

61 LIVES IN PERIL!

Steamer Santa Clara, Helpless, Calls for Assistance.

Strikes Bar When Leaving Eureka, California for San Francisco, and Water Puts Out Fires.

Eureka, April 13.—Leaking badly and with the fires under boilers apparently extinguished by the rush of water, but not until she had sent wireless messages for assistance, the steamer Santa Clara, of the North Pacific line, bound for Portland to San Francisco with 61 passengers and a crew of 25, is lying helpless a mile off Humboldt bluff, about four miles south of Humboldt bar. The boat is on her 13th round trip between the two points.

The tug Ranger, sent in response to the wireless call, is standing close by tonight and has a line to the crippled steamer.

A tremendous sea was running and when last seen the small boats which had left the Santa Clara, had not been able to get alongside the Ranger.

The Eureka lifesaving crew attempted to go to the aid of the steamer, but was unable to cross the bar. Another attempt will be made at 4 o'clock tomorrow morning, when it is hoped the sea will have subsided somewhat.

Among those on board the Santa Clara is C. A. Doe, one of the principal owners of the steamer, and father of C. P. Doe, general manager of the North Pacific Steamship Company. Captain Ned Parsons, who was formerly in command of the steamer Pomona and the Corona, both of which were lost, was one of the passengers.

This was the thirteenth round trip of the Santa Clara since the steamer became one of the vessels of the North Pacific Steamship Company's fleet, and the fact that today is the 13th day of the month is regarded as a bad omen by seafaring men.

The Santa Clara left Eureka at 2:05 this afternoon and proceeded south. When about four miles south of Table bluff, those in the lighthouse and wireless station at the point saw the steamer turn around and start back. It was at this time that a wireless message came from the steamer to the local agent of the company, John Simpson, requesting that a tug be sent to her assistance.

Simpson replied by asking what the trouble was, and a wireless answer was received, stating that the Santa Clara struck heavily in crossing the bar and was leaking badly. Following that no further communication could be had with her. It is supposed that her seams opened, letting in enough water to put out the fires.

When about one mile south of Table bluff, and a mile off shore, the steamer dropped anchor. To those in the wireless station and lighthouse it was apparent that the vessel was badly crippled and could get no further.

The tug Ranger left Eureka at 4 o'clock and ran close enough to the Santa Clara to get a line on board. Shortly after 6 o'clock two small boats from the Santa Clara with passengers could be seen trying to get alongside the tug. Observers at Table bluff also saw through their glasses a man fall overboard from the steamer, clinging for a time to the anchor chain and then disappear.

POPE CUTS OFF AMERICANS.

Archbishops Struck From List of Cardinal Candidates.

Rome, April 13.—It is announced that the Pope has struck off from the list of candidates for the cardinalate all Americans, including the Archbishops of New York, St. Paul, Chicago and New Orleans.

The chancellor of the Vatican confirms this without volunteering an explanation.

The well-known American prelates affected by this action of Pope Pius are Archbishops John M. Farley, of New York; John Ireland, of St. Paul; James E. Quigley, Chicago; and James Blenk, of New Orleans, each of all of whom have several times been spoken of as candidates to the Pope's advisory council.

James Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore, is the only American Catholic prelate now a cardinal.

Cody Resents Pennies.

Cody, Wyo., April 14.—Cody has a grievance and it against your Uncle Sam. The Government has forced pennies on Cody—a place which has no more use for pennies than Rome has for fans in January.

It has instructed its postmaster here to make change in pennies and the arrangement embarrasses business men. Nobody wants the penny and, invariably its drifts to the bank and there it sticks.

Not until comparatively recently were dimes and nickels recognized as real money in Cody.

Airship May Be Seized.

New York, April 14.—An outfit of French aeroplanes may become Government property by seizure if litigation over them is not settled soon. Attorneys for Louis Paulhan, the French aviator, said today that they had been notified that the four aeroplanes which Paulhan used in his flights on the Pacific Coast and in the West would be seized by the United States if they were not taken back to France by April 25.

6,500 Trainmen Get Raise in Pay.

