

HARD RAP AT UNIONS

Three Adverse Decisions by Supreme Court in a Month.

AFFECTS BOYCOTTING PRIVILEGE

Must Not Interfere With Interstate Commerce or Plaintiff Can Get Three Times Damages.

Washington, Feb. 4.—Yesterday for the third time within a month the Supreme court of the United States promulgated an opinion construing laws adversely to the contentions of organized labor. The first of the decisions was rendered on January 6, in the case of some railway employes who sought to secure damages under what is known as the employers' liability act, which law the court held to be unconstitutional. The second important finding in this line was announced January 23, when the Erdman arbitration act, forbidding the discharge of employes because they are members of labor unions, was also declared invalid. The verdict rendered yesterday was the case of *Loewe versus Lawlor*, the latter a member of the Hatters' union and the former a hattermaker of Danbury, Conn. The case involved the applicability of the seventh section of the Sherman anti-trust law to conspiracies by labor unions to boycott articles entering into interstate trade. Under the terms of that provision the complaining party may collect three times the amount of his loss, if the charge is sustained.

The union fought the case on the ground that the law was inapplicable to such organizations; but the court, whose opinion was announced by Chief Justice Fuller, failed to accept this view, and in effect held that the unions could not be permitted to interfere by boycott with the free exchange of commerce between the states. There was no dissenting opinion.

DRAWING TO CLOSE.

Evidence in Hall Land Fraud Case is Nearly All Submitted.

Portland, Feb. 4.—Harry E. Northup last night positively identified government's exhibit No. 7—Putnam's map to Hall showing the alleged unlawful fences of the Butte Creek company in 1900. With this identification Henry considers that the government's case against John H. Hall has been strengthened materially. At last night's session of court Northup testified that from 1899 until 1904 he was employed as clerk in the Dalles land office, and identified the township map offered in evidence by the government as the one he prepared personally for Mr. Putnam in November, 1899.

Final arguments in the trial of John H. Hall will probably begin this afternoon. This morning Francis J. Heney will complete the introduction of rebuttal testimony for the government. Hall may be recalled further to testify in his own defense, but it is believed all evidence will be submitted in time for the closing argument to begin before court adjourns this afternoon.

SOLEMN WARNING TO CZAR.

Russian Paper Hints He May Share Carlos' Fate.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 4.—The tragic occurrences at Lisbon have created a deep impression on all sections of society here, and the newspapers that appeared today comment freely on the events that occurred.

The Russ, in a daring style, draws a thinly veiled parallel between conditions in Portugal and Russia and warns the government in almost so many words that there is danger of a similar event here.

The Novoe Vremya, although attributing the direct execution of the plot to anarchists, to whom all government is obnoxious, also connects the crime and the dictatorship of Franco, which met with both open and secret resistance from all political parties.

New Attack on Finland.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 4.—The emperor today read a sharp rebuke to the Finnish diet, which last session passed an appropriation of 20,000,000 marks as the grand duchy's contribution to the military defense of the empire in lieu of recruits, with a rider declaring that this was the final payment under the agreement of 1905 abolishing military service in Finland. The emperor announces that the disposition of the military funds of Finland are exclusively his prerogative and ignores the conditions.

Sealers Must Be Careful.

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 4.—Advices were received by the Empress of India that in consideration of the raiding of foreign territory last year by Japanese sealers, official notification has been issued to the sealers about to leave Japan to be careful not to trespass in foreign water. Notification is given by the Japanese Communications department that it has been decided to install wireless telegraphy on the six steamers of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Reassurances From Lisbon.

Paris, Feb. 4.—A special dispatch to the *Matin* from Lisbon, dated February 3, 11:40 p. m., says: The town is very quiet. The new cabinet will repeal all the repressive measures of Franco and act with great indulgence toward the people.

KING IS MURDERED.

Carlos, of Portugal, and His Heir Killed by Plotters.

