

## TWO AVIATORS MEET DEATH

### Hoxsey and Moissant Both Have Fatal Falls.

Strong Winds and Treacherous Air Currents Prove Disastrous to World Champions.

Los Angeles, Jan. 2.—Arch Hoxsey, holder of the world's aviation altitude record, and star of the air pilots of America, plunged to earth a Dominguez field at 2:12 this afternoon from a height of 225 feet and was instantly killed. The tragedy was witnessed by 10,000 persons.

The actual point of the accident, according to the barograph, was at the altitude of 225 feet. Hoxsey had been gliding from an altitude of 7,000 feet. This descent was beautifully accomplished, and it would have been impossible for anyone not an expert to understand that what he was doing was not the easiest thing in the world.

A stiff north wind was blowing and the air was filled with what aeronauts call "pockets."

Just how Hoxsey happened to lose control of the machine, if that was the cause, no one who saw him fall was able to explain, because the thing was done so quickly as to defy precise observation. He had been in the air one hour and eight minutes, and shortly before the catastrophe was circling east of the field at the very summit of his day's flight.

He had swung around, seemed to poise about a mile above ground, and perhaps a mile east of the field. At this point he struck a slide and came at a downward cant of perhaps 30 degrees in a line which, if projected, would have taken him about the middle of the back field.

When he was over the back field, about 500 feet northeast from the judges' stand, the angle of descent was changed to a deeper one, but even yet he had not reached the danger point, so far as observation could detect.

Suddenly a cry went up from the grandstand and the thousands banked along the fence. They seemed to understand vaguely in that instant that a tragedy of the air was about to be enacted, for the airship tipped from its steep gliding angle and dived straight downward. The flight at this angle continued for only an instant, for the great Wright machine tipped until it appeared that it would turn a complete somersault. It then came to a straight vertical again, and shot down with the swiftness of an arrow.

New Orleans, Jan. 2.—Leaving City Park Aviation field at 9:38 o'clock Saturday morning, full of life, vigor and hope, his eyes sparkling in anticipation of adding to his country's glory by bringing the Michelin cup to America, John B. Moissant, one of the world's most daring and skillful aviators, flew over New Orleans only to meet death near Harahan, 11 miles from the city, 20 minutes later.

Tonight at the hour when he was to have been presented with a handsome loving cup bearing the legend, "John B. Moissant, the glory of Central America," contributed by the Central American colony in New Orleans, the plucky aviator lies in the morgue, a martyr to the science of aviation.

Alfred J. Moissant, president of the International aviators, bade his brother cheerily farewell, just before he ascended. Accompanied by press representatives and mechanics in an automobile, he followed the flight to the place up the river where the cup trial was to take place, only to be met by the stunning news that John B. Moissant was dead.

The added weight of an extra gasoline tank, the use of a strange machine and the deadly prank of a 15-mile wind at the moment when he had pointed the nose of his machine at a sharp downward angle, combined in sending Moissant down to death. Thrown from his machine by its sudden inclination, Moissant described a curve through the air and head first like a diver, shot downward, landing on his neck and head. His neck was broken.

### North Coast Limited Robbed.

Seattle—The mail car on the Northern Pacific's St. Paul North Coast Limited was held up by two masked men soon after the train left Seattle Wednesday night. Mail clerk Harry O. Clark, of Spokane, was shot and the registered mail was rifled. Clark was brought to Seattle for treatment. A posse of seven deputy sheriffs is making a systematic search of the country around about Kent, 16 miles from here, where the men left the train.

### Haskell Calls Troops.

Oklahoma City—Two companies of state militia almost got into action in the state capital removal fight. Hearing that Guthrie citizens had interfered with the removal of three wagon loads of state records, Governor Haskell ordered militia companies A and B to stand in readiness to move to Guthrie. A short time later the governor learned over the telephone that Guthrie citizens would make no objections to the removal of the documents and no further trouble is expected over the removal of the capital to this place.