Scranton, Pa., April 14.—The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company today announced a 6 per cent increase in wages to all employees operating between Hoboken and Buffalo, numbering about 6,500. The switchmen are given an increase of 3 cents an hour, 1,500 being affected.

FARMER FLEECE OF \$10,000

Washington Man Plays "Sure Thing" Races in San Francisco.

Los Angeles, Cal., April 13.—Louis Guilbert, aged 55, a rancher, of Ellensburg, Wash., appealed to the police of Los Angeles today for assistance in recovering \$10,000 which he declared he had lost yesterday on a fake wire-tapping scheme in a poolroom in San Francisco. Not until Guilbert reached this city, in flight to escape arrest, as he supposed, did he learn that he had been bunked.

Guilbert arrived in San Francisco on April 4, according to his story, with some cash and a bank book showing the post of \$10,000 in an Ellensburg bank—the proceeds of the sale of his ranch, which he had just consummated. He made the acquaintance of two men, who gave their names as Lane and McGuire. The latter took him to a place on Market street, which he describes as a poolroom.

There they made several wagers on the Emeryville races on different days, Lane and McGuire drawing down \$1500 as the winners on a single bet. Guilbert was informed that his companions had won so persistently because they had "tapped" the wires to Emeryville and learned the result of races in advance of the poolrooms. He was let in on what was to be the final big clean-up.

The Ellensburg man drew upon his home bank for the entire \$10,000, while Lane and McGuire pretended in the meantime to place that sum for him in a single wager. Soon after he was told that he had won \$18,000, but that before drawing his winnings he would have to deposit the amount of the original bet.

Guilbert surrendered the \$10,000 to his companions. The latter engaged in a quarrel over the division of their own winnings, and while this dispute was at its height the place was raided by supposed detectives. Guilbert and the two confidence men escaped by a side door and the rancher was hurried to the ferry, where he was supplied with a ticket to Los Angeles on last night's Owl train. It was hurriedly arranged that he, Lane and McGuire should meet in Tucson, Ariz., and divide their profits.

The rancher became uneasy on the way down and confided in the train conductor. The latter advised him to return to San Francisco at once and inform the police. He was given the same advice at the local station and returned north tonight. In the meantime the San Francisco police were notified of the affair by wire.

ABATES TRUST WAR.

Action of Supreme Court Temporarily Limits Prosecutions.

Washington, April 13.—One effect of the postponement of a decision by the Supreme Court in the Standard Oil and Tobacco Trust cases will be to defer action by the Department of Justice against those combinations or trusts believed to be operating in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. This holds good where the vital points of attack on such corporations are similar to those in the suits awaiting settlement.

In the broad area of the law not covered by the Standard Oil and Tobacco Trust cases, there is considerable room for operation and where there is sufficient evidence of the existence of combinations in restraint of trade and an agreement to fix prices, prosecutions will continue. This attitude of the Government was made plain in Administration circles today.

On the judicial interpretation of the word "monopoly" by the Supreme Court in the big cases hinges the method of procedure by the Department of Justice in its future action in important trust prosecutions. That word is said never to have been defined adequately in English jurisprudence.

An important matter in which the Attorney-General has deferred action pending a decision in the Standard Oil and Tobacco Trust cases, is the investigation into the complaints of the American Federation of Labor against the United States Steel Corporation.

What, if any, other cases are being held back pending the court's decision is not stated. In issues like the alleged window glass combine against which indictments were recently obtained in Pittsburgh and those similar to the Northern Securities case, the department expects to continue prosecution.

Embargo Will Go on Pulp.

Quebec, April 13.—That the Province of Quebec soon will prohibit the exportation of wood pulp out on the crown lands of the province in the United States was announced in the legislature this afternoon by Premier Guin. The Premier said: "We have not spoken of this question during the early part of the session, because when the session opened a tariff war was threatened between Canada and the United States. We have the right to prohibit the exportation of pulp woods. Within a few days an order will therefore be passed by the council to this effect."

Actress Recalls Murder.

