

NEWS OF THE WEEK

In a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

A Resume of the Less Important but Not Less Interesting Events of the Past Week.

King Alfonso will visit Barcelona in defiance of bomb throwers.

Mayor Busse, of Chicago, has taken steps to keep all anarchists out of the city.

District Attorney Jerome, of New York, says the charges against him are false.

In the New York to Paris automobile race the American car is far ahead of the others.

The janitor of the Collinwood school declares he fastened the doors open at the first alarm of fire.

The incident of the seizure of the Japanese steamer Tatsu Maru by China has not yet been settled.

John F. Stevens, ex-engineer of the Panama canal, says the big canal will be of little value after it is finished.

Admiral Godrich says American battleships are equal to those of any other country but could be made much better.

China is about to spend \$60,000,000 in naval construction. The government will also borrow large sums to be used in railroad construction.

An alarm of fire at Lees Summit, Mo., caused the 400 school children to rush out of the building in a panic. No attention was paid to the fire drill.

Hearst papers are accused of inciting anarchy.

Portugal seems to be drifting toward a republic.

Colorado has had 29 homicides already in 1908.

Black Hand leaders are meeting their match in New York.

The death list in the Collinwood disaster has reached 174.

Japan says she will use force with China only as a last resort.

The Kalkreuth Trust company, of New York, is to reopen.

Nine Chinese have been sentenced to death in Boston for murder.

The Interstate Commerce commission will enforce the 9-hour law on all railroads.

Franklin's house in Paris has been demolished to make way for a more modern building.

Professor Quackenbos, ex-professor of Columbia university, announces that he had a medicine that will make bad men good.

A part of the battleship fleet is scheduled to return by way of the Suez canal and will also visit a number of European countries.

Illinois Central directors are working on a plan to raise \$30,000,000.

King Edward is on a visit to France and called on the French president.

Two women have been arrested at Napa, Cal., for passing counterfeit money.

The Interstate Commerce commission says it is not opposed to the Fulton bill as has been stated.

Charges have been filed against Chancellor Day, of Syracuse university, for speaking ill of President Roosevelt.

Suits for the illegal cutting of timber have been filed in the United States court at Helena against several firms.

Governor Johnson will dedicate the monument erected by the state of Minnesota on Shiloh battlefield on April 10.

A monument and statue of Shakespeare will be ready for the 300th anniversary of his death and will be erected in London.

A petition signed by 40,000 persons asking pardon for Captain Van Schaick, under 10 years' sentence for criminal negligence in causing the wreck of the steamer Gen. Slocum, whereby over 1,000 lives were lost, will be presented to President Roosevelt.

The first consignment of Easter bonnets from Paris has arrived at New York.

A fire in the suburbs of Tokio burned 400 houses and caused a loss of \$2,500,000.

The house committee on expositions favors appropriating \$500,000 for the Japanese fair.

Japan threatens to use force unless China surrenders absolutely in the matter of the seized steamer.

Nine anarchist leaders have been arrested in Chicago.

John McCourt, of Pendleton, has been recommended for United States district attorney for Oregon.

Foreign diplomats discredit stories of our military weakness and consider Roosevelt a military genius.

The third of the Pennsylvania company's tunnels under the East river, New York, has been completed.

Nathan Vidaver, deputy state attorney general for New York, has been arrested charged with attempted blackmail.

A receiver has been appointed for the Western Maryland railroad on account of the rail law. This is another of Gould's lies.

During his cruise on the Mediterranean Emperor William will visit King Victor Emmanuel, of Italy, and Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria.

Mexico and Guatemala have adjusted their diplomatic difficulties.

An attempt is being made to sell the Jamestown fair site to the government.

Harriman's men have been elected directors of the Illinois Central railway.

BLOODY FIGHT AT PEN.