Lisbon, Feb. 3.—King Carlos, of Portugal, and the Crown Prince Luiz Philippe, were assassinated Saturday, and the city is in a state of uproar. The king's second son, the Infant Manuel, was slightly wounded, but Queen Amelia, who strove to save the crown prince's life by throwing herself upon him, was unhurt.

A band of men waiting at the corner of the Praco de Commercio and the Rua de Arsenal suddenly sprang toward the open carriage in which the royal family was driving to the palace, and, leveling carbines which they had concealed upon them, fired. The police guard fired upon the assassins and killed two of them.

The royal family was returning from Villa Vicosa, where it had been sojourning, and was on the way from the railroad station to the palace. A strong guard was in attendance, because of the recent uprising in the city and the discovery of a plot to assassinate Premier Franco and overthrow the monarchy. But the band of murderers had selected the most advantageous spot for the commission of the crime, for it was concealed from the eyes of the party until the vehicle had come into the Praco de Commercio, a large square.

The bodies of the king and crown prince rest in the royal palace, and beside them the queen sat throughout the night, sometimes with her hand pressing the forehead of King Carlos and sometimes stroking the face of the dead crown prince. The condition of the newly proclaimed king, Manuel, is satisfactory to the physicians in attendance. His wounds are not severe, and if there are no complications, of which there are no signs now, he is expected to make a speedy recovery. He carries his arm in a sling, and declares that he suffers no pain.

The bodies of King Carlos and Prince Luiz were embalmed yesterday and will lie in state according to the custom of the court.

The funeral will probably be held February 10.

GOES TO ASYLUM.

Jury Acquits Thaw But Declares Him Insane.

New York, Feb. 3.—Adjudget not guilty of the murder of Stanford White by reason of insanity at the time the fatal shots were fired, Harry Kendall Thaw Saturday was held by the court to be a dangerous lunatic and was whirled away to the state hospital for the criminal insane at Matteawan.

The verdict came after 25 hours of waiting, and when every one connected with the case had abandoned all hope of an agreement ever being reached in this or any other trial. Four hours after the foreman's lips had framed the words "not guilty," with the accompanying insanity clause, Thaw, protesting he was sane, was on his way to Matteawan. A little after midnight he had been received in the institution under commitment papers which directed his detention "until discharged by due course of law."

DEATH IN ITS PATH.

Tornado Kills Eight and Maims 100 in Mississippi.

Wesson, Miss., Feb. 3.—Extending 40 miles from west to east, the path of destruction made by Friday's tornado just north of here was found to have suffered a worse disaster than at first reported. In the tornado path the known dead number eight, the fatally injured four and the seriously injured at least 100. There are fears that the death list may reach 15 or 20, most of those believed to be dead being negroes who have not been accounted for since their cabins were crushed.

The damage is estimated conservatively at \$300,000 and may reach a half million. In the wreckage lie four churches, six cotton gins and several country stores.

The tornado cut a path about half a mile wide. Relief parties have been sent out. All streams are swollen and the country roads are strewn with fallen trees.

Insurance Must Be Paid.

Kingston, Jamaica, Feb. 3.—The English insurance companies that lost heavily in the earthquake and fire of January, 1907, have had a further verdict handed down against them. Two test cases for the payment of losses sustained at the time of the earthquake were recently decided adversely to the companies. The companies appealed to the Supreme court. Today the Supreme court upheld the decision of the lower body, which had decided that the fire was not of earthquake origin.

Wants a Central Bank.

New York, Feb. 3.—Speaking at the annual banquet of the School of Commerce, William J. Ridgeley, controller of the currency, expressed himself as fearful that the political situation is such at present that the prospects of getting legislation to reform the country's banking system are far from bright. "A central bank and a credit currency," he said, "are the things upon which we must rely, and not politics, to prevent panics."

Bank Closed in Brooklyn.

New York, Feb. 3.—The Home Bank of Brooklyn, an institution on which a run was started, did not open for business Saturday. The Home bank is a small institution, located in South Brooklyn. It has a capital stock of \$100,000 and a surplus and divided profits amounting to \$53,670. The deposits, which formerly averaged about \$500,000, have been reduced greatly since the October panic.