Washington, April 13.—Having stood as a young actress on the stage only a few feet from the spot where Lincoln was assassinated in Ford's Theater on the night of April 14, 1865, Miss Jennie Gourlay, now a gray-haired woman, has returned to Washington for the first time since that eventful night and visited the spot where the tragedy occurred. On the night of Lincoln's death, Miss Gourlay played the part of Mary Trunchard, in the drama, "Our American Cousin."

Roosevelt to Hunt in England.

London, April 13.—What to Mr. Roosevelt probably will be one of the most interesting features of his tour of England is the planned visit to the Northumberland home of Sir Edward Grey. The Foreign Secretary who, while retaining his grasp upon the world of politics has gained some fame as a sportsman, has invited the former President to spend a few days with him.

DOINGS OF OUR NATIONAL LAWMAKERS

Washington, April 16.—President Taft today informed Senator Jones that he believed the house of representatives, before adjournment, would pass the \$30,000,000 irrigation bill that is now before the ways and means committee.

The president further said that, inasmuch as congress has begun to take an interest in his other conservation bills, he was now doing everything within his power to bring about the final passage of the \$30,000,000 bill, which he regards as one of the most essential features of his conservation programme.

Senator Jones conferred with the president on behalf of the Western senators to learn the views of the president with regard to the proposal recently made to attach the \$30,000,000 bill to the rivers and harbors bill as a rider.

The president concurred in Jones' opinion that this move would be inadvisable, as there are men in congress opposed to both measures, and by combining forces they might defeat them. Moreover, the president said, he believed it will not be necessary to make the irrigation bill a rider on any other measure, for assurances he has received convince him the bill will pass upon its merits. If through any hitch the irrigation bill does not pass the house before the sundry civil bill is reported to the senate, which will be well towards the close of the session, the president said he would then feel the senate would be justified in attaching the \$30,000,000 bill to the sundry civil bill, and in that way make sure of its enactment.

Washington, April 15.—Senator Burton, who yesterday submitted a minority report opposing the present system of improving rivers and harbors, spoke at length today in support of his contentions. He declared that although it was not necessary but desirable that transportation should continue to be by both rail and water, yet the records would show that railroads were carrying the freight of the country and that the chief value of improved inland waterways lay in their ability to exercise a control of rates.

Sensors gave respectful attention to Burton as he talked, but he seemed to have made few converts. As he proceeded he aroused considerable opposition and engaged in controversies with Page, Lorimer, Bailey and others.

Burton declared that the country had gone wild over the construction of locks and dams. He instanced improvements of this character on the Green and the Sandy rivers of Kentucky, contending that despite the millions that had been expended on them there had been a falling off in tonnage. All this meant, he said, that that sort of transportation is going out of existence.

"The miners of Alaska had no trouble over their mining claims until the lawyers got there. They had not developed the great American gold instinct, but settled everything amicably through their miners' associations."

This was the declaration today of Delegate Wickersham, of Alaska, before the house committee on territories, which had under consideration the Alaska legislative bill. The section of the bill regulating the granting of powers of attorney in staking claims was immediate subject of discussion.

Washington, April 14.—If not incompatible with the public interest, President Taft will tell the house what facts, if any, existed that would make it expedient for that body to enter upon an investigation of frauds in the customs service, especially in connection with the disclosures of sugar frauds.

The resolution introduced by Representative Fitzgerald, of New York, calling for his information was passed by the house today after an extended debate.

The question whether the passage of such a resolution would embarrass the administration in continuing its prosecution of the so-called sugar trust was considered. In view of the recent conference between the president and Representative Hill, of Connecticut, on this subject, it is believed that the information called for will not be given and that the declination will be based on the discretion reposed in the president by the resolution which finally was adopted.

The debate was political largely and the names of Henry W. Taft, brother of the president, and John E. Parsons, father of Representative Parsons, figured as counsel for the Sugar trust.

Hill of Connecticut introduced a substitute resolution calling on the president to state "what reasons" instead of "what facts" made a congressional investigation inexpedient.

A pension bill of sweeping provisions under which all surviving volunteers of the United States army who served six months or more would receive retired pay according to length of service, and all honorably discharged enlisted men over 70 years old and suffering a certain degree of disability, would receive a straight pension of \$30 a month, was reported to the house yesterday by Representative

Settlers Warned of Suit.

