

# TRAFFIC PACT IN OREGON PRESAGED

### Harriman and Hill are in Negotiation in California.

### Believed Big Railroad Magnates Favor Dividing Oregon and Washington Territory and Thus Save Great Sums of Money in Construction of New Lines.

San Francisco, March 27.—That the Harriman and Hill railroad forces are getting together and that an agreement in regard to Oregon affairs is impending became apparent yesterday. After E. H. Harriman and Lewis W. Hill, president of the Great Northern, had met at Paso Robles Thursday night, they came on to San Francisco together yesterday on Mr. Harriman's private train and were in conference most of the morning. After their arrival here they were met by C. H. Nutt, general manager of the Northern Pacific; J. P. O'Brien, of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation company and Southern Pacific in Oregon; E. E. Calvin, vice president of the Southern Pacific, and William F. Herrin, and arranged in an informal talk, which occupied half an hour, for a conference to take place today between Mr. Hill, Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Nutt for the purpose of discussing traffic affairs. Beyond simply stating that such a conference would take place today, the officials refused to give any information as to what the probable result of the conference would be, preferring not to make public any of their plans until after they have held their meeting.

The presence of Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Nutt implies clearly that the conference will relate to points where the Harriman and Hill lines come into competition in Oregon and Washington. There is still time to make a traffic arrangement in regard to business between Portland and Puget sound, for construction of the Harriman extension northward from Portland has not progressed so far but that more money would be saved by abandoning some of the work already done than by completing the line.

### BOYCOTTS OUR GOODS.

### Japanese Use Pretext of "Pure Food Law" As a Reason.

Victoria, B. C., March 27.—That a boycott of American goods is under guise of enforcement of a "pure food law" has been started in Japan is the statement of a weekly newspaper published at Yokohama. The paper says:

"For some unexplainable reason excepting that action has been taken on the 'food law,' Japanese officials, backed up by police officers, have been calling upon foreign and native grocers and confiscating their stocks of certain brands of goods. Strange to say, the goods confiscated have been American goods only, and the officials do not even look at the British, German and French goods. Another feature of these strange proceedings was that nearly all the articles confiscated bore the stamp of the American health board and each package was printed with all the names of the ingredients contained."

### Castro is Furious.

Bordeaux, March 27.—"If I am a criminal, why haven't my accusers the courage to allow me to return to Venezuela and defend myself?" exclaimed Cipriano Castro this afternoon, when an agent of the French steamship company officially informed him that he must leave the steamer Guadalupe, on which he sails today, before that vessel reaches Venezuela. "All I ask is the right to a fair trial," he declared. "I am prepared to accept the result. The refusal of Gomez to permit me to enter Venezuela is overwhelming proof that they have no case against me, but realize that, if I set foot on Venezuelan soil, their game is up."

### No New Trial for Road.

San Francisco, March 27.—District Judge Van Fleet, in the United States Circuit court, refused today to grant the petition of the Southern Pacific railroad for retrial of the ten charges of cruelty to animals brought by the government and decided against the appellant. The case was the outcome of violations of the law prohibiting the keeping of cattle in transit in the cars longer than 28 hours without unloading for food, water and rest. The railroad attorney argued that the law was unconstitutional.

### Pullman Car is Held Up.

Denver, March 27.—Two highwaymen entered a Pullman car in the Denver & Rio Grande yards, at West Denver, early today, held up the passengers, six in number, and the conductor and porter, and got away with about \$400 in cash. The only woman passenger, Mrs. N. R. Hussey, of Booth Bay Harbor, Me., was not molested. The car was part of Denver & Rio Grande train No. 3, which was held up at Military Junction a few weeks ago.

### Buried Weapons Found.

Frontera, Mex., March 27.—During the work of excavation going on here, are acceptable with an immense assortment of prehistoric arms was uncovered. The entire deposit is in an admirable state of preservation. A great many of the arms are strange to the collections now extant. A complete suit of armor, made from copper, is among the articles, and many kinds of weapons.

