

# 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.

Severe fighting between the Spaniards and Moors continues.

Sir Thomas Lipton would like another chance at the America yachting cup.

Chief Forester Pinchot fears trusts are after water power sites in the West.

An American fishing vessel has been seized for poaching on Mexican fishing preserves.

After a long fight Mrs. Yerkes has been granted a third of the estate of her husband.

General Grant says he will quit the army if need be and give all his time to temperance.

The survey has begun on the last link of the California railroad into the Klams' country.

The sultan of Morocco has put El T. the pretender, to death, using the most horrible cruelty.

W. A. Clark, Jr., son of ex-Senator Clark, of Montana, has discovered a process for smelting zinc ore and may become the zinc king of the country.

One man was killed and eight others injured in a collision between a passenger train and work train on the Puget Sound railroad at Garrison tunnel, Montana.

President Taft has declared himself in favor of ship subsidy.

The Miners' congress at Goldfield, Nev., condemned the policy of Forester Pinchot.

Dr. Cook is to dispatch a vessel North at once for his instruments and the Eskimos who accompanied him.

In a speech at Seattle President Taft advocated the commission plan of government for Alaska, the same as now used in the Philippines.

A Paris girl fater a quarrel with her sweetheart thrust herself between the bars of a lion's cage and was so badly injured that she died.

Father Searle, a noted astronomer, says the tail of Halley's comet may hit the earth. May 28 the two bodies will be closest to each other.

Indications seem that the number of paid admissions to the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition will not equal those of the Lewis and Clark exposition.

Bryan has withdrawn his offer to debate the tariff question with Senator Bailey, of Texas. He says he wants public attention centered on the tariff issue, not on him and Bailey.

Taft favors the issuing of bonds to aid irrigation in the West.

In his speech at Spokane Taft praised both Ballinger and Pinchot.

The National Guard association will hold its next meeting in St. Louis.

Whitney believes that both Cook and Peary reached the North Pole.

Eight sailors were drowned by the sinking of a collier on the Atlantic coast.

Secretary Wilson, of the Agricultural department, will resign January 1.

Speakers at the Mining congress at Goldfield, Nev., revived the silver question.

Horace Clark has been appointed general manager of the Denver & Rio Grande railway.

District Attorney Jerome opposes Judge Gaynor in his candidacy for mayor of New York.

Bryan and Senator Bailey, of Texas, will debate the tariff question some time in October at Atlanta.

The British steamer Clan Mackintosh is reported to have blown up at sea and sunk with its crew.

A San Francisco highwayman has been sentenced to 50 years in the penitentiary.

More earthquakes are predicted for Sicily.

Spanish troops have burned many Moorish villages.

A French aviator has established a new record in Germany.

A Boston bride weighs 210 pounds and stands 6 feet one high.

Six children were badly injured in a school fire at Jersey City, N. J.

Mayor Galvin, of Cincinnati, has established a "kicking day," when all complaints are to be heard by the city officials.

## CLASHES WITH GOVERNMENT.

National Troops May Be Called To Settle Georgia Trouble.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 28.—Lawyers and judges of the state are intensely interested in the serious clash now on between the state and the Federal authorities in the case of Charles E. Steggall, in jail at Trenton, Ga., for contempt of court by order of Judge A. W. Fite, of the Dade county Superior court. Steggall refused to testify before the grand jury in reference to an alleged distillery.

Over Steggall the bitterest legal fight in the history of the state has been precipitated, with both sides confident and standing pat.

Should the State court persist in its attitude of defiance to the mandate of the Federal court, the chances are that most interesting developments will come to pass this week, which will result in the arrest of several other officials. It is believed here that the Federal court will carry its point, even if obliged to make a direct appeal to the United States government to enforce its orders. Therefore, in the settlement of this dispute, national troops may have to be used.

The acute situation in Dade county arose over an effort to secure evidence in an alleged blind-tiger case. The people of Dade county, near Rising Fawn, have believed a distillery has been located in that neighborhood for some time, and that it has paid the government license to secure immunity from Federal raids. In order to get the necessary evidence, the grand jury summoned before that body Charles Steggall, storekeeper and government gauger. Steggall then communicated with the collector of internal revenue, H. A. Rucker, asking him what he should do in the matter.

Rucker wired him that under the government rules, he would have to keep quiet. This is the outcome of a government statute, under the revised laws, by which government employes are liable to loss of position, fine and imprisonment, if they divulge information secured in their official capacity.

