

WARSHIP LAUNCHED

Great Dreadnaught Arkansas Rapidly Nearing Completion.

Can Fire Greater Broadside Than Any Ship Afloat—Also Rapid-Fire Guns and Torpedo Tubes.

Philadelphia, Jan. 15.—Splashed with the traditional bottle of champagne, the battleship Arkansas, the largest warship ever constructed in this country, was launched Saturday afternoon from the yards of the New York Shipbuilding company at Camden, N. J. Miss Mary Macon, daughter of Representative Macon, of Helena, Ark., was the sponsor.

There was one unusual feature, the absence of an official delegation representing the state government of Arkansas. The failure of Governor Donaghey or other official representatives to attend was due to a controversy between the governor and the navy department over the date of the launching, the governor wanting to have the affair postponed so the state could make adequate arrangements to send an official party.

There was, however, quite a large delegation of Arkansas present. It included Representative and Mrs. Macon and other members of the Arkansas congressional delegation. The navy department was officially represented by Beekman Winthrop, assistant secretary, and a long line of rear-admirals and other officers.

Following the launching of the official of the company entertained the guests at a luncheon in one of the big buildings of the plant.

The dimensions of the latest and largest addition to the navy are: Length over all, 542 feet; beam over armor, 93 feet, 2.5 inches; draft, 25 feet 6 inches; displacement, 26,900 tons.

The contract for the ship calls for a speed of 20 1/2 knots an hour. When completed, the Arkansas will have the greatest broadside gun power of any ship afloat. The main armament will consist of twelve 12-inch guns, mounted in six heavy armor protected turrets. For defense against torpedo boat attacks, there will be a battery of twenty-one 5-inch rapid-firing guns. The ship will be equipped with two submerged torpedo tubes and ten small guns. The total weight of broadside fire will be about 11,000 pounds.

The Arkansas will be turbine-driven, and will have 28,000-horsepower. The vessel will be fitted for a flagship and her complement will consist of 85 officers and 1059 men. The keel of the Arkansas was laid last January and at present the vessel is about 60 per cent complete.

BIG STRIKE IS OFF.

Largest Chicago Clothing Firm Takes Back Garment Workers.

Chicago, Jan. 15.—The backbone of the great strike of the garment workers, which resulted in the shedding of blood and great suffering among the 45,000 idle in Chicago, was broken Saturday night when the largest of the firms involved, which employs 10,000 workers, reinstated all their striking employees without discrimination.

The action of this firm is likely to be followed by all the other establishments whose employees are on strike.

The agreement was reached by a joint conference board of the strikers and the firm and was adopted by the strikers at their various meeting places. All grievances are to be adjudicated by an arbitration committee, the committee to meet immediately. The arbitration committee is also to prescribe a way to settle all future disputes.

There is little doubt that the partial settlement effected will be the basis for all settlements and that within ten days the strike will have entirely ceased.

The strike has been in progress since October 7. The loss to Chicago has been enormous.

Bad Fire Sweeps Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, Man.—Winnipeg was visited by the worst fire of years and for a time it had apparently gotten beyond control of the firemen. It started in the Kelly building. The flames spread to several small buildings across the street and they went down like kindling wood. The loss is estimated at \$250,000. Chief Buchanan says he cannot tell where or how the fire started, for the whole building was on fire when the department arrived.

Ferryboat Explosion Was Accident.

Oakland, Cal.—Dr. Harry Eastmiller, the noted explosive expert, who examined the body of Norborn and the ferryboat Berkeley at the request of the Southern Pacific authorities, says that a high explosive caused the tragedy. By high explosive, he explained, he meant a high grade of dynamite, fulminate of mercury or nitroglycerine. His theory is that Norborn had the explosive in his overcoat pocket and exploded it by striking it against the side of the waiting room.

Portuguese Strike Ends.

Lisbon.—The strike of railroad employees of Portugal which began on January 11 is ended. This probably will result in a peaceful settlement of the commercial disturbance occasioned by the walkout of thousands of men in sympathy with the railroads. The railroad men have been granted an increase of 11 cents a day, 20 days' leave of absence annually on full pay, and a working day of nine hours.

Spaniards Go to Havana.

Seattle.—The Waterhouse-Weir liner Ortel, just launched from an English shipyard, is under contract to carry 1500 Spanish emigrants for the Bilbao to the Hawaiian Islands. From Honolulu the Ortel will proceed to Seattle, arriving here on May 15.