### NEAR SOUTH POLE.

### British Expedition Reaches Point 111 Miles From Object.

London, March 24.—Lieutenant E. H. Shackleton, of the British navy, a commander of the Antarctic expedition which returned on the barkentine Nimrod to Invercargill, N. Z., today, succeeded in getting within 111 miles of the south pole.

Lieutenant Shackleton left his permanent quarters last autumn for a dash to the south pole and has succeeded after an arduous sledge journey of 1,708 miles, which occupied 126 days, in reaching 354 miles nearer the pole than the point attained by the Discovery expedition, of which he was an officer.

As the expedition to the south was undertaken rather for the purpose of geographical survey than with the idea of reaching the pole itself, it may be said to have succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations.

Shackleton made some departures from the usual preparations for a journey across the snow and ice. He took with him a motor car, which could be converted into a sledge and substituted ponies for dogs and light woolen clothing for heavy clothes.

Summarized, the results of the expedition are that a point was reached within 111 miles of the south pole; that the magnetic pole also was reached; eight mountain chains were discovered, and 100 mountains.

Mount Erebus, 13,120 feet high, was ascended by the party; a new coast and high mountains were located running west from Victoria land, and coal fields were discovered in the Antarctic continent.

The theory of the existence of an area of atmospheric calm around the south pole was disproved.

### VENGEANCE FEARED.

### Woman Suspect Utters Threat Upon Arrest for Kidnaping.

Cleveland, March 24.—"I am the one who planned the whole thing; there will be trouble for me and hell in Sharon tomorrow."

These words, spoken to Captain of Police Shattuck yesterday by a woman he had arrested in company with a man on suspicion of being implicated in the kidnaping of Willie Whitlea, of Sharon, O., have stirred the police to new efforts to run down the band who stole the lad away from his school. While the police were at first inclined to think that their prisoners, who carried the sum of \$9,989 with them, were the entire kidnaping gang, the woman's words are regarded as a threat and the police now think that possibly one or two other members of the gang are still at large and that revenge for the capture of the ringleaders will be taken on the boy.

Extra precautions to guard the Whitlea lad at his home will be taken to make the carrying out of any such threat an impossibility and anyone found lurking around the premises will be instantly arrested.

### OFF TO AFRICA.

### Roosevelt Party Leaves New York for Wilds of Jungle.

New York, March 24.—Waving a parting farewell with his black slouch hat as he stood on the captain's bridge of the steamship Hamburg, ex-President Theodore Roosevelt sailed away yesterday for his long planned African hunt. He left amid cheers of thousands of persons that swarmed the Hamburg-American line pier, amid the whistles of countless river craft and thunderous reverberations of the expedition's salute of 13 guns from Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth.

Beside Mr. Roosevelt stood a young lad, seemingly dejected, as he wistfully gazed at the cheering multitude on the pier below. It was Kermit Roosevelt, son of Mr. Roosevelt, who accompanied his father as official photographer of the expedition. Father and son, both clad in brilliant buff hued army coats, remained on the bridge on the trip down the bay and acknowledged with sweeps of their hats the salutes of the vessels. The demonstration was unofficial, but many high in the affairs of the nation were present.

### Criminal Career Alleged.

Reno, Nev., March 24.—Charging that under the guise of conducting a hotel in Reno, George and Frederick Elkins, wealthy hotelmen, have been for months acting as the intermediaries for thieves and robbers, the police arrested George Elkins tonight on a ranch near town, which it has been found has been the hiding place for a vast quantity of merchandise, said to have been stolen from box cars and warehouses in this city. The arrest followed an investigation resulting from the accidental discovery of the merchandise.

### Boy Sought Oil Honors.

New York, March 24.—In his quest for occasions for distinguishing himself and thereby obtaining promotion which in time would lead to his being made a director of the Standard Oil company, William Reddy, 18 years old, employed in the filling department of the company, tonight confessed that on several occasions he had set fire to the plant of the Standard in Brooklyn. His object was to impress his superiors by his alertness in discovering the blaze.