DOINGS OF THE SIXTIETH CONGRESS

Wednesday, February 5

Washington, Feb. 5.—Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, today delivered an appeal to the senate to adopt his bill providing for a non-partisan tariff commission, a plan which he declared conformed to modern and business ideas on this subject. He spoke for an hour and a half, receiving the careful attention of senators and a large audience in the galleries. There were present many delegates of commercial bodies now in session in this city.

Following Beveridge, several Democratic senators spoke briefly on the general subject of the tariff.

Senator Stone, of Missouri, introduced a joint resolution authorizing the president to relinquish control of the Philippine islands in 1913 upon first securing a pledge from the nations to preserve the neutrality of the islands.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Tariff revision and the president's recent special message to congress again were the main topics of discussion in the house of representatives today. As has been the case for nearly a week, the Indian appropriation bill ostensibly was before the house, but in no quarter was any word spoken in regard to it. The house apparently had made up its mind to discuss the issues of the day at this time, and no effort was made to check the flow of general debate, which will be continued tomorrow.

A long speech by Payne, of New York, the majority leader, was considered important because of his assurances that a tariff revision plank would be incorporated in the Republican national convention's platform of this year. He devoted some attention to Mr. Bryan, whom he credited with going about the country accusing President Roosevelt of grand or petit larceny in purloining his ideas.

Representation in the house was increased today when the two Philippine delegates took their seats.

Tuesday, February 4

Washington, Feb. 5.—The senate today passed the urgent deficiency bill, carrying an appropriation of over \$24,000,000. The large deficiency appropriation for the navy brought out considerable discussion of the subject of executive departments making expenditures not provided for by an appropriation.

Deficiency appropriations for the Panama canal gave rise to Democratic criticism of the publication of a paper by the Canal commission at Panama, and incidentally Teller declared that he believed the lock canal at Panama would some day be declared a failure and that a sea-level canal would take its place.

Senator Borah, of Idaho, introduced a bill absolutely repealing the timber and stone law. He offers no alternative plan of disposing of public timber, but is in conference with Secretary Garfield and is drafting a bill.

Washington, Feb. 4.—President Roosevelt's recent message to congress on the relations of capital and labor and of corporations and the public again was the theme of discussion in the house today. So great was the demand for time that general debate on the Indian appropriation bill, which is the pending business, was extended tomorrow for four hours. Interest in today's proceedings centered in a speech by John Sharp Williams, the minority leader, who, while lauding the president for some of his sentiments, expressed the belief that others were dangerous. Williams spoke for nearly two hours. His remarks on the financial question prompted a lengthy discussion of that subject by Hill, of Connecticut, in which he opposed the Aldrich bill.

Resolutions of sorrow over the assassination of King Carlos and the crown prince of Portugal were adopted today.

Monday, February 3

Washington, Feb. 3.—Senator Piles, of Washington, made a decided hit in the senate today with his speech in support of his bill appropriating \$700,000 for government exhibits and buildings at the Seattle exposition.

Senator Fulton secured the passage of his bill sending to the United States Circuit court for the Ninth circuit all claims of American sealers whose vessels were seized by government vessels while in the open seas.

Senator Fulton introduced a resolution directing the secretary of war to survey the locks at Oregon City with a view to purchasing them in conjunction with Oregon.

Tillman's resolution asking the president to inform the senate what action had been taken in regard to violation of land grant laws in Oregon and Washington by the Southern Pacific was passed.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Three of the giants of the house of representatives had their innings today. Technically, the Indian appropriation bill was under discussion, but legislation was relegated to the background while national politics occupied the stage.

