

EVENTS OF THE DAY

Newsy Items Gathered from All Parts of the World.

PREPARED FOR THE BUSY READER

Less Important but Not Less Interesting Happenings from Points Outside the State.

Roosevelt has arrived at Port Said. Emma Goldman will fight any effort to deport her.

Eleven jurors have been finally accepted in the Calhoun case.

Experiments are being conducted at New York with wireless telephones.

Fifteen automobiles were destroyed in a fire which burned a Chicago garage.

Revenue officers engaged in a pitched battle with moonshiners in West Virginia.

Preparations are nearly complete for the Harriman merger suit at Salt Lake, when the government will try to break the combine said to exist.

Two men were burned to death and three others seriously injured by an explosion of oil tanks at Point Richmond, Cal. The damage will reach \$50,000.

The defense has closed its argument in the case to dissolve the Standard Oil company. After the government finishes the court will take the case under advisement and a decision is not looked for before fall.

Further earthquake shocks are being felt at Messina.

A large gray wolf has been captured in a Chicago suburb.

An Erie, Pa., millionaire has been asked to give up \$5,000 or suffer death.

Reports that the relief work at Messina is a farce continue to find their way out.

All West Indian colonies have been closed against Castro and France will expel him from Martinique.

A 6-year old South Carolina boy shot his 3-year old brother and is said to have attempted to hide the body.

A Columbus, O., official has received a "Black Hand" warning against issuing marriage licenses to blacks and whites.

Someone put a \$10,000 bill in the collection plate of a Washington, D. C., church and the deacons are looking for the donor, feeling sure that it was a mistake.

Immigration authorities have found that the husband of Emma Goldman obtained his naturalization by fraud. This makes the noted anarchist an alien and she may be deported.

Robbers held up an Ogden, Utah, gambler and secured \$1,500.

The New York legislature has turned down a direct primary measure.

Anthracite miners and operators have split on recognition of the union.

Prairie wolves killed the 10-year old son of a Kingman, Kansas, farmer.

Two Ohio autoists plunged into the Miami river with their car rather than run down a little girl.

Passengers from the wrecked steamer Indiana have arrived at San Francisco on board a warship.

M. Ivolosky, Russian foreign minister, has tendered his resignation, as he is not in accord with the czar.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani, of Hawaii, must pay her doctors \$11,600, according to the Supreme court of the District of Columbia.

Confederate veterans in the Florida legislature warmly defended a resolution to make Lincoln's birthday a holiday when other members moved to table the proposition.

A Kentucky judge has decided Sunday treating illegal.

A snow storm has just swept over Colorado. Eight to ten inches fell.

The saloon question will probably have to be taken into court for settlement in Michigan.

A tidal wave swept over the New Hebrides islands March 29, destroying practically all crops.

President Gomez has warned Cubans against the great tendency toward revolutions in that country.

Several members of the Japanese diet will visit the Pacific coast to study the situation at first hand.

A retired captain of the army committed suicide at New York because he hadn't enough money for himself and wife.

Ether Mitchell, central figure in the "Holy Roller" murders at Seattle in 1906, has been released from the asylum on parole.

ACTION OF GREAT IMPORTANCE

Suit to Dissolve Standard Oil Will Go to Supreme Court.

Washington, April 6.—The hearing in the case of the United States against the Standard Oil company, of New Jersey, which will be begun before the United States circuit court in St. Louis tomorrow, is one of the most important and far-reaching civil actions that has ever come up for trial in this country. The bill of complaint on the part of the United States, charging a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, was filed in November, 1906. The Standard Oil company, of New Jersey, the parent organization, together with its various subsidiary corporations; John D. Rockefeller, Henry M. Flagler, Henry R. Rogers, John D. Archbold, Oliver P. Payne and Charles M. Pratt are charged with having entered into an agreement, combination and conspiracy to restrain trade and commerce among the several states, to monopolize trade and commerce in the purchase of petroleum and in the distribution, sale and shipment of the products of petroleum.

The United States seeks perpetually to enjoin the defendants from doing any act looking to carrying out the alleged combination or conspiracy and to dissolve the Standard Oil combination. The government concluded its testimony on January 21, 1909. About 400 witnesses were examined, approximately 200 appearing for each side.

The issue is so important, that, whatever may be the result of the trial by the circuit court, the case certainly will be appealed to the United States Supreme court.

SYSTEMATIZE NOTE DESIGNS.

Government to Do Away With Many Now in Use.