### Asks for Exclusion Law.

Sacramento, March 24.—The assembly adopted today the substitute resolution offered by the senate committee on Federal relations, asking congress to enact a general Asiatic exclusion law, including Japanese.

# A BRIEF DAILY REPORT ON THE WORK OF CONGRESS

### Saturday, March 27.

Washington, March 27.—Debate on the tariff bill in the house today was largely devoted to an academic discussion of the question and the political issues involved, although Gardner of Massachusetts thoroughly reviewed the question of free hides and a tariff on leather goods. Longworth of Ohio and Harrison of New York, the Democratic members of the ways and means committee, were the only representatives of the tariff framing committee who made speeches.

The house adjourned to meet again at 10 o'clock Monday. The house will meet for ten and one-half hours each day. The hours agreed upon are from 10 in the morning to 6 at night, when a recess of two hours is to be taken, the house to continue in session from 8 to 10:30 at night.

### Friday, March 26.

Washington, March 26.—The monotony of the tariff debate in the house was relieved for a time today by a clash between Fordney of Michigan, and Byrd of Mississippi, which came near ending in blows. Fordney had been discussing the lumber schedule when he was interrupted by the Mississippiian, who insisted that the lumber manufacturers, of whom Fordney was one, were in a trust. Fordney peremptorily denied the statement and said that Byrd "did not know a damned thing about it."

Opposed to Fordney was Howland of Ohio, who wanted the product placed on the free list. Others who spoke were Pou of North Carolina, and Mason of Arkansas, both of whom arraigned the Payne bill for not accomplishing what it was pretended it would do, while Humphrey of Washington advocated a tariff on shingles and lumber high enough to enable the lumber and shingle manufacturers of his state to compete with those of British Columbia employing cheap Oriental labor.

### Thursday, March 24.

Washington, March 25.—Almost every shade of opinion on tariff revision was represented today on the Payne bill. After a general assault by Underwood of Alabama, the bill was defended by Crumpacker of Indiana, one of its framers, who is a pronounced advocate of free raw materials and such tariff on finished products as will foster home manufactures without breeding monopolistic trusts. Then came Sheppard, of Texas, with an attack on the sincerity of the Republicans in carrying out their revision pledge. Kuestermann of Wisconsin, denounced the countervailing duty on oil as a boon to the Standard, but Smith of Colorado, and Vreeland of New York, said this duty was not on the Standard, but on the producer of crude oil.

The bill was called up by Payne immediately after the body convened, and the debate was opened by Underwood of Alabama, who spoke at length in opposition.

Washington, March 25.—Senator Chamberlain introduced his first bills today. They provide for increases in pensions to \$16 to survivors of the Indian war and granting several private pension increases. Senator Bourne introduced a bill providing for four collection districts in Oregon at Coos bay, Yaquina, Astoria and Portland.

### Wednesday, March 24.

Washington, March 24.—Declaring among other things that a mistake was made in the Payne bill in not arranging the revision on the basis of raising revenue only on every element, Clark of Missouri, the minority leader, held the attention of the house for more than five hours today in discussing the measure. Incidentally he pointed out that much time would have been saved in the consideration of the bill had the Democratic members of the committee been consulted about its provisions. Clark spoke in characteristic style and frequently moved the house to applause and laughter. At the conclusion of his remarks he received an ovation from the Democratic members.

Washington, March 24.—The tariff bill to be recommended by the senate committee on finance will be ready to be reported on the day the Payne bill passes the house, according to the present intentions of the Republican members of the committee who are holding daily sessions. Consideration of the schedules on earthenware and pottery was begun and concluded today.

### Tuesday, March 23.

Washington, March 23.—Occupying the entire session of the house today Payne, of New York, chairman of the committee on ways and means, concluded his speech in explanation of the tariff bill. He was on his feet almost all of the five hours and ten minutes that he had the floor. At times he gave evidence of being greatly fatigued.