Before the political question cropped out the house, with next to the largest attendance of the session and with but

Confer on Financial Question.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The Democratic senators held a two-hours' conference on the financial question today, but came to no conclusion as to the exact nature of the substitute bill. Senator Bailey outlined his bill providing for an emergency issue of treasury notes through deposits in designated depositories. He said he would not be averse to having certain amendments made to it. Democratic senators will support the Bailey substitute.

one dissenting voice, passed a general widow's pension bill granting a flat pension of \$12 a month to the widows of all honorably discharged soldiers of the United States who have not heretofore received the benefits of the pension law and an increase of \$4 a month for those who have benefited under the act of June 27, 1890. The law expressly waives the limitation of property holdings. The bill involves the expenditure of more than \$12,000,000.

Friday, January 31

Washington, Jan. 31.—After the reading of the president's message, the senate devoted today to further consideration of the bill revising the criminal laws of the United States. The first reading was concluded, including all paragraphs to which no objection has been developed. When the measure is next taken up, sections involving amendments to the law and others to which objections have been made will be considered.

Senator Nelson introduced a local option bill today applicable to Alaska.

Washington, Jan. 31.—The house today passed 288 pension bills and then took up the Indian appropriation bill.

Representative French today introduced a bill proposing to amend the constitution by granting the right of franchise to women.

The house is awaiting with interest a speech from Cushman, of Washington, who now wears the title of "Humorist of the House." His colleagues look to him for at least one "funny" speech each session.

A favorable report on the Townsend arbitration bill by the committee. The bill provides for the appointment by the president of a commission to investigate each dispute between capital or labor of such magnitude as to interfere with interstate traffic.

Thursday, January 30

Washington, Jan. 30.—The senate today held a short session during which Senator Aldrich reported his banking bill from the committee on finance, which he announced he would call up for consideration on Monday, February 10.

Mr. Aldrich said that the committee had under consideration some amendments to the bill relating to railroad bonds, and probably would suggest them at a later day. He explained that the bill was the bill of the majority of the committee and that members of the minority might have a substitute to offer later.

Senator Bourne introduced a bill providing for the sale at public auction or sealed bids of reserved land in the Sitka Indian reservation and appropriating \$300,000 for purchase.

Senator Gore introduced a bill prohibiting the granting of restraining orders by Federal courts in cases between employer and employe unless it is necessary to prevent injury to the property of the applicant.

Washington, Jan. 30.—The approaching trial in this city of Hyde, Diamond, Benson and Schneider, charged with conspiracy to defraud the government out of public lands in Pacific coast territory, provoked considerable discussion in the house today in the course of the consideration of the urgent deficiency appropriation bill. The bill carries a provision requiring that the expenses of the trial shall be borne entirely by the United States, but it was stricken out on a point of order by Mann, of Illinois.

MANY FLYING MACHINE BIDS

Forty-one Persons Willing to Build for Army.

Washington, Feb. 4.—Bids were received today in the signal office for supplying a flying machine of the heavier-than-air type, as set out in the specifications issued by General Allen, chief signal officer of the army, two months ago. Before acceptance of the machine, the inventor must make a trial flight of at least an hour, remaining continuously in the air without landing. So far, 41 bids have been received. General Allen will open the bids and prepare a schedule for them for the consideration of the board of ordnance and fortifications Thursday.

Rushes Revenue Cutter Bill.

Washington, Feb. 4.—Senator Fulton today took up with the house members of the Oregon delegation his bill appropriating \$250,000 for a revenue cutter for Oregon coast service, which passed the senate last evening. Earnest effort is to be made to pass the bill in the house, and the delegation believes this will be accomplished.

Debt Increases in January.

Washington, Feb. 4.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows at the close of business January 31, 1908, the debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to \$392,638,637, which is an increase for the month of \$8,607,806. The decrease in the amount of cash in the treasury for the month was \$3,192,689.

Agree to Recommend Utter.

Washington, Feb. 5.—The Idaho senators today formally agreed to recommend the appointment of D. A. Utter, of Weiser, to be surveyor general of Idaho, vice Mr. Eagleson, resigned. The formal recommendation will be sent to the president Monday. Mr. Utter was the original choice for this appointment, but the matter was suspended when his citizenship was questioned. This has been satisfactorily explained.

SCENES IN EUROPE.

President of Washington State School Tells His Experiences.