Washington, April 14.—Secretary of the Interior Ballinger has notified the Local Land Office at Spokane to warn all settlers on the Spokane Indian reservation that the Northern Pacific Railway intends to bring suit to secure title to the odd-numbered sections on that reservation. Warning is to be given settlers locating on the odd sections and they are to be made fully aware they are likely to be involved in a lawsuit with the railroad company.

Heyburn Opposes Commission.

Washington, April 13.—The senate conservation committee today considered Newlands' bill authorizing the creation of a conservation commission. Practically the entire session was consumed by Heyburn in opposing the bill. No other member of the committee appeared hostile and Monday the committee will meet to report favorably. The bill will limit the life of the commission to three years and stipulates none of its members be paid a salary.

Prince, of Illinois, from the committee on military affairs.

Washington, April 13.—Satisfied from testimony recently submitted that the Lafean apple-box and grading bill is both vicious and unwarranted, the House committee on agriculture, on motion of Representative Hawley, today tabled that measure, thus rendering impossible its further consideration during this or the next session.

The House of Representatives today passed the Hamer bill authorizing various Western states to relinquish title to school sections included within forest reservations and to take in exchange therefor an equal area of forest reserve lands lying in compact bodies, provided lands so taken are of the same value as those relinquished.

These exchanges, before becoming effective, are to be approved by the Secretary of Agriculture. This bill, if it passes the Senate, will permit all Western states to adjust their school land contests that have long been pending before the Interior Department, for exchanges may be made whether the forest reserves are surveyed or not.

The House of Representatives today passed the Senate bill extending the provisions of the 320-acre dry farm homestead law to Idaho. The committee struck out the provision which would have permitted non-resident homesteads on not to exceed 1,000,000 acres. This was similar to the Bourne bill that has been pigeon-holed.

The House Public Lands committee today ordered a favorable report on Hawley's bill directing issuance patent to 60 or 70 settlers on the Siletz reservation. The bill was amended to require the payment of \$2.50 per acre for land, which would have been necessary had the lands been opened under the timber and stone act. It is understood the settlers have no objection to this provision. Several other minor changes were made in the bill.

Washington, April 12.—With about 200 members in their seats, the Administration railroad bill was taken up for consideration by the House today. Mann of Illinois, chairman of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce, addressed the House on the measure reported from his committee.

"With a full realization," he said, "of the benefits and the necessity of wise and successful management, operation and progressive construction of our railroads, we also realize that in the benefits that they confer upon the people they are servants and not masters. It is their duty to treat all persons equally."

Mann declared that the Elkins and Hepburn laws were mainly effective and had not been followed by the "disasters" that had been so freely predicted. Mann said the bill would give greater expedition to justice, greater advantage on even terms to all shippers; greater security to those who care to invest their money in railway stocks, and bonds, and greater protection to those railroads whose managements desire to operate them efficiently in the interest of the people.

He summarized the propositions under three general heads. These were, first, speedy determination of disputes by the creation of a commerce court, with expert judges having no greater jurisdiction than the Circuit Courts now have; second, enlarging the statutory duties of the railways and the rights of shippers and increasing the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission so that classifications, regulations and practices shall be just and enforceable as such; third, regulating the consolidation of railroads and their issues of stocks and bonds so that competition may be kept open as far as possible and rates shall not be maintained unreasonably high in order to pay returns upon excessive capitalization.

Washington, April 11.—The senate today entered the voting stage of its consideration of the administration railroad bill. In accordance with the previous agreement, Senator Elkins was prompt in moving the consideration of the bill soon after the senate met, and it received continuous attention until the close of the session.

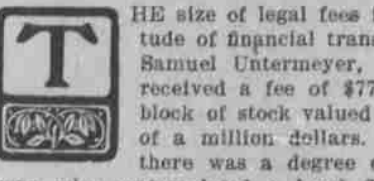
While the opposition will not concede the Elkins amendments to be the amendments of the majority of the committee on interstate commerce, they consented to allow them to be treated as such, thus consenting to their completion in advance of the presentation of other amendments. Senator Cummins in turn succeeded in procuring the concession that his and Senator Clapp's amendments should be next taken up.