### Farman Wins Great Prize.

Etampes, France—By flying 381.33 miles in eight hours, Henri Farman, in a Farman biplane, broke the world's record for sustained distance flight, and won the Michelin cup and trophy for 1910.

## WOOL GROWERS MEET AND DISCUSS TARIFF LAW

President Frank W. Gooding, of Idaho, Delivers Able Address.

PORTLAND—"Sixty-five dollars was the price I paid for the suit I am wearing on this platform this morning," exclaimed Dr. J. M. Wilson of Douglas, Wyo., in responding to the addresses of welcome that had been made to the delegates to the annual convention of the National Woolgrowers' Association at the Armory, "and, ladies and gentlemen, all that the sheepman and woolgrower got out of it was \$5.25. That is all I have to say at this time on the tariff question."

Dr. Wilson is a fluent and happy speaker, and being regarded as one of the brightest men among the flock-masters, effort will be made to have him accept the honor of president of the association. President Gooding, who delivered his annual address having announced determinedly that he will not be in position to fill the office for another term. Dr. Wilson's response ran in a humorous vein and made a great hit with the thousand or more delegates gathered in the entertainment hall of the Armory.

President Fred W. Gooding of the national association, in delivering his address, took up the various questions that confront the sheep and wool industry and laid particular stress upon the necessity for the retention of the duty on wool. He also urged closer cooperation among the men engaged in the industry and spoke for betterment in transportation facilities and along other lines by which the industry can be brought to a higher and more profitable standard. President Gooding is one of the most influential sheep and wool men in the country and has also other very large interests in Idaho and the Pacific northwest.

The convention opened immediately after adjournment of the state association, which was unable to finish its work in one day. It was nearly 11 o'clock when the national convention was called to order.

William D. Wheelwright delivered the address of welcome on behalf of Governor-elect Oswald West, who was unable to be present. Mr. Wheelwright said he knew nothing about wool, but realized that the industry was one of immense importance to the world, and particularly to this part of the country. City Attorney Frank S. Grant delivered an eloquent address of welcome for Mayor Simon, on behalf of the city, and presented President Gooding with a gorgeous bouquet of Portland roses. William MacMasters, president of the Chamber of Commerce, bid them welcome on behalf of the chamber and touched upon Portland as a steadily increasing market for the products of the flockmasters. C. C. Chapman, manager of the Portland Commercial Club, extended the welcome of the people of Portland and the club, saying that the city was wide open, that the business men had contributed liberally to entertain the guests, and that they wanted them to enjoy every feature that had been prepared for them to the fullest extent, and not to overlook anything.

About 200 delegates arrived from Idaho, and more are following with every incoming train. The address of President Frank W. Gooding of Idaho was an able discussion of the tariff question as affecting wool and conservation. President Gooding is one of the heavy sheep raisers of the west and was a member of the legislative committee which spent a large part of last winter at Washington, looking after tariff legislation. In part, President Gooding said:

"Since the passage of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law, there has been a persistent and malignant assault upon the tariff schedules designed to protect the industry of wool growing. Some magazines and newspapers have been filled with articles conceived in ignorance and prejudice, and which were designed to poison the public mind against the woolgrowers. "Unless these misrepresentations are answered, the flockmaster will find his industry threatened with destruction. This assault has been brought about by the selfish warfare that is on between the manufacturers of carded woolen goods and the manufacturers of worsteds. They are constantly quarreling over schedule K as the wool tariff is known. It seems to be unsatisfactory to the woolen manufacturers of the United States."

"There is no doubt that schedule K is the hardest to understand of any of the tariff schedules. I believe I am safe in saying that not more than one sheepman in a thousand understands or knows anything at all of schedule K. From my observation I believe there are very few congressmen or senators who understand this most important schedule. "If through any neglect of this association to assist the tariff commission to a competent understanding of this important matter, and in that way the tariff tinkers are enabled to put wool on the free list, we will have only ourselves to blame. And our flocks will be reduced proportionately, as they were under the free trade Wilson bill, from 45,000,000 to 36,000,000. The selling value of wool will drop to 7 or 8 cents per pound, sheep will be reduced in selling value at least one-half, and

the farmer who now sells his hay and grain to the woolgrower at a profitable figure will have to seek other markets or will be compelled to reduce his price.