Three Montana Lifers Make a Mac Dash for Liberty

Deer Lodge, Mont., March 10.—Warden Frank Conley, of the Montana state penitentiary, was fearfully wounded Sunday morning and his first assistant warden, John Robinson, was killed, when three life convicts, George Rock, W. H. Hayes and another whose name is not given out, made a dash for liberty in the penitentiary office at 8 o'clock. It is thought the warden will live.

Robinson's throat was cut from ear to ear and the jugular vein was severed. Conley's throat was gashed and he was stabbed several times in the shoulder and groin before he was able to draw his revolver and shoot two of the assailants down. Convicts Hayes and Rock were both shot down by Conley after the latter had been wounded.

The attack on the prison authorities and a subsequent effort to escape has, according to the prison authorities this afternoon, been long planned by Rock and Hayes, who were cellmates. Both were armed with penknives, the blades of which were sharpened like razors. The three convicts were brought to the office of the penitentiary Sunday morning by Deputy Warden Robinson, to be tried for some trivial infraction of the prison rules, and Conley was waiting to sit in judgment.

The moment the men entered the office door Rock turned swiftly upon Robinson, who was closing the door behind him, and quickly drawing a knife, he began slashing at the deputy warden's throat. Robinson was unable to retreat or move before his throat was cut wide open and he sank to the floor dying.

At the same moment that Rock attacked Robinson, Hayes also pulled out a knife similar to that of Rock and started for Conley. The latter retreated to the rear of the office before the oncoming desperado. Before Conley could draw his revolver, however, Hayes had slashed his throat, cutting him from the left ear to a point under the chin. The convict, seeing his intended victim getting away, grappled with him and stabbed him several times in the shoulder and groin.

Although bleeding terribly, Conley managed to draw his gun from his pocket and fired four times with the weapon pressed against Hayes' abdomen.

As Hayes sank to the floor, Rock rushed at Conley, who emptied the two remaining cartridges in his gun into Rock and he latter also went down. The third convict who had been called to the "carpet," took to his heels at the first of the battle, but was quickly captured and placed in his cell. The authorities refused to give out his name until they had investigated whether he was concerned in the plot or whether he had merely been called to the office at the same time as the other two.

ARE FIRE TRAPS.

Too Many Flimsy Buildings Are Constructed in America.

Washington, March 10.—In a statement made public last night, Richard L. Humphrey, engineer in charge of the structural material laboratories of the government, discusses recent fire horrors and asserts that fire traps are bad or worse than that which cost the lives of so many school children at Collinwood, O., exist in nearly every village and town and in many of the large cities.

He urges the passage of laws to prohibit the occupation of anything except a structure of the highest fire resisting type, especially when it is used as a school, theater or other structure in which people assemble in large numbers.

"It is a matter of record," he said, "borne out by statistics, that this country spends enormous sums of money in providing equipments in fighting fires, while foreign countries spend their money in building structures which offer the greatest resistance to fire. The per capita loss in this country yearly exceeds \$5, against an annual loss in 21 of the principal cities of Europe of 33 cents per capita. Estimating the population of the country at 89,000,000, the loss from fires here is \$740,000,000. If we had the same conditions that prevail in European cities our loss would be but \$26,400,000 a year."

Japan's Move High Handed.

Paris, March 10.—The French press, despite the Franco-Japanese entente, considers that the Japanese government has been brusque and even high handed in its deliberations with China over the matter of the seizure of the Tatsu Maru. The Temps, in an editorial, points out that there has been extensive smuggling of arms to South China, where there is a widespread revolutionary agitation, the chief instigators of which are students, who have returned from Japan, and exiles over anxious on the part of China under the circumstances.

Japan's Naval Strength.

Tokio, March 10.—Some reliable figures are now to hand showing the present strength of the Japanese navy compared with its strength when the war broke out. Details are appended, but the totals may be briefly stated, viz: One hundred and fifty seven vessels of all descriptions, representing a tonnage of 283,242 tons, before the war, and 204 vessels and 515,082 tons at the present day. Further scrutiny of the figures shows that Japan today possesses more than twice the number of battleships she had before the war.