Washington, April 6.—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Coolidge has approved a plan for systematizing designs for United States notes and coin certificates, thus securing uniformity in portrait and general design.

At present there are 19 different designs for United States notes and coin certificates of various denominations, leading to confusion and uncertainty. Under the new plan there will be but nine.

The \$1 silver certificate will carry the portrait of Washington, the \$2 silver certificate the portrait of Jefferson. The \$5 note, whether silver certificate or greenback, will carry the portrait of Lincoln. The \$10 gold and silver certificate and United States note, that of Cleveland; the \$20 that of Jackson; the \$50 that of Grant; the \$100 that of Franklin; the \$500 that of Salmon P. Chase; the \$1,000 that of Alexander Hamilton.

The portraits of Hillegas, Monroe, Silas Wright, Lewis W. Clark, Mansfield and others will be eliminated. The eagle, the buffalo and the Indian head, which have proved to be easily counterfeited, also will disappear. All duplications will be done away with.

INDIANA ASHORE IN FOG.

Pacific Mail Liner Founders in Magdalena Bay.

San Francisco, April 6.—According to advices received by the Pacific Mail Steamship company, the steamer Indiana, bound from Mazatlan to San Francisco, went ashore during a heavy fog in Magdalena bay last night and is still on the rocks. The passengers and their personal baggage and the mail were removed by the cruiser Albany, of the Pacific fleet, and the tugs Fortune and Navajo. The passengers have been placed aboard the ships of the fleet and will be picked up by the City of Sydney, which leaves Acapulco for Magdalena bay tomorrow.

The statement issued by the Pacific Mail company says that the Indiana is ashore on Cape Tosco, the Southern extremity of Santa Marguerita bay. She is resting easily on a rocky bottom and protected from the sea and westerly winds.

The Indiana sailed from Mazatlan yesterday and carries a valuable cargo for this port. The messages received by her owners say that the water is 14 feet deep in hold No. 1, 16 feet in hold No. 2, 12 feet in hold No. 3 and 14 feet in hold No. 4.

The company estimates the value of the ship and cargo at \$600,000.

All Nations Present.

Salt Lake City, April 6.—Every Western state and territory, Canada and Mexico have contributed citizens to the great crowd attending the 79th conference of the Mormon church, which opened here Sunday. The thousands in the tabernacle at the morning services were of many nationalities. There were a score of Indian Mormons, who came from Idaho in a special car. There were Japanese converts, believers from Hawaii, and the South sea islands, and a few negroes.

St. Paul Operates Trains.

Wallace, Idaho, April 6.—The first train to pass through the St. Paul pass tunnel at Taft on the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound railroad, made the trip at noon today. Work trains are now run from the coast to a point near Missoula.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN BRIEF

Friday, April 9.

Washington, April 9.—After three weeks of consideration the Payne tariff bill was passed by the house of representatives tonight amid great excitement by a vote of 217 to 161. One Republican, Austin, of Tennessee, voted against the measure, and four Democrats, all from Louisiana, Broussard, Estopinal, Pujot and Wickliffe, voted for it. An attempt by Champ Clark, minority leader, to recommit the bill with instructions signally failed.

The day was filled with excitement from the moment the session began at noon until adjournment. The members were keyed up to the highest pitch and practically the full membership remained on duty throughout.

One of the principal changes was the placing of petroleum on the free list today. Hides were left on the free list and an increased duty placed on gloves and stockings. All attempts to place lumber on the free list failed.

A resolution providing that until further orders the house meet Mondays and Thursdays of each week was adopted and adjournment taken until Monday.

Thursday, April 8.

Washington, April 8.—The house today made changes in the tariff bill as follows: The mica schedule was stricken out and a new one substituted, providing that unmanufactured mica should pay a duty of 5 cents a pound and 20 per cent ad valorem, and that mica cut or trimmed, mica plates and all manufactures of mica should pay 10 cents per pound and 20 per cent ad valorem.

Steel ingots, blooms and slabs were reduced from 1 cent to 8-10 of a cent per pound. The ad valorem provision on boiler or plate iron or steel was stricken out and the duty made specific.

The committee amendment increasing the duty on round iron or steel wire smaller than No. 16 was voted down, 155 to 146, and in its stead there was adopted a substitute presented by Clark, fixing the rate at 3/4 of a cent per pound. On the final vote the Clark amendment was defeated and the original Payne amendment adopted.

The rate in briar root, briar wood and laurel root was increased from 5 to 25 per cent ad valorem.

