

# NEWS OF THE WEEK

In a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

## HAPPENINGS OF TWO CONTINENTS

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

The assassin of W. D. Stevens has pleaded insanity.

Secretary Taft will deliver the Memorial day oration at Grant's tomb, New York.

President Jordan defends the Stanford faculty and denounces the students' movement as a revolt.

Congressman French, of Idaho, prophesies that no immigration measure will pass congress this session.

A score of persons were hurt by a heavy wind in the vicinity of New Boston, Iowa, and Madison, Illinois.

The largest clock in the world will be put on a soap factory at Thomaston, Conn. The dial is 28 feet in diameter.

Pittsburg bankers admit that the paying teller and auditor of the Farmers' Deposit National bank have stolen \$1,106,000 during the past three years.

The British house of commons has passed a bill providing that all clocks be advanced 80 minutes in order to use more daylight by promoting early rising.

The general assembly of Virginia has adopted a resolution removing Judge J. W. G. Blackstone, of the Eleventh circuit, from office on grounds of immorality and gross neglect of official duty.

Indiana Democrats have declared themselves for Bryan.

Rhode Island Republicans will send uninstructed delegates.

Tramps are causing much trouble on all Pacific coast railroads.

Iowa Democrats have endorsed Bryan and the Nebraska platform.

The Illinois Republican convention has endorsed Cannon and declared for tariff revision.

Admiral Evans has answered the critics of the battleships, saying the armor belt is not too low.

Railroads have decided to attack the rate laws of Illinois and Missouri under the Supreme court decision.

The condition of Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, is said to be very grave and little hope is held out for recovery.

A severe earthquake in the City of Mexico greatly terrified the people, cracked numerous walls and stopped clocks all over the city.

Williams, Democratic leader of the house, has offered to support some of Roosevelt's measures if he will secure some Republican votes.

The State department is without details of the reasons for Emperor William refusing to receive Dr. Hill as ambassador from the United States to Germany.

Ruef's bail has been reduced from \$1,115,000 to \$790,185.

Louisiana's state primary law has been declared unconstitutional.

The fleet at Magdalena bay is making rapid progress with its target practice.

La Follette says Standard Oil and Morgan control the money of the nation.

United States Senator Penrose is critically ill at his home in Philadelphia.

Drury Lane theater, one of the most famous in London, has been completely destroyed by fire.

Six firemen were hurt while fighting a fire at Seventeenth and Valencia streets, San Francisco.

San Francisco police have stopped a play called "Millionaire's Revenge," founded on the Thaw case.

John W. Stewart has been appointed United States senator from Vermont to succeed the late Senator Proctor.

More than a score of persons were hurt by the derailment of an interurban car on the Anu Arbor branch of the Detroit United railway.

Following the decision of the Supreme court on the Minnesota rate law, it is said the validity of a number of state laws will be attacked.

China has invited the battleship fleet to visit her ports.

China is very bitter against the Japanese and the boycott is growing.

A wind and rain storm in Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama has done great damage to property.

The annual lumber cut in Michigan has dwindled to less than half of what it was in 1888. The total of 1907 was 1,743,584,000 feet.

## BONFIRE OF CLOTHES.

Chinese Declare Boycott on Japanese Goods.

Canton, March 24.—The greatest indignation prevails here against the government for yielding to the Japanese demands in the Tatsu Maru case, it being considered that the government's action in this matter has brought disgrace upon this province. The Self Government society of Canton has organized several monster indignation meetings, at which resolutions were adopted that the anniversary of the release of the Tatsu Maru be observed as a day of public mourning. The resolutions also declared a boycott against Japanese goods.

More than 50,000 persons attended the mass meetings held yesterday; buildings were draped in mourning and 20 or more orators delivered denunciatory speeches. Among the speakers was a 12-year-old, whose declaration against the Japanese caused the greatest enthusiasm.

A great number of those who had assembled thereupon divested themselves of Japanese-made garments, including caps and handkerchiefs, and made a huge bonfire of them. One dealer in Japanese goods offered to sacrifice his entire stock.

The meeting recommended the impeachment of Yuan Shi Kai of the board of foreign affairs for weakness in yielding to the Japanese.

## OVER MILLION UNEMPLOYED

Effects of the Recent Panic in East and South.