Shivering in the Dakotas.

St. Paul, March 10.—Extremely cold weather prevailed throughout the Northwest Sunday night and yesterday, the warmest place in this region being St. Paul, where the temperature was four degrees below zero yesterday morning at 8 o'clock. Throughout North Dakota at that hour the temperature ranged from 4 to 26 below. The crest of the cold wave extended from South Dakota to Winnipeg. The temperature rose slowly during the day.

Portugal Not Involved.

Lisbon, March 10.—Investigation instituted by the Portuguese government regarding the Tatsu Maru incident, have elicited from the Pekin government the emphatic assertion that the seizure occurred on the high seas, and that, therefore, there was no violation of the law governing Portugal waters.

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

PLANT NEW NUT IN YAMHILL

Fifty California Pistachio Received at McMinnville.

McMinnville.—The Walnut club, of this city, has received through its secretary, W. H. Latourrette, a present of 50 pistachio nut trees from the government experimental farm at Chico, Cal., for distribution to the members of the club. The pistachio is a native of Western Asia, but is grown in England and France. It is believed that the similarity of the Willamette valley climate to those two countries will insure the successful growing of the nut's here. The nuts are very high priced, and are used principally for flavoring the more expensive confectionery.

The Walnut club is active in introducing new varieties of products to the soil of this vicinity. Last year a few olive trees were set out on tracts of land owned by its members, and this spring a great many more are being planted. It has been proven that the almond tree will flourish here and bear an excellent quality of nuts. The fig, likewise, has equalled the California fig in excellence, and yet the possibilities of Yamhill climate and soil have been but half tested.

SEMI-INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

James Withycombe So Describes Agricultural College.

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis.—At a meeting of the San Geronimo society in the opera house, Dr. James Withycombe, director of the experiment station, defined the Oregon agricultural college as a semi industrial college. He said that at one time higher education meant training of the intellect exclusively and that this was an extreme view, especially noticeable in Europe. Later many countries in Europe adopted the other extreme, training young men solely for the industries, and in this manner crowded out the humanities from the lives of the great industrial masses. Americans, who thought the industrial phase of school training had been overworked, until it became a fad, have taken intermediate grounds by the introduction of industrial colleges, in lieu of the European theory of industrial training schools.

Has Shearing Record.

Pendleton.—A. T. Hill, who broke the world's sheep shearing record at Beardsley, Arizona, is coming to Umatilla and Morrow counties to shear this spring. He will join a shearing crew at Heppner about March 15. Hill sheared 325 sheep in nine hours at Beardsley, breaking the former record of 310 held by Jack Wynn, of New Mexico. The crew of 30 men in which Hill worked on the record breaking day sheared 6,572 head in nine hours. Morrow and Umatilla county sheep shear easier than the sheep of the Southwest and it is expected that Hill will beat his Arizona record with the Heppner crew.

Pendleton Wants Demonstration.

Pendleton.—The diversified farming plan of the O. R. & N. officials has met with the approval of the Commercial association, which has appointed a committee to confer with the officials having the demonstration work in charge. This committee will endeavor to induce the Harriman agents to extend their instruction lectures train into this country. An effort will also be made to have the railroad people establish a modern experimental farm in this country where it can be demonstrated that the summer fallow is a wanton waste of land.

Star Route Beats Train.

The Dalles.—According to E. L. Bolton, of Kingsley, the people of that section of Wasco county are dissatisfied with their present mail service. The mail from the Dalles for that region goes as far as Dufur by train. A petition is being circulated asking that the mail be taken from the Great Southern and carried by wagon from the Dalles to Dufur and then on to Kingsley, Tygh valley and Wapinita. This method would deliver the mail at Kingsley almost 24 hours earlier than according to the present method.

Dairy Industry Growing.