PHOSPHATE BEDS FOUND.

Government Has Rich Deposits in Western Montana.

Washington.—Phosphate beds, believed to be of great commercial value, have been discovered in western Montana, according to a bulletin from the United States Geological Survey.

The deposits are on public lands near Butte, Mont., which have been withdrawn from entry, pending congressional legislation as to their control and disposition. Rock phosphate hitherto was not believed to be present in Montana and it was only in the classification of certain lands by the geological survey to determine whether they were of a mineral character that the streak was located.

As it was not considered desirable to call public attention to the fact before the Government had had an opportunity to withdraw from entry these lands, no detailed prospecting has been done. The geological survey believes that the area is large and it is thought that the bed may be five or six feet thick.

H. S. Gale, who has written a pamphlet soon to be issued by the geological survey, says of the deposit that they "are almost, if not quite, identical with those occurring in the great phosphate fields a couple of hundred miles to the south, where the beds have a workable thickness of four and a half to six feet."

It is the hope of the survey officials that the large areas outside of that actually examined by Mr. Gale, may be underlain with phosphate. The possible tonnage, therefore, may be large, as a square mile underlain with a three-foot bed of phosphate, will contain about 5,760,000 tons.

HONDURAN REBELS GAIN.

Government Forces Loss Seven More in Stubborn Fight.

Celiba, Honduras.—Truxillo was captured by the revolutionists Tuesday, after a hard skirmish with the small squad of government soldiers. The government lost seven killed, including Mayor de Plaza. Twelve were wounded.

Three hundred government soldiers left Celiba this afternoon for Nueva Armenia, 28 miles east, where they expect to meet the revolutionary army which is said to have left Truxillo Tuesday evening on a march toward Celiba.

A report reached here yesterday that the revolutionists had taken Tela and were marching toward Celiba, but the action of the commandant in sending practically his entire force to Nueva Armenia would indicate that he does not expect an attack from the west.

At the sight of the Bonilla forces it is believed that one-half or more of the government troops will join the former. The sympathy of the citizens of Celiba is plainly with Bonilla and he would have little trouble taking this port.

BOMB FALLS FROM AIR.

Army Man Drops Explosive on Aviation Field.

Aviation Field, San Francisco.—For the first time in the history of aviation in this country, according to army officers here, a loaded bomb was dropped from an aeroplane on Camp Seaside field today and exploded. The experiment was made by Lieutenant Crissy, of the Coast Artillery, flying with Philip Parmelee in a Wright biplane.

At a height of 475 feet Lieutenant Crissy released the shrapnel shot, aiming at a clear spot of ground near the lower end of the field. A puff of smoke as the missile struck, showed the success of the experiment. The shot was capable of wounding within a radius of 70 yards, and great care was exercised in selecting the place for dropping it.

Lieutenant Walker, of the Eighth Infantry, also was carried aloft today for the purpose of taking photographs and making observations. Walter Brooks took him up in a Wright biplane, and at a height of about 1000 feet Lieutenant Walker made six snapshots with his camera of Camp Seaside.

The field was rain-soaked, but the bird-men had no difficulty in ascending. Air conditions were excellent and many interesting flights were made.

Hot Swindlers Are Landed.

Hot Springs, Ark.—After carrying on for more than a year a successful bank swindling scheme through which bankers and business men on the Pacific Coast were fleeced of sums ranging from \$50 to \$2500, Roy Thorpe, alias George S. Stimpson, was arrested by Pinkerton detectives at Hot Springs, Ark.

Among the heaviest losers in the operations of the Thorpe gang are the Merchants' National Bank of Portland, a Seattle bank, three banks at Walla Walla, one at Tacoma, two in Nevada and two at San Francisco.

Abasconder Comes Back.

New York.—Charles H. Hyde, New York City's Chamberlain, missing for 38 days, arrived from Florida and alighted from his train, jaunty, calm and smiling. Of the closing of two banks containing \$300,000 in city funds, of which he was a custodian, he would say nothing. The Merritt committee tried for more than a month to subpoena Hyde as a witness, others having testified that he was at a meeting where a \$500,000 corruption fund was raised in an attempt to defeat the anti-betting bills at Albany.

Blast Kills 5, Maims 4.