"The great west is able, when developed, for many years to take care of the growth of the United States, to furnish food and material for clothing the rapidly increasing city populations of the east. With the rapid increase in population in the United States, it will not be very long before every acre of land within our borders available for cultivation and crop production will be taxed to its utmost to provide for our own people. Even now it has become a difficult matter for the American farmers to raise sufficient foodstuffs of certain varieties to satisfy the national demand. In the interest of the development of the west, I feel that the proposal to lease the public domain should meet with refusal. It is not fair to coming generations to stop the development of the west, the settlement of the present waste places and the erection of homes where now only cattle roam.

"While on the subject of leasing of public lands, I feel it would be well to call the attention of the convention to the question of what the 'faddists' term the 'conservation of natural resources.' Apparently what these people mean is that the national resources should be nearly as possible preserved in their present form, so that although people of this generation may suffer and be retarded in development, those of some future time may have these resources for their use and benefit in undiminished form. Concretely stated, the proposition is to lease the public lands and the water powers belonging to the various Rocky mountain and Pacific coast states and to permit the public timber to be cut and manufactured and the coal in these states to be mined and used beneficially on the payment of a royalty only. It is a proposition to stop the growth of the west now and to keep it in a state of vassalage to the treasury of the United States throughout the future.

"This program of the conservationists is neither wise nor just. The greatest duty that can confront you either as individuals or as a nation, is to provide comfort and happiness and prosperity for those now living. The fulfillment of this duty is not incompatible with true conservation. We should not only use nature's resources in accomplishing this duty, but should improve and develop these resources wherever it is possible to do so. There is no reason why this generation cannot make proper use of all the natural resources and then leave to posterity a better and more productive country than we now have.

"Let us engage in practical conservation—providing for those now here as well as for those who are to come. Conserve our public lands by favoring the homeseeker, and our timber by regulating its cutting and manufacture. Conserve our coal resources by the development of our water powers. Let us construct dams for the storage of otherwise waste water—thus taking off the peaks of the floods of our western rivers, preventing havoc and destruction, providing water during the low water season for the irrigation of our arid lands and the development of electric energy. Water is not diminished by use. Let us only use this and other resources wisely and there will be an abundance for the future.

"I feel that it would be impossible to accurately estimate the actual loss of sheep from the depredations of coyotes, wild cats and other predatory animals in the United States yearly. To give some idea of how great this loss must be, the experience of my own state of Idaho is told. During the past year the State of Idaho has paid a bounty for the destruction of 10,000 coyotes and other predatory animals. If it is admitted that even of these animals killed six sheep prior to being destroyed, it would make a total loss of 60,000 sheep in Idaho during the past year from this source alone. I do not think any western sheep man will feel that these figures are too high. If we allow for only 10 distinctively sheep growing states in the west, the loss would amount to half a million sheep and lambs annually.

"No, is this the only, nor possibly the greatest loss suffered from the depredations of wild animals. Game birds and game animals, the eggs of birds, domestic fowls and other live stocks are all preyed on by the predatory beasts. It is estimated that coyotes, wolves, wild cats and other wild animals every year kill more game than is killed by all the hunters in the United States.

"Under the bounty laws at present in force in a number of the western states, the bounties paid are taxed entirely against the livestock industry. This I feel is a matter which should be remedied. The destruction of these animals is a general benefit and should be accomplished through a general effort and paid for from funds created by general taxation. "It is not difficult to find excellent reasons for making uniform the law providing for the payment of bounties on the killing of predatory animals. As is now the case, in one state, the feet of the animal are indications of its destruction, in another the scalp is taken, while in perhaps a third the tail is called for. Because of this lack of uniformity, it has long been known that two or more bounties are often collected for the death of one animal and the slayer is still left with the pelt to sell."