The tobacco schedule was amended so as to fix a duty of 75 cents a pound on the unstemmed and \$1 a pound on stemmed filler tobacco imported from countries which prohibit similar importations.

A tax of 45 per cent ad valorem was put upon tire fabric or fabrics used for pneumatic tires. The effect of this provision will be to place the duty on the long staple cotton used in the fabric.

A duty of 20 per cent ad valorem was put upon cotton, bleached and purified, whether medicated or not.

The dividing line between the high and low rates of duty on oil cloth and lineum was fixed at 11 feet, instead of 9 feet, as originally. It was 12 feet in the Dingley law.

Wednesday, April 7.

Washington, April 7.—This was a bad day for the Republican organization of the house. By a coalition between some Republican "insurgents" and the Democrats, the ways and means committee was bowled over and the advocates of free crude oil and its products won a signal victory when an amendment by Norris, of Nebraska, placing the insignificant duty of 1 per cent ad valorem on those articles was adopted by a substantial majority.

On all other propositions the committee was sustained. The barley schedule ran the gauntlet without change. Tea and coffee were placed on the free list.

The first subject to come up for discussion was barley, upon which there was considerable discussion yesterday. There were two amendments pending on that schedule, one by Miller, of Kansas, fixing the duty at 25 cents a bushel, and the other by Alexander placing it at 10 per cent ad valorem, as against the rate of 15 cents a bushel provided for in the bill.

As a substitute for both amendments, Humphrey, of Washington, offered an amendment placing barley on the free list.

Chairman Payne earnestly opposed all three of the amendments. After 20 minutes' debate the vote was about to be taken on the Miller provision, when Tawney offered a resolution making the rate 20 cents a bushel. This was defeated, as was also the amendment of Miller. The vote then turned to the Alexander and Humphrey amendments, both of which were lost.

Tuesday, April 6.

Washington, April 6.—Wrangling, confusion, captious objections, personalities and language bordering on vituperation marked the first days' discussion of the Payne tariff bill for amendment in the house today. With practically a full attendance the members were wrought up to a high tension and were prepared to fight to the last ditch for the things their constituents

demand.

Nearly the entire day was consumed in discussing the lumber and hides schedules. The advocates of free lumber went down to defeat by the narrow margin of six votes after the striking out of the countervailing duty on lumber.

An overwhelming majority was mustered against an amendment by Scott, of Kansas, taking hides from the free list and fixing a duty upon them of 10 per cent ad valorem.

The barley schedule came in for a lively discussion and, when the bill was laid aside for the day, there were pending two amendments, one raising the rate in the Payne bill from 15 cents to 25 cents a bushel, and the other fixing the rate at 10 per cent ad valorem.

The sum total of the day's work, with the exception of eliminating the countervailing duty on lumber, was to leave the bill in identically the same condition in which the committee reported it. This grants free raw hides and a duty of \$1 per thousand on sawed timber.

Monday, April 5.

Washington, April 5.—Three o'clock p. m. April 5 was set by the house today for a vote on the Payne tariff bill. The long resolution of the committee on rules closing general debate, providing for certain committee amendments and a full and free opportunity to change the lumber and hides schedules was reported late in the day and accepted with 16 votes to spare, notwithstanding the desertion of 20 Republicans. Four of the 16 votes came from the Louisiana delegation, who likewise broke away from their party.

After a motion by Payne to take up the bill, Clark, of Missouri, made a parliamentary inquiry whether general debate could not be dispensed with and its reading for amendment begun. He wanted the whole bill considered paragraph by paragraph. "We are ready for that performance now," he said.

Washington, April 5.—Senator Culom today offered a joint resolution favoring the extension of the presidential term to six years. After a brief session the senate adjourned to Thursday.

Saturday, April 3.

Washington, April 3.—With no more than a corporal's guard present, debate on the tariff bill in the house proceeded drearily today. Every member is looking forward to the bringing in of a rule Monday which will provide an opportunity to vote on a limited number of schedules, with debate to be confined to five minutes for and against each amendment.

The Republicans who spoke today were practically unanimous for free hides. The taxes on the necessities came in for their usual share of criticism from both sides of the chamber.

The Supreme court of the United States alone shall have the right to determine the validity or constitutionality of acts of congress, if the bill introduced by Representative De Armond, of Missouri, becomes a law. Concerning the acts of the state legislatures, the Supreme or other high court of the state shall have the right.

Fulton Out of Race.