In his arguments he took the position that the bill would not injure the tin plate or steel rail industries of the

### Heney Fights Powell Also.

Washington, March 25.—Delegate Wickersham, of Alaska, has recommended the reappointment of T. Cader Powell, of Portland, as United States marshal at Nome, Alaska. He says Mr. Powell's Alaska record is splendid. The only person protesting against Mr. Powell's reappointment is Francis J. Heney, and it is understood that T. C. Becker, while here as Mr. Heney's representative, will enter objection to Mr. Powell as well as to Mr. Fulton.

United States, and free hides would not be a menace to the farmers.

The inheritance tax, he said, was preferable to an income tax, because it would not give rise to perjury or fraud. He held also that an income tax was unconstitutional.

Clark, of Missouri, followed and had proceeded but a minute or two when, at the suggestion of Payne, he suspended and the house adjourned.

Payne said that the men who wanted the Dingley duty on lumber retained were those who were interested in an immense lot of stumpage and who were actuated solely by motives of greed. If the duty were removed entirely on lumber, he said, it would be of great benefit to the American people and would enable the men he had referred to still to realize a golden fortune, but not such a golden fortune as were the duty to be kept on.

### Monday, March 22.

Washington, March 22.—There were introduced in the senate today 495 bills and four joint resolutions. Heyburn reintroduced the bill providing for a new executive department to be known as the department of mines.

Annuities for ex-presidents and the widows of ex-presidents are provided in a bill introduced by McCumber.

Flint introduced a bill directing the secretary of war to establish a line of steamers along the Atlantic coast operated by the Panama railroad, and appropriating \$10,000,000 therefor. He reintroduced the bill appropriating \$1,663,136 to reimburse the Southern Pacific Railroad company for its expenditures in controlling the break in the Colorado river levee in 1906.

Washington, March 22.—The tariff bill held full sway in the house today. The measure was promptly put before the body immediately after it convened. Payne of New York, chairman of the committee on ways and means, spoke for four hours and ten minutes in explanation of the bill. Then, somewhat fatigued, he suspended until tomorrow. He was subjected to a cross fire of questions.

Payne, in speaking of the maximum and minimum features of the bill, predicted that France, Germany and other European countries would hasten so to equalize their duties on American products that they would derive the benefit of the minimum rates offered.

### New Star Field for Flag?

Washington, March 26.—A new "Old Glory" is proposed in a bill recently introduced by Representative Ansbury, of Ohio, to amend the section of the revised statutes which relates to the design of the American flag. A new formation of the stars is suggested. They would be arranged "in five arcs in combination, the centers of the arcs to be the apices of a regular pentagon, the radius of the arcs to be equal to one side of the pentagon." As to the size of the stars, the bill prescribes that their radius shall be equal to "one-fourth the distance of the stars from center to center." Provision for adding new stars for new states might be made by extending the arcs.

### Must Prove Necessity.

Washington, March 27.—Senator Bourne, who is making a strenuous fight to prevent the removal of department headquarters from Vancouver says the president will insist that the War department produce proof positive of their assertions that the military interests of the government will be best subserved before he would sanction the change. Senator Bourne is anxious to receive from the commercial associations of Portland a complete showing why the change should not be made, to strengthen his protests filed with the president and secretary of war.

### Canal Open in 1915 Sure.

Washington, March 24.—It developed today that during a recent conversation between President Taft and Chairman Goethals, of the Isthmian Canal commission, the president expressed his desire that the canal be completed by the Fourth of July, 1913. Colonel Goethals, however, is not at all sanguine of accomplishing any such result, holding to his heretofore expressed opinion that January 1, 1915, will see the canal open to navigation.

### Kansas Wins Boundary Suit.

Washington, March 27.—The United States Supreme court in an opinion written by Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes today decided the Missouri-Kansas boundary line dispute in favor of Kansas, ending the long controversy relative to Goose island in the Missouri river near Kansas City.

### Judge and Attorney for Alaska.

Washington, March 27.—President Taft today nominated Thomas R. Lyons to be United States district judge of the first division of the district of Alaska, and Cornelius D. Murans to be United States attorney for the third division of the district of Alaska.

### Watson Declines All Balm.

Washington, March 23.—Ex-Representative James E. Watson, of Indiana, who lost his fight for the governorship, has been offered and has declined the governorship of Porto Rico and the ministry to Cuba.