"Commercial Life Fails. Los Angeles—After forsaking the ministry for the calling of commercial agent for the Salt Lake route at Santa Ana, G. L. Moore found that love for the ministry was too strong and his resignation has just been handed to Frank H. Adams, general agent of the company. Mr. Moore, will take up the duties of a Methodist minister at Spokane, Wash., Mr. Moore took up railroading and found his salary was not sufficient to make ends meet.

## NATIONAL GOVERNMENT NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST

### SHALL THE HOUSE BE LARGER?

Crumpacker Proposes 435 Members, Campbell Would Cut to 225.

Washington—The question as to how the United States shall be reapportioned into congressional districts in accordance with the 1910 census returns was discussed with the president by Representative Crumpacker, of Indiana, chairman of the house committee on census.

The bill which Mr. Crumpacker will introduce will provide for a membership of 435, an increase of 43 over the present number. This would be on a basis of one representative to 211,880 of population.

Representative Campbell, of Kansas, who also saw the president at the same time, expressed the opinion that the house should be reduced probably to about 225 and kept permanently at that figure. He said he might introduce a bill to that effect.

### MANAGEMENT BERATED.

Higher Standards of Efficiency Needed on Railroads.

Washington—Higher standards of efficiency, not increased freight rates, are the paramount needs today of American railroads. This proposition is the essence of the brief filed with the Interstate Commerce commission by Louis Brandeis, of Boston, counsel for the traffic commission of commercial organizations of the Atlantic seaboard in the investigation of the commission in the proposed advance in freight rates in the official classification territory—that part of the country east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers.

Railroad managers, Mr. Brandeis contends, in an effort to meet existing needs should not look without, but within.

"If their net income is insufficient," he says, "the proper remedy is not higher rates, resulting in higher cost and lessened business, but scientific management resulting in lower costs, higher wages and increased business.

"If their credit is impaired, the proper remedy is not to apply the delusive stimulant of higher rates but to strengthen their organizations by introducing advanced methods and eliminating questionable practices. Thus they will maintain credit by deserving it."

The proposed advances by the lines in official classification territory would affect only the class. The total freight tonnage of the lines for the calendar year 1909 was 626,321,975. Less than 8 per cent of this moved under class rates, yet of the freight revenue of these railways for 1909 nearly 22 per cent (\$103,271,823) was derived from class rates.

### SUPREME COURT BENCH FULL

Justice Van Devanter and Lamar Take Oath of Office.

Washington—The two vacancies on the bench of the Supreme court of the United States were filled Wednesday when Judge Willis Van Devanter, of Wyoming, and Judge Joseph R. Lamar, of Georgia, took the oath of office as associate justices and began immediately the performance of their duties. For the first time in 19 months the bench was complete.

For the first time since the organization of the court, nearly a century and a quarter ago, one president had commissioned within a single year five men who sat on the bench.

Justice Van Devanter, having been named first by the president to take the oath, was escorted by the marshal to the chair on the extreme right of the chief justice. Justice Lamar after he had subscribed to the oath, was shown to his seat, which was at the left.

A distinguished gathering witnessed the ceremonies. Precedents in the court were broken by the first lady of the land, Mrs. Taft, being given a seat within the bar along with Charles P. Taft and Horace Taft, brothers of the president. Mrs. Taft was accompanied by Mrs. C. P. Taft and Miss Louise Taft.

### Model Indians Are Found.

Washington—Indians that do not drink to any extent, that have abandoned tribal customs and adopted the white man's ways, that have built little one-story houses for their residences and are self-sustaining—these are the Alabama Indians in Texas, according to a report sent to congress by Secretary Ballinger. The investigation of the condition of the Indians was directed by congress. The interior department reports only 192 Indians left.

### Worcester Under Fire.

WASHINGTON.—The Philippine land investigation was resumed by the House committee on insular affairs, Representative Martin, of Colorado, who started the inquiry, cross-examining Dean C. Worcester, of the Philippine Commission.

Mr. Martin sought light as to the arrest of Manila newspaper men for libel in connection with publications concerning the lease of public land to Mr. Worcester's nephew.