The only amendments acted upon during the day were those regarding the jurisdiction of the proposed court of commerce, granting appeals from interlocutory orders of the court of commerce and permitting five days' notice of hearing in injunction proceedings.

Almost the entire "insurgent" strength of the house was joined with the Democrats today in what was generally acknowledged to be an additional rebuke to Speaker Cannon.

A conference report on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill contained an agreement to appropriate for the expenses of automobiles previously provided for Speaker Cannon and Vice President Sherman. The house reiterated its disapproval of these expenditures and by a vote of 182 to 111 refused to agree to the resolution.

BIG FEES OF NEW YORK LAWYERS



THE size of legal fees is growing to keep pace with the magnitude of financial transactions. Recently it became known that Samuel Untermyer, the New York corporation lawyer, had received a fee of \$775,000, all cash, with the exception of a block of stock valued at \$65,000. This is above three-quarters of a million dollars. When the news became noted abroad there was a degree of consternation among clients and citizens who contemplated a legal flyer; some lawyers turned green, some judges began to figure on a polite form of resignation from the bench and some police court attorneys raised their rate \$2.50 for defending "drunks and disorderlies."

If William Nelson Cromwell would reveal the fee that he got for engineering the sale of the Panama Canal by the French owners to the United States government it might be found that he is entitled to the laurels of the highest legal compensation. At the time of the sale of the \$40,000,000 property it was reported in Washington that his fee was upward of \$1,000,000. Of course, mere rumor cannot be credited in an official championship contest. On another case Mr. Cromwell is said to have admitted that he made \$400,000 in sixty days, which is a very fair achievement. It was his fee for adjusting the affairs of Decker, Howell & Co., New York bankers, who failed for \$17,000,000. There is little doubt that Mr. Cromwell realized \$400,000 for his work in organizing the United States Steel Corporation, the American Cotton Oil Company and the National Tube Company.

Senator Elihu Root's fee for acting as counsel for James Hazen Hyde during the Equitable Life Assurance Society disturbance was at the rate of \$5,000 a month, or \$1,000 a day. One evidence of the size of Mr. Root's fees is his long retirement from active practice, which is conceded to be a costly luxury. Many statesmen have retired from public life because they couldn't afford it.

In contrast with these large compensations, Governor Hughes of New York State, obtained only \$25,000 for his long, arduous and highly skilled labor as attorney in the insurance investigation, which, however, made him a national figure. In criminal cases, Delphin M. Delmas, the gilded orator of the Pacific Slope, probably made a record with his \$50,000 fee for helping to defend Harry K. Thaw. Ex-Governor Frank S. Black of New York State is reputed to have obtained some large rewards for legal work. James M. Beck, formerly Assistant Attorney General of the United States, has gathered a few sizable plums in the corporate orchard.

Receiverships are generally profitable to the lawyers who act as receivers and counsel. Fees in six figures are not uncommon, and it is rare that a court sets aside the amount agreed upon among the attorneys, as happened in the receivership of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, when a judge held that a charge of more than \$500,000 was excessive. More recently a sensation was created by a Brooklyn lawyer, who voluntarily turned back his share of a receivership fee on the ground that it was too much. It is said there was a movement to disbar this lawyer for unprofessional conduct and violation of legal ethics tending to lower the standard of living among practitioners. However, the fear that other attorneys might follow in his footsteps was not realized.

PRESIDENT'S LONELY LIFE.

Plain Common Folks Have a Better Time than the Nation's Chief.

After all, maybe it isn't so much fun to be the President of the United States. Perhaps there is more quiet, sociable satisfaction in being a non-commissioned officer in the great army of just common folks. There is almost of necessity a condition suggestive of loneliness attaching to every eminent, exclusive or unusual position in life. Whatever in the nature of wall or fence or social or official barrier serves to shut the crowd out, tends to shut the individual in. One cannot enjoy the honor and distinction of occupying a position above the level of the multitude and at the same time feel that sense of intimate sociability that comes of touching elbows with one's fellow beings. The normal, ordinary mortal does not particularly enjoy being too much in the presence of his superiors, especially if he is expected to make the attempt of presuming to meet them on the level.