Following is the address delivered by President E. A. Bryan, of the state college, to the wheatgrowers of Washington at their recent meeting in Pullman, in which he recited various observations he had made during his recently completed trip abroad:

"The one thing that impressed me while in Europe was the fact that we Americans do not fully realize the greatness of our own land, and its opportunities, and the greatness and opportunities of our own people as compared with our brethren in Europe. The opportunity for the average man is so much greater that we can hardly conceive the difference. In Europe a man is born in a class from where he cannot escape, and he accordingly fits himself for that class. There is stratification after stratification, and it is practically impossible for an individual to pass from class to class; and think that the freedom of the American people is one of the greatest things which we have here.

"In Italy the poverty and distress were very interesting, although it excited the greatest pity. It seemed as if there were no end of beggars. They begged in almost every way imaginable. Whole families could be seen begging together by means of musical instruments. In one case I noticed a woman holding an umbrella upside down to catch the coppers, while the father played the guitar, and the children each played some sort of musical instrument, and all were begging. Several husky looking fellows dived into the sea to get coppers worth about a half cent, and begged the people to throw the coppers in. It seemed as if one-half of the population lived off the other half.

"I was very much interested in the horses. The average horse in Paris for the heavy draft work is a very good animal indeed. There were great numbers of magnificent stallions that would have sold in this market for from two thousand to three thousand dollars, and they were all of a very high type. One thing that impressed me both in London and Paris was that the average coach horse was a much larger fellow than we have been accustomed to see for that work. I think that we people here in America should look toward breeding a larger animal that we have in the past, and unless we watch ourselves, we will be inclined to breed down. In Naples there were many cab horses, and about ninety per cent of the cab horses driven were stallions. One thing that was very interesting to me was that they do not use the bit. They use an instrument that fits over the nose, and above the nostril is a piece which extends out about three inches, and when pulling a horse to stop, they pull on the nose.

"In going up the Tiber river north of Rome, almost every wagon that I met was being drawn by oxen, either by tandem, or with a yoke. The oxen were all very strong fellows, quite large, well built, and had huge horns rising above their heads. There did not seem to be the beef type of cattle, nor was there any milk type. I suppose their cows, were, of course, used for milking purposes, but they were not apparently bred to either type, but rather to the ox type.

"The poorer class of Italians do not know what it is to have meat in any quantity. The average man is too poor to be able to buy beef, as they would have to pay not less than twenty-two cents a pound for it. Kids are used for flesh there a great deal. The swine there were very large, and rather more of the type of the bacon hog than like our Berkshire or Poland Chinas. They use goats' milk a great deal, and especially in Naples. In the morning you would see women and men driving goats around from place to place, as the customer has the privilege of having the operation of milking performed in his presence. The goat selected is milked, and in many cases you will see a goat being taken up in an elevator, or up a stairway, wherever the customer may be, and then milked in his presence.

"In Italy the tillage is of a very intensified kind. There, many of the Italians have their own vegetable garden, and raise their own vegetables. Here we pay twelve or fifteen cents a head for cauliflower, and in Italy you can buy a dozen heads of cauliflower for six cents, and that will make it clear why the Italian is able to live on a vegetable diet so well. The people train their vineyards upon trees, and in many cases there is hardly any top to the trees, as they had been cut down to stumps for the vines to climb on. I did not get a decent apple to eat until I was on board the ship, and had some Oregon apples served to me."

Horseradish Sauce.

For cold meat. To four tablespoonfuls of freshly grated horseradish add a heaped teaspoonful of granulated sugar, half a teaspoonful of salt, a dash of pepper and two teaspoonfuls of prepared mustard. Add vinegar to make it smooth and creamy. To serve with hot meats, add two tablespoonfuls of thick cream and heat in a dish set in boiling water. Do not let the mixture boil.

Eggs Baked in Tomatoes.