### Sanitarium for Tuberculosis.

Washington, March 26.—An appropriation of \$250,000 for the establishment of a national tuberculosis sanitarium in the state of Colorado is provided for in a bill introduced by Representative Sabath today.

### STUTTERING TO BE CURED.

### Vienna Public Schools Give a Special Course for Afflicted Pupils.

An interesting addition to the course of instruction in the public schools of Vienna is to be made in a short time by providing classes in four districts to overcome the defects in speech of children who stutter. United States Consul General Rublee at Vienna, who reports this matter to the State Department, says that the length of the course is five weeks and instruction is to be given during two hours of each weekday. The children are to withdraw from other school attendance, as it is essential that they devote themselves exclusively to the course for the cure of stuttering.

The co-operation of the parents is especially important to the success of the cure. During the period of the special instruction it is necessary that the children have a separate room at home where they can practice the exercises given them without any disturbance whatsoever. The parents must undertake to have the children practice their exercises at home for at least four hours daily, and during the first two weeks not to allow them to speak at all except to practice the exercises prescribed by the course of instruction.

Keeping silent is of such importance that the success of the course depends upon this requirement being strictly observed. Parents are particularly advised never to cast any doubt upon the effectiveness of the course or of the teachers. It is well known that stutters lack self-confidence, and this must be taken in account in the treatment. The children should be encouraged by calling attention to progress that has been made, for stutters are extremely susceptible to praise. Parents, however, should be careful to make no experiments and to make no tests.

At the end of the five weeks' course the instructor brings each pupil back to his regular school and indicates to his teacher what has been accomplished, besides giving advice concerning his further instruction. The teacher is requested to try to encourage and make permanent the new habits acquired. Children who have taken the special course in stuttering are examined afterward each month in order to determine what permanent results have been obtained.

### Wit of the Youngsters

"I know why women laugh in their sleeves," said little Elmer. "Why, dear?" asked his mother. "Because that's where their funny bone is."

Teacher—Harry, can you explain the difference between "eyes" and "noes"?

Harry—Yes, ma'am. You see with your eyes and smell with your nose.

Small Mabel was very restless the other night, and was unable to go to sleep. Finally she said: "Papa, please sing to me; that always makes me tired."

Teacher—How many zones are there? Small Boy—Six. Teacher—No, there are but five. However, you may name six—if you can. Small Boy—Torrif, north temperate, south temperate, north frigid, south frigid and ozone.

Mamma (in pantry)—Who has been drinking the milk, Johnny? Tell the truth now! Johnny—It was me, mamma; I wanted to see if it was sour. Mamma—Well, suppose it had been? Johnny—Why, I wouldn't have drank it.

Little Nell—What does your papa do? Little Bess—He's a horse doctor. Little Nell—Then I guess I'd better not play with you; I'm afraid you don't belong to our set. Little Bess—I don't see why. What does your papa do? Little Nell—He's a veterinary surgeon!

Eye Exercise.

"Have you a high roof?" was the apparent irrelevant question put by the distinguished oculist to the woman who had complained of having bad eyes. "Higher than the roofs of the surrounding houses?"

"Oh, yes," said the woman, "a good deal higher."

"Then what I want you to do," said he, "is to go up there every day and look around for half an hour. That will do you more good than glasses. One trouble with your eyes, and with many pairs of eyes in New York, is that you exercise them so little at long range. They are used to looking at short distances only. Long distance looking is good for you. Persons who habitually gaze a wide expanse of sea or plain to gaze upon very seldom have weak eyes. Of course you cannot move out to the plains, neither can you spend your life on the ocean wave, but you can let your sight travel the Hudson river every day, and I advise you to do it."—New York Press.

"See here," said the tailor, as he headed the young man off, "do you cross the street every time you see me to keep from paying the bill you owe me?" "I should say not," replied the young man. "Then why do you do it?" asked the knight of the tape. "To keep you from asking for it," answered the other.—Chicago Daily News.

Another thing which makes a "kicker" disagreeable, is that he is usually proud of it.