New York, March 24.—In a canvass of the country to ascertain the number of unemployed men, dispatches have been received from many industrial centers with reports of conditions, and from these it is estimated that more than one million men are minus jobs. The reports indicate more than 600,000 unemployed in the chief cities and nearly 600,000 in the states outside the cities.

That there are more unemployed men and women in New York City today than at any previous time in many years past is the belief of union leaders, charity workers and students of social conditions. Estimates of the number out of work vary from 100,000 to 500,000. It is probable that half of the latter number, or 250,000, is about correct.

The following estimate is given by responsible labor leaders: Carpenters, 10,000; tailors, 8,000; rockmen and excavators, 8,000; bricklayers, 7,000; laborers, 20,000; housewifery, 9,000; asphalt workers, 2,000; paperhangers, 2,000; painters, 7,000; rockdrillers, 2,000; engineers, 2,000; pavers, 2,000; plasterers, 2,000; steamfitters, 500; sheet metal workers, 500; compositors, 2,000; pressmen, 1,000; miscellaneous trades, 20,000; unorganized labor, 145,000; total, 250,000.

## DECIDES IMPORTANT CASE.

Interstate Commerce Commission Has No Control Over Ocean.

Washington, March 24.—A decision was promulgated today by the Interstate Commerce commission in one of the most important cases it has been called upon to determine for some time. It is that of the Cosmopolitan Importing company, a Philadelphia organization, chartered under the laws of New Jersey, against the Hamburg-American Packet company, the North German Lloyd Steamship company, the Wilson (Hull) lines and the Scandinavian-American lines.

The complainant's petition was filed with the commission nearly a year ago. Some time subsequently the defendants filed a demurrer, attacking the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce commission.

The opinion in the case, which is very voluminous, was prepared by Commissioner Franklin K. Lane.

In brief, and in effect, the commission decides against itself. It holds that it has no authority over oceanic transportation and thus determines the case adversely to the contention of the complainant.

## Robbers Make Rich Haul.

Reno, Nev., March 24.—Three robbers, heavily armed, overcame Edward Hoffman and a companion on a road two miles from Rawhide late this afternoon, threw them to the ground, and made off in their victims' two-horse rig, taking gold and bank notes amounting to about \$47,000 with them. The money was consigned to the Coalition Mining company at Rawhide to be used in paying miners' wages and to meet the final payment on one of the properties purchased last week by the Coalition company. Posses are in pursuit.

## Hundreds Perish at Sea.

Tokio, March 24.—The Mutsu Maru, a 900-ton coasting steamer belonging to the Yusen Kaisha line, was sunk in a collision with the Hideoyoshi Maru, 696 tons, at 2:30 o'clock this morning two miles off Todorokke, near Hakodate. The captain of the Mutsu Maru, a majority of her 244 passengers and 43 of the crew perished.

# DOINGS OF THE SIXTIETH CONGRESS

Friday, March 27.

Washington, March 27.—The Aldrich bill was passed by the senate today by a vote of 42 to 16, in the main a party vote. Previous to the taking of the vote on the Aldrich bill, a vote was taken on the Bailey substitute authorizing the government, instead of the national banks, to issue the emergency circulation for which the bill provides. The vote on the substitute stood 42 to 13, and this vote was entirely partisan, even La Follette casting his vote with the Republicans. The bill has been before the senate since January 2. The vote was not reported until after 6 p. m. and the galleries were practically empty.

As passed, the bill provides for not more than \$500,000,000 of emergency currency to be issued to national banks upon the deposit by them of state, county and municipal bonds to be approved by the secretary of the treasury. The currency is to be issued with a view of securing an equitable distribution of the currency over the United States, and in accordance with the unimpaired capital and surplus of banks in each state. Banks are to pay for this emergency circulation one-half of one per cent a month during the first four months it is circulated and afterward three-quarters of one per cent a month.

The bill provides that national banks shall not pay less than 1 per cent on government funds deposited with them.

As amended today, the bill carries an important change in banking laws relating to bank reserves. This amendment provides that of the 15 per cent reserve required to be kept by banks not in reserve cities, four-fifths is to be kept in the vaults of the banks, and of that amount one-third can be in the form of securities of the kind required.

Washington, March 27.—The house passed 360 private pension bills, at the rate of ten a minute.