Washington, April 9.—Ex-Senator Charles W. Fulton has withdrawn his application for the Federal judgeship in Eastern Oregon created under the act passed at the last session of congress. Indications now point to the appointment of Judge Robert S. Bean, of the Oregon Supreme court, to this position. It is possible, however, that President Taft will appoint some person outside the state.

Situation Nears Crisis.

Washington, April 6.—Indications are that diplomatic relations between this country and Nicaragua are nearing a crisis, resulting from the failure of President Zelaya to adjust the Emery claim. The reticence of the State department in regard to the case indicates that the situation is grave and that there is little probability of any settlement on the basis proposed by Secretary Knox.

Taft Nominates Young.

Washington, April 9.—President Taft sent to the senate Thursday the nominations of Judge Richard E. Sloan, of Prescott, as governor of Arizona, vice Kibbey, whose term expired, and George U. Young, of Prescott, as territorial secretary of Arizona.

Calls on States for Money.

Washington, April 6.—Representative Victor Murdock, of Kansas has introduced a bill calling upon the states to refund money that Andrew Jackson distributed among them in 1836, when the surplus from the sale of public lands reached \$38,000,000.

Hitchcock is Very Sick.

Washington, April 6.—Ethan Allen Hitchcock, ex-secretary of the interior, is critically ill at the home of his son-in-law, Commander Sims, U. S. N., and grave fears for his recovery are entertained.

VETERANS AT A.-Y.-P.

Various Organizations Planning for Big Time This Summer.

The nation's war veterans, and the sons and wives and daughters of them, are carrying out big plans for representation at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition. The military order of the Loyal Legion has preempted a five acre tract on the exposition grounds and is establishing upon it patriotic headquarters. The Grand Army of the Republic will be represented and so will the Sons of Veterans, the Ladies of the G. A. R. and the Women's Relief Corps.

Early in the year the Loyal Legion entered into correspondence with the War department at Washington with the result that it has secured a splendid equipment and has already established headquarters tents and a model headquarters encampment generally. Around the camp the government's outdoor exhibit will be placed. It consists of big and little ordnance, of today and the other days, Civil war relics and relics of the unpleasantness with Spain, so that the visitor to headquarters will be confronted by big modern 12-inch rifles as well as cannonades of the Eighteenth century, picked up on the beach in Manila bay.

Local G. A. R. posts are expecting a heavy attendance at the exposition from among the nation's old time fighting men, for the reason that the grand encampment takes place in Salt Lake City early in August and the railroads have announced lower rates than ever before from Eastern points to the exposition. Under the tickets offered by the transcontinental roads it will be possible for the veteran to take passage through to Seattle and stop off for the encampment without extra cost, and that thousands will do so is already made evident by letters received by officers of the Grand Army and Loyal Legion in this city.

It will be open house at Grand Army and Loyal Legion headquarters throughout the fair and several special days and events have been arranged in their honor. The state encampment of the G. A. R. takes place in Tacoma in June and June 24 has been set as State G. A. R. day. August 16 has been named as National G. A. R. day and it will be made the occasion of one of the biggest and most brilliant of the special celebrations at the exposition.

FIRE AT FT. WORTH.

Large Section of Texas City Burned and Thousands Homeless.

Fort Worth, Tex., April 5.—Starting in a barn, presumably from a carelessly thrown cigarette, fire Saturday afternoon destroyed property in the southern portion of Fort Worth conservatively valued at \$2,500,000, caused the death of one person, J. J. Newton, of Krum, Tex., and rendered several thousand persons homeless.

The fire originated at Jennings avenue and Peter Smith street, in the center of a fashionable residence district, and, fanned by a stiff wind, was beyond control in 15 minutes. Spreading to the south, it burned its way through 32 blocks and continued until it had swept through the yards of the Texas & Pacific railroad, burning the railroad buildings and a large amount of rolling stock, where the fire practically burned itself out.

Three church buildings, the Broadway Baptist and Presbyterian and the Swedish chapel, were among the buildings burned, as was the Presbyterian sanitarium. The patients of the latter institution were all removed in safety.

The Texas & Pacific railroad suffered the largest individual loss. Fourteen locomotives were reduced to twisted masses of steel and iron and several hundred boxcars, besides the roundhouse and other buildings of the road were destroyed.

The Texas & Pacific estimates the loss to the road at \$160,000, while the damage to the church property is estimated at \$200,000.