Niobrara, Neb.—Five persons were killed and four injured in an explosion which occurred here at 7:30 o'clock on Sunday night. The fire which resulted from the explosion burned to the ground a three-story frame hotel owned by Michael Kendall. The explosion was caused by a leak in a gas plant in the cellar of the hotel. It is thought that all the injured will recover.

Biplane Outraces Auto.

Shreveport, La.—J. A. D. McCurdy, in his biplane, outdistanced an automobile in a five mile race, covering the course in five minutes and seven seconds. McCurdy went to a height of 1700 feet and after remaining in the air 25 minutes described what is known as the spiral tower descending.

DOINGS OF OREGON STATE LEGISLATURE

WARSHIP TO BE ASKED FOR.

Uniform Fishing Law Also Requires Attention of Senate.

Salem, Ore., Jan. 15.—Under the terms of a resolution adopted in the senate this afternoon and sent to the house, Governor West is called upon to make a request of the government to send the cruiser Boston Oregon for day and the officers of the same as regular naval officers receive. It is made a misdemeanor for any employer to discharge one of his employees because the latter served in the militia.

The naval board is to serve without pay. It will audit accounts and direct expenditures. The captain, who is the chief officer, is to be chairman of the board, which will hold quarterly meetings at headquarters in Portland. Members of the board will be ranked as lieutenant commanders and hold office for one year.

The officers named are a captain, commander, four lieutenant commanders and lieutenants of various grades.

ASYLUM HEAD DROPPED.

Nothing for Eastern Oregon Superintendent to Do at Present.

Salem, Ore., Jan. 13.—All recommendations as to legislation for the new branch insane hospital at Pendleton will be made to the legislature directly by the State Board instead of Dr. J. D. Plamondon, who was removed from the position of superintendent of the Eastern Oregon Hospital this afternoon. It is expected these recommendations will be made next week. The State Board, including Governor West and State Treasurer Kay, accompanied by Superintendent Steiner of the asylum here, Architect Hazlett of Salem and Chief Engineer Murphy of the asylum, left tonight for Pendleton, where, tomorrow, they will go over the site and make a thorough investigation of the work proposed to be done.

Mr. Hazlett has not been retained by the Board in any way to draw plans, but accompanies it that he may give ideas as to recommendations that may be made in the way of legislation.

The Board, as expected, refuses to change the stand taken several weeks ago, that a superintendent for the new institution is not needed until the existing one is completely replaced. Immediately following the appointment of Plamondon by Bowerman, State Treasurer Kay said the appointment was premature and that the new Board considered such an appointment unnecessary.

LEGISLATURE ADJOURNS.

\$100,000 For Astoria Celebration—Ewing Advocates Beaten.

Salem, Ore., Jan. 11.—After short sessions this morning, in which little was accomplished beyond the introduction of bills, both houses of the legislature adjourned until Monday. Then the real work of the session will begin with the announcement of committees. The first printed bills made their appearance this morning.

Bills appropriating an aggregate of \$149,000 made their appearance in the two branches today. The largest is \$100,000, proposed to aid the centennial celebration of the settlement of Astoria. Others call for \$25,000 for investigation of fruit and plant pests, \$20,000 for a bridge over Snake River and \$4000 for a burial plot in Portland for soldiers of the Spanish-American war.

At the end of the week's work the Senate has a total of 10 bills and the House has 25. House members are expected to pour in a flood next week after the committees are named.

The Senate today passed a joint resolution calling on Congress to submit a constitutional amendment for ratification by the people. In the House a small skirmish was had over the employment of one messenger or two, and the economy advocates were decisively beaten.

The expected fight over a committee on committees, intended to deprive Speaker Rusk of the fruits of victory, did not come in the House. The insurgents still declare that they intend to make the fight.

Snake River Span Aid Asked.

Salem, Ore., Jan. 13.—With an emergency clause on the end of it, a bill was introduced in the senate by McCulloch, of Baker, asking for an appropriation of \$20,000, to be used jointly with a similar appropriation from the state of Idaho in the construction of a bridge across Snake River from some point near Robnett, Or., on the Northwestern Railroad, or some point near Brownlee, on the same railroad.

The disposition of the funds will be left in the hands of the County Judges of Baker in Oregon, and Washington in Idaho, and a third person to be selected by the judges.

Smoking Is Still Allowed.

Salem.—Smoking in the Senate Chamber during sessions is still allowed, the committee on resolutions nullified an Miller's resolution prohibiting it. A meeting is promised in a short time, but the senators are dedging this important question.

