead. He leaves an estate of about \$10,000,000 for claimants to fight over.