Lebanon.—The dairying industry is becoming a large factor in Lebanon's business life. It is growing a great deal faster than the most hopeful ever thought it would. There is shipped from Lebanon cream to six different creameries. One has a station here and having several wagons out to gather up the cream, it of course has the biggest part of the trade. In 1907 this creamery paid out at Lebanon station \$21,116.27, which was an increase of more than \$3,000 over 1906 and three times the amount paid out for 1905.

Want Railroad Extended.

Condon.—The farmers of the Southern part of Gilliam county are uniting in an effort to secure the extension of the Arlington-Condon branch of the O. R. & N. as far south as the Buckhorn country, a distance of at least 15 miles from Condon. The reason is that much time is wasted every fall and winter in hauling the Buckhorn grain crop to market, as it takes one day for the Buckhorn farmers to make one trip to the station and warehouses.

Report of Insane Asylum.

Salem.—Superintendent R. E. Lee, Steiner, of the state insane asylum, in his monthly report submitted to the governor states that the new wing that is being annexed to the institution will be completed within 30 days. He also reports that the new ward for the criminal insane will be occupied during the coming week. The expense for the keeping of each patient for the month was \$12.37, or 42 cents per day.

La Grande After Settlers.

La Grande.—At least 25 families from Idaho will arrive in La Grande this week with a view to securing homes in the valley. A local real estate firm has had a missionary employed in Idaho and the states of the Middle West during the past winter.

OWNERS PROTEST TAXES.

Claim Land is Worth but 75 Cents Instead of \$3 Per Acre.

Klamath Falls.—The California & Oregon Land company and the Oregon Military Land Grant company, owners of thousands of acres in Klamath county, have brought suit against their attorneys, Noland & Smith, against Klamath county relative to 1906 taxes on their lands. Assessor J. P. Lee valued them in 1906 at \$3 and \$5 per acre. The companies appeared before the board of equalization, objecting to the assessment, but the board sustained the assessor.

The complaint filed states that lands adjoining will not sell for more than 50 cents per acre, as all lands in that region are arid, unutilized and far from transportation. The soil is of a pumice stone formation, and whatever timber grew there has been removed. The 1907 valuation was 75 cents per acre, which the companies regard as fair. They have refused to pay the 1906 taxes and the land is listed as delinquent and will be sold unless the county is restrained by the court.

Big Copper Strike.

Baker City.—A new, extensive and very important copper strike has just been made in the Goose creek district, about three miles southeast of the Eagle mountain property and 1 1/2 miles from the Poorman mine. The development thus far done has exposed 40 feet of ore and the full width of the ledge has not yet been determined. It is thought that at least the vein will widen to 70 or 80 feet. The discoverers and owners of the claim are C. C. Cox and Frank Keating, of this city, and M. T. Weum, of Minneapolis. Samples of the ore exhibited in this city show great copper values, and mining circles are considerably excited.

Market Day Not Success.

La Grande.—La Grande's first market day was not quite the success that was anticipated, at least from the standpoint of those who brought livestock to be auctioned. Prices offered in most cases were so low that the owners preferred to withdraw their property from sale. But the merchants of the city made every effort, and were eminently successful, to give the visiting farmers much more than the usual value for their money. Bargains abouted in all the mercantile establishments. Hundreds of country people thronged the streets.

Huge Timber Tract Leased.

Klamath Falls.—J. F. Kimball, timber cruiser for the Weyerhaeuser Lumber company in this region, has just closed a deal with J. D. Elder, of Lake county, for the leasing of 53,400 acres of timbered grazing lands. This is the largest tract ever leased to one man in this section. Mr. Elder will pay 4 cents per acre the first year, with the privilege of extension for another year at 4 1/2 cents. He owns 27,000 head of sheep that are now on the desert. He expects to drive them to this immense range about April 1.

Sale of Big Grain Farm.