Some of them are in favor of a meeting, but others are holding off in an attempt to sound the general alarm. Miller's resolution, which prohibits smoking in the chamber, is considered of much importance, coming as it does this early in the session and still 28 days starve the legislators in the face.

Five Salmon Day's Catch.

Salem.—The first bill relating to the salmon-fishing industry made its appearance in the house. It was introduced by Representative Chatter. The principal feature of the bill is that provision which prohibits fishing for salmon with other than hook and line in the Willamette River and its tributaries south of the suspension bridge at Oregon City. It also limits to five the number of salmon to be taken in a day by any one person.

OIL TRUST GRILLED.

Kellogg Makes Scathing Argument For Dissolution.

New York.—Painting the Standard Oil organization as bred by oppressing competitors and hanging now as a threatening cloud over the country, Frank B. Kellogg, special assistant to the Attorney-General, pleaded with the Supreme Court to dissolve the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, as a violator of the Sherman anti-trust law.

He opened the Government's side of the controversy and probably will complete it Monday or Tuesday. Mr. Kellogg spoke for nearly four hours. Mr. Kellogg went over the early years of the Standard's business leading up to the central point of the present controversy—the organization of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey in 1899.

He characterized this reorganization as merely the substitution of one illegal form of holding together the oil companies for another illegal form. The first was the "trust" of 1899, with its several trustees, and the second the "Standard of New Jersey."

"Take away the fear of prosecution by the Government and the Standard Oil Company would put every independent out of business in five years," Mr. Kellogg said.

Mr. Kellogg dwelt upon the "enormous profits" of the companies as evidence of monopoly. The records did not show where all the profits went, he said.

In summary, John G. Milburn for the Standard Oil, said:

"Damned for anything, but praised for nothing, is the way the Standard Oil has been treated by the Government in this record, covering 40 years of business, everything the Standard has ever done is related. It has done some things in strenuous times that it should not have done. That was human. It has done nothing that goes to the issue here."

BLOWN TO BITS BY CHEMICAL.

Four Persons Injured by Explosion on Oakland Ferry.

San Francisco.—A bottle of a chemical compound dropped by or crushed in the pocket of John O. Norborn, a well-known mining engineer, is believed to have caused an explosion on the ferryboat Berkeley, plying between this city and Oakland, which brought instant death to Norborn, seriously injured two other men and created a panic among the 2000 passengers crowding the vessel's decks.

The explosion occurred in the lavatory, in which were four others besides Norborn. Norborn's body was blown into bits. Roy L. Sampson and Edwin Hoffmeister were badly hurt, the latter perhaps fatally. A. C. Miller and Louis Laure were cut and bruised in the wreck of the lavatory, but escaped serious injury. All the injured reside in Oakland.

Norborn was identified at the Oakland morgue by a letter in his pocket and a notebook which contained a list of explosive chemicals, and which are thought to have been carried in a compound on Norborn's person. There were no witnesses of the accident, and the exact cause may never be known.

Norborn resided in Berkeley. He was said to have been well known for his operations in South Africa and Mexico. He had been engaged in mining work for many years in Shaasta county, California.

DEAF MUTE GIVES ALARM.

At Signal 225 Silent Children March From Burning School.

New York.—Perfect drill saved 225 deaf and dumb children from the flames Friday night when fire broke out in the upper stories of the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, while the 30 instructors were at supper in the basement.

There was no panic and there were no injuries, but the heat and smoke pressed the rearguard hard and the police and bystanders vied with one another in helping the last comers to the streets. All orders were given by sign.

Mabel Stone, a deaf mute, gave the alarm. Two passersby, who had seen the roof ablaze, rushed into the hallway and carried her to the street. One look was enough for her. She hastened to the basement, words darting from her fingers, and Superintendent Taylor instantly told the teachers to marshal the children.

Railroads Are Paralyzed.

Lisbon.—Railroad communication throughout the republic remains paralyzed as a result of the strike which went into effect Wednesday. Yesterday the strikers refused to permit the Southern Express to leave the Cheyenne, Wyo., and connect with the Tanforan racket near and workers in the Wright and Radley camps were kept busy constructing more substantial shelter for their airships.

Tourists Left Stranded.