### McEnerney Act Sustained.

Washington—That the McEnerney act of California, passed as emergency legislation after the San Francisco earthquake of 1906, and providing for the establishment and quieting of title to real estate in case of the loss or destruction of public records, was constitutional, was the decision of the Supreme court of the United States.

### AFTER TOBACCO TRUST.

Government Begins Final Effort to Dissolve Big Combine.

Washington—Before the court of last resort Saturday began the final legal battle for life of the American Tobacco company and its subsidiaries. High priced corporation lawyers matched wits with the government's trust busters in a struggle to determine whether the Sherman anti-trust law is invalid or whether it has the power to crush the tobacco trust.

On the outcome of the fight depends the life or death of the vast corporation, with an invested capital of more than \$400,000,000, or the emasculation of the Sherman law, which would nullify the government's strongest weapon against corporate aggression.

Attorney General George Wickersham and Special Attorney J. C. Reynolds commanded the forces of the government.

Attorneys John C. Johnson and William B. Hornblower represented the tobacco company. To Johnson, as chief counsel for the appellant fell the duty of making the opening argument, and his legal defense of the accused corporation consumed by far the greater part of the day.

The tobacco trust suit was brought by the government against the American Tobacco company, its officers, directors, and affiliated corporations for the purpose of seeking to prevent and restrain monopolies in tobacco and related commodities, alleged to be conducted in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law and certain provisions of the Wilson tariff act.

### MAKE CANAL COMPETITOR.

Senate Bill Would Let American Coastwise Vessels in Free.

Washington.—Pacific Coast shippers who have been fighting for water transportation as an offset to the exorbitant transcontinental railroad rates, will be benefited by the adoption of the Mann bill, with Senator Flint's amendment, which the senate committee on inter-oceanic canals has voted to report favorably.

It is a bill for the governing of the Panama canal zone. Flint's amendment makes the canal free of tolls for American vessels for coastwise trade; imposes tolls on railroad-owned steamships; enables the government at any time to take over vessels which accept the use of the canal without tolls, the question of cost to be settled later, and enables the president to fix the tolls at not less than 50 cents nor more than \$1.50 per net ton.

Under the provisions for taking over vessels, the government can at any time obtain all the colliers and auxiliaries it needs in war.

The amendment will make the canal a real competitor of the transcontinental roads. There have been well defined fears that unless conditions changed the Panama canal would not give shippers the relief that was hoped for when it was projected. Such eminent authorities as Admiral Evans have proved that under existing conditions of control of steamship lines by railroads, the canal is practically turned over to them.

It was brought out in the investigation here that \$70,000 a month had been paid by transcontinental roads in a pool as a bonus to the Pacific Mail Steamship company, which, under the terms of the contract was compelled to run its steamers without freight in order to prevent steamers from being competitors of the railroads.

### PACIFIC TO BE DEFENDED.

Taft Promises Delegation More Coast Defense Vessels.

WASHINGTON.—Representatives Ellis and Haley, with Senator Jones and Representative Humphrey and several members of the California delegation had a long conference with President Taft regarding the necessity for better protection of the Pacific Coast. Particularly they appealed for more submarines and torpedo boats.

The upshot of the conference was that both the President and Secretary Meyer expressed themselves favorably upon the demand of the Pacific Coast delegation and legislation will be drafted and formally recommended by the Secretary of the Navy authorizing an increased number of coast defense vessels for the Pacific Coast.

### Fishermen Left to Decide.

Washington—In the effort to avoid the necessity for convening at this time the board of experts appointed under the terms of the award of the Hague Tribunal relative to the Newfoundland fisheries by invitation of the State department, a number of representatives of the board of trade and the Master Mariners' association of Gloucester, Mass., appeared in the department. If they will accept as satisfactory the regulations for the fisheries laid down by the Newfoundlanders, it will be unnecessary to call a meeting of the international board of experts.