Pendleton.—The sale of the Cooley farm for \$42,000 is one of the largest real estate deals made during the past few months in Umatilla county. This is a big ranch in the Gold Springs country that has been farmed by A. B. Cooley. The sale was made to Arthur Scott, of Athens. There are 1,120 acres in the farm and 500 acres of growing grain is included in the sale. The purchaser has had years of experience in growing grain in Umatilla county.

Cannery for Independents.

Independence.—An enthusiastic meeting of citizens and farmers last week decided to take steps toward establishing a cannery at this place. There will be another meeting of the citizens and farmers at the opera house, at which time there will be prominent experienced cannerymen, professors from the Oregon Agricultural college and others to address the people on the profits from a cannery and when the committee appointed will report.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 82; bluestem, 84; valley, 82; red, 80.
Barley—Feed, \$26 per ton; rolled, \$22@30.
Oats—No. 1 white, \$27 per ton; gray, \$27.
Corn—Whole, \$32.50 per ton; cracked, \$33.50.
Hay—Valley timothy, No. 1, \$17@18 per ton; Eastern Oregon timothy, \$20@21; clover, \$14@15; chest, \$15; grain hay, \$14@15; alfalfa, \$12@13; vetch, \$14.
Fruits—Apples, \$1@3 per box, according to quality; cranberries, \$8@11 per barrel.
Vegetables—Turnips, 75¢ per sack; carrots, 65¢ per sack; beets, 41¢ per sack; beans, 20¢ per pound; cabbage, 1 1/4¢ per pound; cauliflower, \$1.75; celery, \$4.25@4.75 per crate; parsley, 20¢ per dozen; peppers, 17¢ per pound; radishes, 20¢ per dozen; spinich, 5¢ per pound; sprouts, 10¢ per pound; squash, 10¢@1 1/4¢ per pound.
Onions—\$2.50 per hundred.
Potatoes—40¢@50¢ per hundred, delivered Portland; sweet potatoes, \$3.50@3.75 per hundred.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 30¢@35¢ per pound.
Poultry—Average old hens, 14¢ per pound; mixed chickens, 13¢@13 1/2¢; spring chickens, 15¢@16¢; turkeys, live, 14¢@15¢; dressed, choice, 16¢@17¢; geese, live, 9¢@10¢; ducks, 15¢@16¢; pigeons, 75¢@81¢; squabs, \$1.50@2.
Eggs—Fresh ranch, 18¢@18 1/2¢ per dozen.
Veal—75 to 125 pounds, 9¢; 125 to 150 pounds, 7¢; 150 to 200 pounds, 5¢@5 1/4¢.
Pork—Block, 75 to 150 pounds, 7¢@7 1/4¢; packers, 5¢@6 1/4¢.
Hops—1907, prime and choice, 4 1/2¢@6¢ per pound; olds, 1¢@2¢ per pound.
Wool—Eastern Oregon, average best, 18¢@20¢ per pound, according to shrinkage; valley, 18¢@20¢ per pound, according to fineness; mohair, choice, 29¢@30¢.

REVISION ASSURED.

Extra Session to Be Called to Go Over Tariff.

Washington, March 9.—Plans for the revision of the tariff have been agreed upon by the Republican leaders, including Roosevelt, Speaker Cannon, Senator Beveridge and Representatives Payne, Daisell and Sherman, the three latter being members of the house ways and means committee, who will frame the new law.

An extra session of congress will be called immediately after the expiration of the present congress next spring and a bill will be drafted reducing some of the high schedules on steel and iron and equalizing others. If the Democrats are successful in the national election next fall President Roosevelt will call congress immediately after the result is known, so that the tariff can be revised by the Republicans.

Senator Beveridge, who presented a measure providing for a tariff commission, had a conference with the president today. Later he conferred with Speaker Cannon and Representative Payne, Daisell and Sherman. It developed that the commission plan is not acceptable, and it was agreed that a resolution shall be adopted by the present congress directing the secretaries of state, treasury, agriculture, commerce and labor and director of the census to gather such data as will be useful to congress in revising the tariff.