An urgent deficiency appropriation bill appropriating \$3,000,000 for carrying on the work of the Washington naval gun factory was passed.

## Thursday, March 26.

Washington, March 26.—Although the senate met today with the intention of devoting the entire time of the session to the currency bill, the credentials of Senator-elect John Walter Smith, of Maryland, early became the subject of a discussion that consumed nearly four hours and destroyed all hope of disposing of the currency bill before adjournment today.

The result of the debate on the propriety of swearing in Mr. Smith was a vote of 34 to 39 in favor of receiving his credentials and leaving the regularity of his election to be considered by the committee on privileges and elections, and by the senate later.

Washington, March 26.—More shafts of sarcasm and invective were aimed at President Roosevelt in the House of Representatives today. In one of the most scathing arraignments of a public officer ever heard in that chamber, Beall, of Texas, charged the president with having been guilty of "a disgusting usurpation of power," not only toward the national legislature, but the judiciary as well.

When the agricultural appropriation bill was read for amendment today, Macon, of Arkansas, endeavored to have inserted as a new provision his bill prohibiting the dealing in futures in agricultural products, but the chair sustained a point of order against it. Scott, of Kansas, in charge of the bill, expressed his entire sympathy with the proposition which, however, he insisted should be acted on independently.

On a point of order the several new stations were stricken from the bill. These stations were proposed to be located in Texas, Kansas, Virginia, Michigan, Vermont, Missouri and Indiana.

## Wednesday, March 25.

Washington, March 25.—A good deal of progress was made by the senate today in disposing of proposed amendments to the Aldrich currency bill. It was evident throughout the session that the bill will be perfected in the form approved by the finance committee, as no proposition that failed to receive the sanction of the committee received any substantial support. The amendments reported by the committee were all adopted without opposition and then one senator after another offered additional amendments which, except in the cases of one proposed by Dupont and one by Lodge, were voted down.

Washington, March 25.—In the course of a bitter denunciation of the president, on the floor of the house of representatives today, Stanley, of Kentucky, compared him with Alexander Hamilton, whom he designated "an obscure adventurer," and both of whom, he said, had profound contempt for the constitution and displayed everlasting impatience with its restraints. The president was a man who relished glamor and who became intoxicated by applause. On the other hand, he said, Mr. Bryan had the respect of the country as a statesman and

was trusted as a man.

When Scott, in charge of the agricultural appropriation bill, today sought unanimous consent to limit to five hours further debate on the bill, Sulzer, of New York, objected. That action forced the house to a vote, and it was agreed to confine general debate to four hours instead of five.

A plea for homesteads for farmers of 320 acres instead of 160 acres was made by French, of Idaho.

The remainder of the session was devoted to brief speeches by Griggs, of Georgia, who gave notice of an amendment increasing by \$100,000 the appropriation for the investigation of soil; by Bell, of Georgia, who favored governmental aid to public roads; Elberle, of South Carolina, who also favored increased appropriations for soil investigation.

## Tuesday, March 24.

Washington, March 24.—Upon the conclusion of Senator La Follette's speech on the Aldrich currency bill in the senate today, a plan was decided upon by which Senator Aldrich will tomorrow move to take up the bill and continue its consideration until it has been disposed of.

Aldrich asked for unanimous consent to dispose of the bill before adjournment Thursday, but to that proposition La Follette objected, on the ground that he feared debate would be curtailed by such procedure.

The colloquy which resulted in Aldrich's announcement followed the conclusion of the third and last installment of La Follette's speech in opposition to the Aldrich bill. La Follette declared the statement that the industries of this country were controlled by less than 100 men had been attacked as sensational. Declaring that such was not the case, he said that he had been too conservative, and that in fact a much smaller number of men dominated the industries.

Washington, March 24.—Determination to conduct a filibuster on all occasions where opportunity presented itself, in order to force the Republicans to action on an employers' liability bill and other measures deemed necessary of enactment was announced by Willlamaz, of Mississippi, in the house of representatives today during the consideration of the agricultural bill. He said he had waited until today to see some evidence of an intention to transact business which the people were demanding, but, finding none, had reached the conclusion that the time was ripe to force the hand of the Republican party. The Democrats cheered the announcement.

## Monday, March 23.

Washington, March 23.—The senate today for the fifth time in the present session adjourned because death had robbed the body of one of its members.