Boston.—The filling of the bankruptcy schedule of the Colliers Trust company, in the United States District Court, showed that between 25 and 30 persons who had paid for tickets for a tour around the world are "hung up" at various points in Europe and Asia. The liabilities of the company aggregated nearly \$1,000,000, with assets of less than \$250,000. Among those who paid the company for a passage around the world are residents of Texas, California, New York, Ohio and Canada.

Murder Ends Adventures.

Cheyenne, Wyo.—Efforts to prove the mystery of the murder of Robert Broyles, of Salem, Ore., are being vigorously pushed by the police, the sheriff and the coroner. The sheriff has found a suitcase which had been checked at the Union Depot here by Broyles. In it were revolvers, cartridges and a lot of yellow-back notes of lurid character. The sheriff believes Broyles was in search of adventure, his novel, portrayed in the novels and that he was lured out upon the prairie by thugs, who murdered him.

Cat's Curiosity Is Costly.

Santa Fe, N. M.—An inquisitive cat caused a \$10,000 fire at Chilibili, a settlement in the Manzano Mountains, 50 miles south of Santa Fe. While the family of B. Salas was absent at a dance the family cat overturned a lamp that had been left burning and set fire to the house. Salas' store, adjoining, with its stock of merchandise, was also destroyed. The insurance was small.

Earthquake Kills 204.

St. Petersburg.—A dispatch from Vermy, capital of the territory of Semiretcheok, Asiatic Russia, says that a violent earthquake occurred January 12 in Kebery in the Fishpek district of the territory and that the bodies of 204 Kirghiz have been taken in a day by any one person.

OPEN TO AN ENEMY

Coast Might Easily Be Invaded By Any Naval Power.

Navy Is First Consideration—Japan Don't Want Coast, But Would Rule Manchuria.

The Pacific Northwest is more vulnerable than any other part of the United States is the opinion of Brigadier-General Marlon P. Maus, of the Department of the Columbia. He expressed his opinion at the Chamber of Commerce banquet at the Commercial Club Wednesday night. General Maus went on to say that if occupied by an enemy, the Pacific Coast would be a great base.

"You are far from the East," continued General Maus. "You have lines of transportation which can be blocked and you can be shut off. I therefore warn you to look to that. Don't forget it. Precaution is a good thing for us."

"This country has great natural wealth and we want to keep it. You don't want to allow the cupidity of a foreign nation to get the better of you. To keep your wealth you should take those precautions which are sensible."

"You who are here tonight are captains of industry and you can, in a way, shape the destiny of your country. You should encourage that protection which every nation should give to its subjects, and that is a competent force; and in this respect I speak more of the navy than of the army. A navy today is more important on the Pacific Coast than an army. Every sensible man knows that, because if you command the sea you prevent any invasion; if you don't command the sea you invite it."

"You should help everything which tends to the protection of your coast. You want people here and are trying to get them. In after years, when the Pacific Coast is densely populated, this question will disappear. Then you will have the sinews you will have the people who can protect your homes and firesides. The very steps you are taking to attract people to this country who will come here and settle and develop this country, is the very step which helps the commonwealth of our country. I like to see it."

"Your laws of government of the people by the whole people have attracted the attention of the whole United States. You have freed yourselves from bad rule and dictation. H. B. Miller, ex-consul of the United States in Manchuria, who followed General Maus, said that the combination of capital in Japan, under the management of the government, is strong enough to exclude any business interests other than Japanese business interests. Rockefeller tried to gain a foothold and failed, said the speaker; Harriman tried it with his merchant marine, and failed, and James J. Hill tried it with the Great Northern Steamship Company, and failed. Mr. Miller said the Imperial household controlled the majority of stock in every large bank in Japan, owned practically all the great steamship lines of Japan, and controlled every large industry of the nation."

He went on to speak of the alliance of Japan with Russia in a very short time after the war, Russia taking the north of Manchuria, and Japan the south. Japan, he said, banks with Great Britain and France, and the banker of Russia. This virtually has brought about a four-cornered alliance, said the speaker. He said that although Japan is in so sore need of land to produce food for her people and for the mines to produce the material for the building of machinery, he had no fear that Japan would attempt to fight America.

But he said he had grave doubts whether the United States would be able to continue to maintain the integrity of China and the open-door policy against these four powers combined.

Storm Wrecks Hangars.

San Francisco.—Heavy wind and rain caused a second postponement of flying and wrought considerable havoc on the aviation field. Great rents were torn in the flapping canvases covering the hangars and the rain beat in on the aeroplanes, soaking the frail craft and threatening danger. The Curtiss mechanics wheeled their planes over to the sheds of the Tanforan racket near and workers in the Wright and Radley camps were kept busy constructing more substantial shelter for their airships.