Representative Sherman, with the approval of Speaker Cannon, is circulating a petition among members of the house which requests the ways and means committee to sit during the summer recess for the purpose of gathering data to aid the members in framing a new tariff law. Many signatures have already been procured and the committee will sit.

DEMANDS ARE MADE.

Japan's Minister Presents Ultimatum to China.

Peking, March 9.—Japan's ultimatum in the case of the Japanese steamship Tatsu Maru was presented to the head of the Chinese Foreign board today, and the board has the matter under consideration.

The Tatsu Maru was seized off Macao on February 7 by Chinese custom's cruisers on the charge that her cargo of arms and ammunition was intended for Chinese revolutionists, although consigned to a merchant of that place. The steamer is now being held at Whampoa, on the Canton river. Japan's terms of the irreducible minimum of the Japanese claims is the restoration of the steamer, as well as of her cargo, and the payment of a full indemnity. Action is demanded within a "reasonable time." In case of default or postponement, Japan, according to the terms of her ultimatum, will "take immediate action."

Japan expects a reply by tomorrow. She will not tolerate China's offer to investigate the case. She insists upon an apology for the hauling down of the Japanese flag on the Tatsu Maru and she will not accept mediation, affirming that China is in error and that the facts are incontrovertible.

Baron Hayashi, the Japanese minister to China, in delivering the ultimatum, made reference to Japan's sympathy for China in the matter of contraband traffic in arms and explained that China could not expect mediation so long as she did not admit the participation of the Portuguese.

INFECTED RATS ARE FOUND.

Citizens' Committee Authorizes Additional Expenditures.

San Francisco, March 9.—The bacteriological reports of the Federal health officers state that infected rats were found in nearly every district of the city last week, only the Sunset and Richmond districts being immune. The greatest percentage of infection is reported from the North Beach district and in the Western addition. In all buildings where infected rats were found, walls and floors were opened, and the places thoroughly fumigated.

The citizens' health committee has authorized the Federal health officers to employ additional men, no limit being placed on the number. New gangs will be organized and an effort made to exterminate all the rats in the city within the next 30 days.

D's Infect Wharves.

Sacramento, March 9.—The state board of health today adopted a resolution providing that all wharves, grain elevators, warehouses, stables and other rat-infested premises on, or situated within a half mile from the bay of San Francisco, or the inland navigable water connections therewith, must be disinfected within 30 days or suffer quarantine at the end of that time. The meeting of the board was a harmonious one, the members agreeing on every resolution. The general opinion seemed to be that the situation is improving.

Bonus for Each Child.

Sydney, N. S. W., March 9.—The increase of population in the commonwealth is not rising slowly, and the legislators of Western Australia, where the inhabitants number only two to the square mile, have determined to take a leaf out of the book of the French. With a view to encouraging bigger families, an amendment has been inserted in the income tax bill by the state legislative assembly giving an exemption of \$50 for every child up to the number of five in the family of a taxpayer. Five children is evidently the limit.

Prizes for Aeroplanes.

Paris, March 9.—M. Michelin has founded a world's challenge cup of the value of \$20,000, to be competed for annually by aeroplanes. After the first race aeroplanes will be compelled each year to fly double the distance made by the winner of the trophy the preceding year. The winning aeroplanist, in addition to the cup, will receive \$3,000. The trophy will be held by the aero club of the country of which the winner is a native.

Furnace Got Overheated.

Columbus, O., March 9.—That the fire in the Collinwood schoolhouse which cost the lives of more than 170 children was due to an overheated furnace is the substance of a partial report made to State Fire Marshal Creamer tonight by the three deputies who have been investigating the cause of the fire.

SLAIN BY HUNDREDS

Nearly 200 Children Roasted in School House Fire.