Some people would rather attend a trial at the court house than a circus.

# TEXAS TORNADO KILLS AND MAIMS

### Twelve People Are Victims of Storm. Eight Burning in Ruins.

### Half Dozen Towns Bear Evidence of Wind's Strength—Property Loss Will Amount to Many Thousands of Dollars—Score of Persons Injured—Churches Destroyed.

Dallas, Tex., March 25.—Twelve known dead, property loss reaching into the thousands of dollars, and possibly a score of injured are the results of a tornado which swept over the northeastern part of Wise county last night. Several small towns suffered serious damage.

The greatest loss of life occurred in the country districts. The destruction one farmhouse alone caused the death of eight persons. This single tragedy of the storm occurred near Slidell. The farmhouse of Ira Rice was crushed in by the furious wind and the family of eight persons pinned down beneath the wreckage. A light in the house at the of the disaster caused the ruins to become ignited and, fanned by a strong wind, the flames snuffed out the lives of the helpless victims.

The towns of Sanger and Greenwood were hit and a number of houses were moved from their foundations. The Good View schoolhouse, near Sanger, was wrecked. In this vicinity two farmers and two children of negro tenants were killed.

At Crafton every business house save one was blown down. The Methodist and Baptist churches were completely wrecked. At Dan, also in Wise county, near Slidell, two houses were destroyed. The Christian church at Greenwood was destroyed.

### DENVER TANGLED IN WIRES.

### Over \$200,000 Damage by Heavy Fall of Wet Snow.

Denver, March 25.—Eight inches of wet, clinging snow, following several hours of steady rain, did damage in Denver last night estimated at from \$200,000 to \$300,000 and cut off all communication with the outside world so completely that up to a late hour tonight it had not been restored.

Every wire of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies, and every telephone wire, was carried down by the snow; 6,000 telephones in the city were rendered useless and hundreds of trees in the parks and along the boulevards were badly damaged. For several hours this morning street car service was at a standstill and thousands plodded to work through the slush. Suburban electric lines were put out of commission and trains on all railroads were many hours late, as the dispatchers were helpless.

Many small fires were caused by broken and crossed wires.

### MINERS WILL NOT STRIKE.

### Leave Board to Arrange Scale—May Ask Taft to Arbitrate.

Scranton, Pa., March 25.—Reaffirming the demands already presented to the operators, the anthracite miners tonight voted to remain at work after April 1, allowing the district executive boards of the hard coal fields of Pennsylvania to continue their efforts to get an agreement satisfactory to the men. The miners were instructed by the convention to continue at work until they are otherwise notified by the official representatives of the three anthracite districts and the executive boards were instructed to negotiate an agreement upon such basis as the boards in their judgment believe the conditions warrant.

A resolution to ask President Taft to appoint a commission to arbitrate differences was adopted tonight by the miners' convention and referred to the executive boards to put it into effect at their discretion.

### Unite Big Railroads.

New York, March 25.—A significant feature of the present situation in Wall street is the fact that almost invariably those who are bullish on Union Pacific shares are not less bullish on New York Central. In many instances, long lines of both these stocks are to be found in the account of one individual and in some good quarters it is opined that a coming plan, said to be of great interest to Union Pacific stock holders, will provide for a union between the New York Central and Union Pacific such as talked about some time ago.

### Spineless Cactus Found.

Los Angeles, March 25.—Spineless cacti made by the hand of nature and not of man are reported by W. L. Wolfe to flourish luxuriantly in the Sierra Madre ranges in Western Chihuahua, Mexico. Wolfe today set out several of the plants. Wolfe declared that the spineless cactus plant is edible and that fields of it are fenced from cattle. He said the plant bears a luscious red fruit which Mexicans make into jellies and preserves.

### Senate Still Deadlocked.

Springfield, Ill., March 25.—After 12 joint ballots today, the legislature found itself still in a deadlock over the selection of a successor to United States Senator Hopkins. In one ballot, Governor Deneen was the recipient of one vote, after he had made it plain that he would not be considered as a candidate.