Select round, smooth tomatoes of uniform size. Cut a thin slice from the top of each and with a teaspoon scoop out enough of the pulp to admit an egg. Season the cavities with salt and pepper and a tiny pinch of onion or parsley. Drop an egg into each. Set the tomatoes into a well-buttered pan, to which a very little water has been added and bake about fifteen minutes. Season with butter and serve each tomato on a slice of delicately brown toast.

SCORES EVIL-DOERS

President Answers Critics and Proposes New Laws.

SAYS TRUSTS NEED CONTROL

Criminal Rich Banded Together for Reaction—Employers' Liability Laws—Less Injunctions.

Washington, Feb. 1.—President Roosevelt yesterday sent to congress a special message which is devoted mainly to a vigorous defense of his policy as regards railroads and trusts from the assaults of his critics and an even more vigorous denunciation of those critics and those whom they champion.

Beginning with the recommendation of new employers' liability bills, both binding the government and interstate corporations, and of laws restricting the issue of injunctions, the message proceeds to renew the president's former recommendations for legislation dealing with railroads and monopolies. Then it enters upon a reply to the criticism of the president's policy, not mining words in its characterization of his antagonists as lawbreakers. It shows their inconsistency in criticizing Judges Landis and Wallborn after having condemned the president's much milder criticism of other judges. It advocates measures to prevent stock gambling, attributes the panic to speculation and high finance, and declares that, even if the president's policy did contribute to the panic, it is better than to allow dishonest business to thrive. He declares his purpose of continuing the same policy without flinching.

While the message was being read in the senate, many senators simply scanned their printed copies at first, and before it was half finished they generally took up other matters. When the striking passages were reached, many of the senators looked around the chamber and exchanged smiles. Tillman seemed especially pleased with the message; La Follette paid very careful attention; Beveridge, McCumber, Knox, Gallinger, Nelson, Elkins, Hemenway and Burrows, on the Republican side, and Culberson, Teller, Davis, Bankhead and Overman, among the Democrats, were especially attentive to the document.

On the conclusion of the reading of the message, Senator Davis, of Arkansas, promptly moved that 10,000 copies of the message be printed as a public document.

"It is the best Democratic doctrine that I have ever heard emanating from a Republican source," said Davis.

The motion was agreed to, and without further comment the message was referred to the committee on interstate commerce.

The reading of the message in the house was listened to with intense interest, by the members, of whom there was an unusually large number in attendance.

As the reading of the message progressed in the house, numerous members were heard audibly to exclaim "most unusual," "this is red-hot," etc.

The president's vigorous denunciation of wrongdoers was greeted with loud applause, as was his defense of Federal judges who punish offenders for violations of the law.

The frequency of the applause increased as the reading proceeded. The hum of conversation over the message subsided and the members followed every word. But the climax came when the reading was concluded.

Without regard to party, the members loudly applauded, cheered, thumped their desks and gave other evidences of their approval of the document. After a moment's silence, the applause broke out again, several members, including many Democrats, arising from their seats and clapping their hands.

The message then, on motion of Payne, of New York, was referred to the committee on the state of the Union.

After Trade in the Orient.

Seattle, Feb. 1.—The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul will shortly begin an active campaign for its share of trade in the Orient. President A. J. Earling, who is in Seattle, said: "Negotiations have been made for a line of steamships between Puget sound and the Orient. J. H. Hilland, third vice president of the St. Paul, and F. A. Miller, general passenger agent, have been sent to investigate traffic conditions in China and Japan, and will report upon the possibilities of trade development."

Cut in Price of Steel.

New York, Feb. 1.—About 70 steel men, representing the United States Steel corporation, the Republic Steel company, the Bethlehem Steel company, the Jones & Laughlin Steel company and the Pennsylvania Steel company, were in conference in this city today and tonight. None of those present would talk, but it was stated unofficially that the subject of the conference was a proposal to reduce the price of steel in general.

Workmen Begging for Food.

Buffalo, Feb. 1.—The office of the superintendent of poor at West Seneca was besieged today by 50 men begging for food. The partial suspension of the steel and iron industry there has caused much suffering among the foreign laborers.