The untimely death of Senator Bryan, who was familiarly known as the "baby" of the senate, a title which he took pride in, came home to the senate with more force than any which had preceded it. There was no other subject of conversation prior to and after the session than the fact that the mortality record of the present session is greater than in any previous entire congress.

Washington, March 23.—A scene somewhat out of the ordinary was enacted in the house of representatives today because of a charge made by Mann, of Illinois, that Sulzer, of New York, had put into the congressional Record what purported to be a speech delivered by him last Saturday, but which Mann charged was not the one delivered.

A letter addressed to Speaker Cannon from Representative Charles E. Littlefield, of Maine, tendering his resignation as member of congress, to take effect September 30 next was read.

After passing a number of measures relating to the District of Columbia, among them an amendment prohibiting betting on horse races at Bennington's track, the house adjourned out of respect to the late Senator Bryan.

## Saturday, March 21.

Washington, March 21.—Almost the entire session of the senate was consumed with consideration of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. The bill finally passed carried an appropriation of \$32,945,631, the amount added to the house bill by the senate being \$642,718.

Washington, March 21.—Without being materially amended in any form, the fortification appropriation bill was passed by the house today. During the closing debate the War department was criticized by several members regarding the money spent on fortifications at Subig bay, which, it was charged, was wasted, in view of a later recommendation that the defenses at Cavite be strengthened. Criticism likewise was offered to the estimates of the department, which recommended an appropriation of over \$30,000,000, which it was said could not have been expended within ten years.

## OF ONE OPINION.

House Committee Votes to Forfeit Railroad Land Grants.

Washington, March 23.—Two million acres of land in California and Oregon vested in the Oregon & California Railroad company, owned by the Central Pacific and controlled by E. H. Harriman, will be subjected to suit for recovery of title by the United States, if action taken by the committee on public lands is sustained by the house. The committee agreed to report favorably without amendments a resolution which has already passed the senate, empowering and directing the attorney general to bring suits for the recovery by the United States of the title to the public lands granted to certain Western railroad companies in cases where the conditions stipulated in the grants have not been complied with—such conditions, for example, as governed the grant of land to the Oregon & California Railroad company in the sixties.

Under the grant the land was to be thrown open by the company for sale to bona fide settlers of the United States at not more than \$2 50 an acre and in parcels not exceeding 160 acres each. It is charged that some of this land was sold by the Oregon & California railroad in violation of the conditions named. The refusal of E. H. Harriman, announced by him at the Irrigation congress at Sacramento last year, to sell any portion of the remaining 2,000,000 acres, led to the introduction by Senator Fulton of the resolution which the public lands committee acted on favorably today. Chairman Mondell was authorized to draw the report of the committee, which he will do this week.

## ROOSEVELT'S PROGRAM.

Undertakes to Get New Laws Through Congress.

Washington, March 23.—President Roosevelt has determined on a legislative program the enactment of which will be urged upon congress in a special message which he said today will go in this week. Each of the measures to be proposed involves perplexing difficulties and each will have far-reaching effects on business and economic conditions of the country. The program is the product of important conferences through which the president has been put in possession of the views of all interests concerned. Likewise the attitude of the leaders in both branches of congress has been made known. Its success depends upon the combined effort, which he believes can be brought to bear in behalf of the whole plan by those affected especially by some one of its features.

The program includes: A declaration in favor of revision of the tariff in a special session to be held after March 4, 1909.

An amendment to the Sherman anti-trust law so as to make important concessions to combinations of both labor and capital.

Limiting the powers of certain courts in the use of the injunction in labor disputes.

Passage of an employers' liability bill.

Passage of the Aldrich financial bill.

## LABOR ASKS CABINET SEAT.

Will Urge Congress to Create Government Department.

Washington, March 21.—At the concluding session yesterday, of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor it was decided to urge upon the house committee on labor the necessity for the passage of the pending bill creating a department of labor, the head of which shall be a member of the president's cabinet.

It was decided to make a vigorous effort to secure the passage of laws in the various state legislatures for the abolition of child labor. A memorial of protest similar to the one presented to congress yesterday is to be sent to organized labor and the public generally; it will be prepared by a committee consisting of President Gompers, Secretary Morrison and Vice President O'Connell.