### Cannon Inherits Fortune.

Washington—Speaker Cannon received a letter from King, King, & Co., bankers of Bombay, India, notifying him that a woman client of theirs, having been warned by her physicians that she had less than six months to live, had deposited with them her will for execution upon her death, in which Joseph G. Cannon, of Danville, Ill., is made sole heir to an estate valued at \$2,500,000. Cannon had befriended the woman years ago.

## ASTRONOMER DESCRIBES WORLD'S PROBABLE END

Those "easy" persons who are always afraid that some predicted end of the world will come to pass suddenly should find considerable comfort in the assertion of Professor Lowell that there is the best of scientific evidence for believing mankind will have many years' warning of the great and final cataclysm which may put this earth in the scrap heap.



The professor has no doubt that such an end will come to the earth, but he makes no attempt to say when the event will occur. Those who know about the eminent astronomer and his work do not doubt his word, of course; and those who do not know may rest assured that Professor Lowell is amply qualified to render an opinion on this important subject.

The probable nature of the end of the world, as the conclusions of the scientists show, will be a drop into the sun; but Professor Lowell says we shall have advance knowledge of this, and he knows. As the scientists have figured it out there is somewhere in the remote confines of space a great mass of matter—once a world, but now dead—hurtling toward our sun. When it hits the bull's-eye, as it is bound to do some day, our little hunk of mud will cease to exist.

It is well for our peace of mind that no such dead world is at present within dangerous proximity. Yet who knows what day the morning papers may announce that one has been discovered by aid of the sun's light reflected upon it as it enters our little circle—butting into our society, so to speak. While it would then be certain the end of the world was at hand, still, there would be ample time in which to prepare for the inevitable. About 27 years would elapse from the time it was discovered by some astronomer with his telescope until the fatal mass could be seen with the naked eye, and not until three years later would it appear as large as the brightest stars in the heavens. Nearly three years more and our seasons would begin to change, the days becoming longer. The beginning of the end would come about five months later. The stranger would not strike our little planet, but would pass so close in its dash to the sun that the earth would turn and follow until, together, they would drop silently into the sun, like a couple of dust specks into a roaring furnace fire.

Professor Lowell, who has so calmly announced the probability of this startling end to all earthly hopes and fears, was born at Boston, Mass., March 13, 1855. Graduating from Harvard in 1876, he continued the study of astronomy in many parts of the world until 1894, when he established the Lowell Observatory at Flagstaff, Ariz. Being a fellow in nearly all the important scientific and astronomical associations of Europe and America, his opinions have long been accepted quite generally as authoritative. His odd theory concerning the end of the world, therefore, has aroused no end of controversy among men of science.

It is rare nowadays to meet a man who knew Henry Clay, Crittenden and Thomas H. Benton, but Uncle Johnny Cooper, who just celebrated his ninetieth birthday at his farm home near Hamburg, Ia., was personally acquainted with those famous men. Mr. Cooper is by birth a Kentuckian and in his boyhood days lived next door to "Harry" Clay. He describes Clay as being the possessor of remarkably long ears and prodigiously big feet. His favorite attitude was sitting, book in hand, with feet elevated, leaning against a tree. He would always stop and converse pleasantly with young Cooper whenever they met and the latter has always cherished his memory in his heart of hearts. The opposite, however, is true in the case of Thomas H. Benton. The Coopers removed from Kentucky to Clay county, Missouri, in 1837. Mr. Cooper's father became a close political associate and trusted lieutenant of Benton. He managed Benton's campaigns in that section of the state and the great Missourian was a frequent visitor at the Cooper home. On one of these occasions the younger Cooper was tempted to whip Benton. "My father," said he, in a reminiscent mood, "was a talking man, and could make a better stump speech than Benton. At one time when the latter was spending the night at our house my father said, referring to me, 'This young man is not going to vote with us this year.' Benton, in a loud enraged tone, roared, 'if he was my son I'd dish-herb him.' " "I'd have given all I was worth," said Uncle John, with vehemence, "if he had been a young man of my own age so I could have thrashed him."

## NINETY-YEAR-OLD IOWAN WHO KNEW HENRY CLAY

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But Not Now. Howell—"Is he in good standing?" Powell—"He was until I sat on him."