Locomotive Slides Through Draw.

Vancouver, B. C.—Sliding along rails made slippery by the heavy snow, a Great Northern engine drawing a long freight train, plunged through the open draw soon after 9 o'clock Tuesday morning. Engineer Baker stuck with the engine and made the 30 foot drop, getting free and swimming to safety. The accident was witnessed by hundreds of people and a miniature panic ensued as the big machine hung for a second over the end of the bridge, then broke from its coupling and plunged into False creek.

Not Guilty; Back From Pen.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Convicted in 1902 of a murder it has since been shown he did not commit, and sentenced to life imprisonment at San Quentin, Seriano Gonzales is back in Los Angeles a free man. He has just been pardoned through the efforts of the Union Rescue mission here. Jordant submitted to the government proof of the innocence of Gonzales, who was convicted on circumstantial evidence of the murder of a railroad man.

Seventeen Parish in Atlantic.

Highland Light, Mass.—The worst disaster the Life Guards of the coast of Cape Cod had seen in many years occurred Tuesday on the sand bars off the Peaked Hills. They stood on the beach with their lifeboats and other apparatus, unable to render assistance, while three coal-carrying barges were hurled to destruction and all on board—17 men—lost their lives in the surf.

Voices of Great Man Canned.

Paris.—Great men of France and visiting notables are to have their voices "phonographed" and the records will be preserved at the Sarbonne for future generations. The records will be made with unusual care. A future collection of great singers is now being prepared.

GRAFT MONEY PAID BACK.

Pennsylvania Recovers \$1,595,740 on Crooked State House Deal.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Restitution of \$1,595,740 and the surrender of warrants aggregating \$200,000, upon which payment had been stopped, were made in the Dauphin County Court by the men convicted or otherwise implicated by Pennsylvania in the Capitol frauds.

In consideration, the commonwealth agreed to drop further criminal action against the defendants indicted, and, with the exception of the case of Joseph M. Huston, of Philadelphia, who is under an indeterminate sentence of from six months to two years and who has an appeal in the Supreme Court, the Capitol fraud cases are declared ended and the state satisfied.

The new Capitol, a magnificent structure, with its rich furnishings, cost approximately \$13,000,000. Of this the state alleged it had been defrauded of about \$5,000,000. Up to date the state has expended \$107,361 in prosecuting the cases. Restitution of \$1,595,740 is said to have been made by certain defendants.

PATTEN SUED FOR BIG SUM.

Cotton Speculator May Have to Pay \$6,000,000 for Gambling.

Chicago, Jan. 10.—James A. Patten, retired millionaire grain broker, whose successful operations in the cotton market led recently to Federal grand jury indictments, was sued for \$6,000,000 in the Superior Court today.

The plaintiff, Dr. Paul Burmaster, president of the Chicago Am Gambling League, does not assert to have



MENE WALLACE.

New York.—A letter received from Mene Wallace by his friend, Chester Beesford, complained that the Peary letter ship which took Mene back to the North, left him many miles off a harbor, and that he and Greenland had no provisions, no furs and no dogs. Mene was landed at North Star Bay and had a great deal of trouble to get to Etah, where he was known. Mene says that Peary is hated in his country for his cruelty. He does not believe that Peary found the Pole or that Cook found the North Pole. He says that Peary, with his father and two other Eskimos, All died but Mene. He attended the public schools in New York, but got home sick.

been a participant or a loser in any of the operations with Mr. Patten, but brings suit under an Illinois statute whereby any person having knowledge of a gambling transaction may sue and recover to the amount of three times the total lost by any of the victims.

Burmater was inspired to bring the suit, he said, through recently becoming acquainted with a retired broker who related to him the manner in which men win and lose money on the Board of Trade, chiefly through dealing in futures.

Deep Destitution in China.

Shanghai.—Very intense suffering, amounting to starvation, among 1,000,000 farmers in the northern part of the province of Anhui, following the drowning of 1000 persons, is reported in an appeal by the provincials to the government for aid. The Hwai and Kwo rivers, which for two weeks have been swollen by heavy rains, have caused the devastation of 7000 square miles. Villages were washed completely away, and in some instances the entire population perished. Crops were destroyed and the government has been asked to provide for the destitute.

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