FLAMES CUT OFF ALL RETREAT

Disaster at Suburb of Cleveland Deals Death to Many Homes—Teachers Die With Their Flocks.

Cleveland, O., March 5.—Pinned in narrow hallways, jammed up against doors that opened only inward, 170 children in the suburb of North Collinwood yesterday were killed by fire, by smoke and beneath the grinding heels of their panic stricken playmates.

The awful tragedy occurred yesterday morning in the public school of North Collinwood, ten miles east of this city. At 10 o'clock last night 165 corpses were in the morgue at Collinwood, six children were still unaccounted for, and all the hospitals and houses for two miles around contained numbers of children, some fatally and many less seriously injured. Two teachers also lost their lives in an effort to save their charges.

All of the victims were between the ages of 6 and 15 years. The school contained between 300 and 325 pupils, and of this entire number only about 80 are known to have left the building unhurt. It will be several days before the exact number of killed is known, as the rains may still contain other bodies and the list of fatalities may be increased by a number of deaths among the children who are now lying in the hospitals hovering between life and death.

The school house was of brick, two stories and an attic in height. The number of pupils was more than normally large and the smaller children had been placed in an attic of the building. There was but one fire escape and that was in the rear of the building. There were two stairways, one leading to a door in front and the other to a door in the rear. Both of these doors opened inward, and it is said that the rear door was locked as well.

When the flames were discovered the teachers throughout seem to have acted with courage and self possession and have struggled heroically for the safety of their pupils and marshaled the little ones into columns for the "fire drill," which they often practiced. Unfortunately the line of march in this exercise had always led to the front door, and the children had not been trained to seek any other exit. The fire came from a furnace situated directly under this part of the building.

When the children reached the foot of the stairs they found the flames close upon them and so swift a rush was made for the door that in an instant a tightly packed mass of children was piled against it.

After the fire had practically burned itself out the work of rescuing the bodies was begun by firemen and railroad employes from the Lake Shore shops. The railroad company turned over one of its buildings near by to be used as a temporary morgue, and thither the charred and broken little bodies were removed as fast as they could be dug from the ruins. Within five hours practically all had been removed. They were placed in rows in the Lake Shore shops.

Identifications were made only by means of clothing and trinkets. The fire had swept away nearly all resemblance to human features in the majority of instances. Distracted parents soon began to gather and the work of identification of the blackened and mangled corpses began.

The gruesome task of taking out the blackened torsos and bits of human remains was one of horror. A line of rescuers was formed, backed by half a dozen ambulances. As the bodies were untangled from the debris they were passed along to the stretchers, thence conveyed to the ambulances, where they were mercifully covered with blankets and then taken to the improvised morgues.

Senator Proctor Dead

Washington, March 5.—United States Senator Redfield Proctor, of Vermont, died at his apartments at the Champlain here yesterday afternoon after a short illness, following an attack of the grip. The senator's son, Governor Proctor, of Vermont, was at the bedside when the senator passed away. Senator Proctor was 77 years old. The senator had been ill and confined to his room at the Champlain apartment for about a week. His ailment was diagnosed as grip, which later developed into pleurisy.

Ships Leave Magdalena Bay

San Diego, Cal., March 5.—Wireless messages from Magdalena Bay today state that the gunboat Yorktown left there this morning for San Francisco direct. The remainder of the second squadron, which means all the vessels now at Magdalena except the California, will sail on Sunday for San Francisco. The California will remain at the bay for several days thereafter and the operator at the wireless station expects to hear from the battleship fleet through the big cruiser about March 10 or 11 if she remains there.

Need Law to Deport Anarchists

New York, March 5.—The advantage of the bill introduced in congress by Congressman Bennett, providing for the deportation of anarchists is expressed by Commissioner of Immigration Watchorn, of this port. The commissioner states that he has always done everything in his power to keep anarchists out of the country, but says he knows of no way in which they can now be deported. He favors the passage of the Bennett bill.

New York Spares Rod.