The council was not notified that the bill of grievances presented to Vice President Fairbanks yesterday was laid before the senate and referred to the committee on judiciary.

## Indictments Are Dismissed.

San Francisco, March 23.—Judge Dunne this morning dismissed the four remaining extortion indictments against E. E. Schmits, with the recommendation that the case be submitted to another grand jury, and announced that Theodore V. Halsey will be brought to trial for bribery as soon as the court is able to take up his case. Henry Ach, attorney for Abraham Ruef, was informed by Judge Lawlor that he must make a complete showing in the matter of affidavits in the immunity contract hearing by next Wednesday.

## Tillman Seriously Ill.

Columbia, S. C., March 23.—United States Senator Tillman is seriously ill at his home at Trenton, this state, suffering from a nervous attack due, it is believed by his physicians, to hard work.

## Diamonds in California.

Oroville, Cal., March 24.—Have diamonds been discovered in Cherokee and Oroville? This is the question that is on the tongue of nearly every citizen of the two cities today as the result of the finding of two diamonds in Cherokee, near Oroville, and one in the latter city. The first two were found on the property being prospecting in Cherokee by a company of which M. J. Cooney is manager and the third was panned out by an Indian on a claim in Oroville. Experts pronounce the stones to be of good quality.

## Profits of Sugar Trust.

Boston, March 24.—The annual report of the American Sugar Refining company for December 25, 1907, was issued to the stockholders today. The profit and loss account shows net earnings for the year 1907 of \$3,749,391.

# ANNALS STATE LAWS

Supreme Court Sets Aside Railroad Rate Statutes.

## ONLY JUDGE HARLAN DISSENTS

State Cannot Forbid Resort to United States Court—Affects Minnesota and North Carolina.

Washington, March 24.—In refusing to grant to Attorney General Young, of Minnesota, a writ of habeas corpus releasing him from the penalty imposed by the United States District Court for the district of Minnesota on the charge of contempt of court in instituting a proceeding in a state court for enforcement of the railroad rate law after the Federal court had prohibited such a course, and in affirming the decision of Judge Pritchard, of the United States Circuit court for the Western district of North Carolina, discharging from imprisonment James H. Wood, a ticket agent of the Southern railway at Asheville, after he had been sentenced by the Asheville police court to serve a term on the rockpile on the charge of collecting for a ticket on that road a greater price than was permitted by the state railroad law the Supreme court of the United States today added another to the series of decisions which have rendered notable the present term of that court.

In both cases the right of states to fix rates for railroad transportation was the issue, and both involved conflicts between the Federal and the state courts. The decision in each case was opposed both to the states and to their courts. The opinion of the court in both cases was announced by Justice Peckham and, with the exception of Justice Harlan, all the other members of the court stood behind him in the announcement of the court's finding.

The court decided that by reason of the enormous penalties provided in the rate laws by way of fines against the companies and imprisonment of their agents and employes, the companies are in effect prevented from ever questioning the validity of those laws, as the risk of confiscation of property and imprisonment of agents in case the companies failed in their defense was too much to undertake in order to obtain a judicial decision of the question of such validity.

The question of sufficiency of the rates to enable the company to obtain some return to its stockholders for their investments has for many years been held to be one for the courts to decide, as it would be a violation of the constitution of the United States to fix rates so low as to be confiscatory, if enforced.

The laws providing rates for transportation of passengers and freight in the two cases under consideration have been held by the courts below to be so low as to be substantially confiscatory and should, therefore, not be enforced until after further trials. The courts had jurisdiction to make such an order.

## MUST LEAVE IT ALONE.

Federation of Labor Loses Again to Buck Stove & Range Company.

Washington, March 24.—American Federation of Labor President Gompers and others of that organization were permanently enjoined from "conspiring, agreeing or combining to restrain, obstruct or destroy" the business of the Buck Stove & Range company in a decision rendered by Chief Justice Taft, of the Supreme court of the District of Columbia today, making permanent the temporary injunction of Justice Gould against the federation in that case. The federation's counsel immediately noted an appeal to the District court of Appeals.

Today's decision bars the federation from in any manner calling the attention of the public to the business of the Buck Stove & Range company or the putting of that company on the "unfair list," and from stating that the company's products should not be purchased either in Missouri or elsewhere.