The fire swept area was patrolled by armed guards to prevent looting, while the owners of the burned buildings gathered what they could of their household effects and sought shelter for the night wherever it could be found. The livestock building and auditorium at the fair grounds provided a temporary abode for many, while others slept in vacant houses or accepted the hospitality of Dallas and nearby cities.

Harriman Blocks Traffic.

San Francisco, April 5.—An investigation of the high handed action of the Pacific Mail Steamship company in refusing shipments for New York when its Panama steamships were sailing with vacant cargo space has been made by government officials and signatures have been obtained from big San Francisco shippers which may result in drastic action by the secretary of war in breaking off the hold which E. H. Harriman has sought to obtain on the isthmus route to the exclusion of competition.

Reyes Faces Revolution.

Willemstad, April 5.—Rumors have reached here of a revolutionary outbreak against the administration of President Reyes, of Columbia, in the vicinity of Rio Hacha, a seaport on the Caribbean.

LOSSES TREMENDOUS

Windstorm Sweeps Mississippi and Ohio Valleys.

LAKE STATES ALSO FEEL BLOW

Carries Roofs From Houses, Uproots Crops and Kills and Maims Many People.

Chicago, April 8.—Wind that often reached a velocity of more than 60 miles an hour, accompanied by thunder and lightning, drenching rains, and, in some sections, heavy snow, swept through the Mississippi and Ohio valleys and over the Lake states last night and today, doing tremendous property damage and maiming and killing people. In many places the storm approached the violence of a tornado, and ruined a wide area of farming land, killing all standing crops. Wires east of Chicago as far as Pittsburg went down rapidly in the gale, according to the telegraph companies. Wheeling, W. V., reported every wire down east of that point. Of the numerous leased wires running east out of Chicago, but one was working this afternoon, and conditions were said to be growing worse.

In this city several persons received minor injuries from toppling fences and loosened sign boards. Scores of plate glass windows were broken.

At Aberdeen, Miss., W. C. McMillan, cashier of the bank, and his son, T. T. McMillan, were instantly killed in the wreckage of the Illinois Central station. Two negroes also met death.

At West Point, Miss., much damage was done on the Terrell plantation, east of there, and two negroes were killed.

At Rich., Miss., a terrific rain, hail and wind storm prevailed.

At Cotton Plant, Ark., a church was demolished.

Reports from Western Tennessee say the storm wrecked many small buildings.

At Bunyan a schoolhouse was shaken, causing a panic among 300 students.

At Starkville, Miss., four negroes were killed.

At least eight persons lost their lives in the storm that visited Detroit and Michigan. Three men attempted to cross the Detroit river in a rowboat and were drowned.

At Jennings three men were killed by being caught under a wall blown down by the wind.

The wind's velocity reached 65 miles an hour.

CASTRO'S JOURNEY CEASES.

Venezuelan "Dictator" Lands at Fort de France Instead of Trinidad.

Fort de France, Martinique, April 8.—Cipriano Castro, ex-dictator of Venezuela, landed here on the steamer Guadalupe today and at once went into a towering rage against the State departments of Great Britain and the United States, both of which have forbidden him to land on any of their possessions upon the American continent. Hardly had Castro recovered his breath from a vicious tirade against these two countries, when he was informed that a message from Paris had just been received at Saint Pierre, forbidding him to land anywhere on the island of Martinique. This set the fiery Venezuelan going again, and bystanders were treated to a vivid description of the place where he would send all Frenchmen, were he the arbiter of fate.

Just what will be the next move in the "return" of Castro to the Western hemisphere is not known. Venezuelan authorities have received permission from France to arrest him on a French vessel, should he attempt to land from one; and the message from Paris today seems to make it evident that he cannot long remain on the island of Martinique. With American ports closed to him, the ex-dictator is in a fair way to find himself a man without a country, and to become a wanderer upon the high seas.

Cattle Boosted by Forest System.

San Francisco, April 8.—The policy of the government in segregating lands of the forest reserve suitable for sheep and cattle raising is, according to Assistant Forester A. F. Potter, the reason for the 10 per cent increase in the value of the cattle on the forest grazing lands during the past year. Potter, who is making his semi-annual tour of the forest bureau of the western division, is here today. To the assistance of the government in regulating the forest grazing lands he attributes the notable increase in livestock product.

Huge Strike on Lakes.

Chicago, April 8.—Ten thousand marine engineers, firemen, oilers, water tenders and deck hands went on strike tonight, and the opening of navigation on the Great Lakes is threatened with a complete tieup. The strike was caused by the refusal of shipowners to recognize the Marine Engineers' union.