And so it is that for every-day people to meet and enjoy the society of the highest executive officer of the United States of America requires more tact and less self-consciousness than those who have never tried it would be likely to imagine, the Christian Science Monitor says. Perhaps the feeling that is apt to possess one making such an attempt might be compared in a measure to the sensation one would experience in going for a stroll with a friend who was mounted on stilts. As a matter of fact, the President would, no doubt, gladly get down from his official stilts if it were possible for him to do so; but try as he will, he is powerless in the matter. He may seek to make those about him believe that he is no taller than they are, but it counts little what he may say or do; they will persist in looking up to him. Perhaps there has never been an occupant of the White House who has come nearer to meeting the people on a common level than does President Taft. But those with whom he meets cannot forget that he is the first citizen of the great republic.

The President of the nation, whoever he may be, needs and deserves all the honest and disinterested friendliness that individuals and the public can give him.

VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS.

Census Bureau's Statement Concerning Method of Ascertaining It.

Inquiries have been made of the Census Bureau whether farm products should be valued by farmers, in replying to census enumerators, at the general wholesale prices or at the actual prices obtained by the producer. It was pointed out by the inquirers that many farmers sell a proportion of their eggs for breeding, at much higher than the regular price. Others sell part or all of their milk, butter, and cream, at retail. Quite a number sell pure-bred live stock of various kinds at more or less fancy prices. The bureau's correspondents are of the opinion that if sales are quoted in this way in the census reports, the results might be somewhat uncertain as a basis for the average market prices.

What Might Have Been.

"It is said that Napoleon contemplated coming to America after Waterloo. Seems a pity that he could not perfect his plans.

"It does so. What a hit he would have made in vaudeville!"—Washington Herald.

When a Youth Begins to Sow Wild Oats.

It is time for father to start the thrashing machine.

class of animals or fowls, but of all animals and fowls.

It is the amount at which the animals and fowls can be sold. Good pure-blooded animals will sell for more, and thus have a greater value than the poor animals. Where there are many pure-blooded, the average will be higher than where the opposite condition of affairs prevails, but, as a matter of fact, the pure-blooded animals are so thoroughly distributed that they left no appreciable influence upon the average published by the twelfth census, except in the case of the young colts of the State of New Jersey.

No appreciable influence on the average price or value of eggs, milk or butter is observed in consequence of the practice mentioned by the inquirers. The high-priced eggs, milk, butter, etc., are found about as much in one part of the country as in another. The average which the census will publish is not that of a particular class of eggs, but of all eggs produced. It is the same for all animals, fowls and animal products. The relative number and value of the animals and products to which specific attention has been called does not exert, for the country as a whole or for many of the States, an influence sufficient to make the average published by the census materially different from the average market prices.

ARTIFICIAL SAPPHIRES APPEAR.

Dealers Say They Can't Tell the "Synthetic" Stones from Real.

Excitement was caused in the Maiden Lane district recently by the arrival of the first of the synthetic sapphires, made according to a new process, the discovery of which was announced several weeks ago from Paris, the New York Times says. Dealers say that the trade has not been so much agitated since the first synthetic rubies appeared in New York in 1893.

One of the dealers who received some of the stones said that, although he had been selling sapphires all his life he cannot see any difference between the synthetic product and the natural stones. He said that he had tried all ordinary tests on the new stones without finding the slightest difference between them and natural sapphires.

One dealer said the results would be disastrous to the trade if it proved impossible to distinguish between the natural and the artificial stones. This would mean that a vast amount of money now invested in sapphires, which have been selling at from \$100 to \$200 a carat, would be lost to the owners.

At the same time that the artificial sapphires reached New York there appeared in the wholesale markets a new variety of imitation made of an exceedingly hard and brilliant quality of glass. Warnings were at once sent out by wholesale dealers to test all stones with hydrofluoric acid, which quickly eats into and disfigures even the hardest glass. Maiden Lane was especially indignant because the glass imitations were offered under the name of synthetic sapphires in order to get prices much higher than they would be paid if they were sold for what they are.

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