Steggall promptly informed the grand jury that he could not answer the questions put to him, and gave the government rules as his reason. His refusal brought the matter to the attention of Judge Fite, who ordered him to answer. Three times he was sent for, and three times refused to answer, and then he was sent to jail.

He made appeal to the Federal authorities in Atlanta for protection. As the government cannot afford to allow its employes to be kept in prison for obedience to government rules, the Federal officials determined to stand by Steggall.

Before they could take action, however, Judge Fite held that Rucker had interfered with the conduct of his court by ordering Steggall not to speak, and so he sent Sheriff Thurman, of Dade, to Atlanta, to serve summons on Rucker to appear in his court.

## CANADA WANTS ASIATICS.

Railroad Contractors Facing Serious Labor Famine.

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 28.—The Canadian railways are face to face with a labor famine, and unless a plan can be devised whereby Asiatic labor may be imported for construction work, much of their railroad building will have to be abandoned. This is the opinion expressed by Collingwood Schrieber, consulting engineer of the department of railroads.

On the Western prairies the demand for farm laborers has temporarily demoralized the railway construction gangs, the Grand Trunk Pacific road being especially hard hit. This road has been able to retain only a small percentage of its laborers employed on construction work, the farmers in that section having offered as high as \$4 a day for men while the railroad company pays but \$3.

In the next two years, four new contracts are to be let for construction work, and 25,000 men will be needed. Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, president of the Grand Trunk system, has been here consulting Sir Wilfred Laurier upon a proposal to employ Asiatic labor in building new lines. It is proposed to bring the Asiatics to Canada and return them to their native countries after the work has been completed.

## Few Changes in Minnesota.

St. Paul, Sept. 28.—Few changes are liable to be made immediately in the administration of the affairs of the state of Minnesota. Governor Eberhart says he will continue to carry on as far as possible the policies of the late Governor Johnson. Many of the Democratic governor's appointees were Republicans, and they may hold over. Some of the Johnson men have said that they would resign. So far, however, Frank Day, Governor Johnson's private secretary, alone has made a definite announcement.

## Shipwrecked Men Return.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 28.—Seven survivors of the Japanese schooner Hykuman Maru, given up long ago as lost, returned to Hakodate shortly before the departure of the Empress of China, which arrived here last night. Their schooner went ashore in the Kuril islands August 25, last year.

# NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

## NATIONAL BANKS SOLID.

Deposits Over Five Billions and Big Surplus Reserve

Washington, Oct. 2.—"Percentage of legal reserves to deposits, 21.67; per centage to deposits of cash on hand, redemption fund and due from reserve agents, 26.05," is the way the 6,977 national banks of the country averaged in the reports made to the controller of the currency under the call for their condition at the close of business September 1.

The loans and discounts for the whole United States reached \$5,128,882,551; United States bonds to secure circulation, \$668,660,170; bonds, securities, etc., \$898,388,143; due from national banks, state banks, and bankers and approved reserve agents, \$1,227,241,289. The lawful money reserve in banks reached \$854,091,857. The 5 per cent redemption fund with the treasury amounted to \$32,488,612. On the score of liabilities, the banks had a paid in capital stock of \$944,642,067; a surplus fund of \$597,981,876, and undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid, of \$203,756,438. There were \$658,040,356 of national bank notes outstanding and an aggregate of \$2,018,813,727 was due other national banks and approved reserve agents. There were unpaid dividends of \$2,117,904.

The individual deposits footed up \$5,009,893,098.

## KEEP DOOR OPEN.

United States Will Take a Hand in Chinese Situation.

Washington, Sept. 30.—It is reported that the government will soon take action towards preserving the open door policy in China, which it is said has been seriously menaced by the recent activities of Japan in the Chinese domain. It is understood that Japan by the terms of the recent Japanese-Chinese agreement regarding the rights of Japanese in Manchuria has obtained control of extensive mining concessions in the southern section of the great province for an indeterminate period. This is out of line with the open door policy as construed by the late Secretary Hay following the exchange of notes between the various powers in 1899, when the several governmental spheres of influence were defined.

For several weeks American attaches in the diplomatic service have been receiving information as to the full understanding entered into between Japan and China regarding the Antung-Mukden railroad, and the concessions granted to the Japanese, with the result that steps for a formal protest are being made, it is said.

## Wilson to Leave Cabinet.

Washington, Sept. 30.—James Wilson, who has been secretary of agriculture since March 4, 1897, a longer period than any cabinet officer in history, is expected to step out about January 1 next. Whom the president will name in his place is not known, even if Mr. Taft has made a selection. Reports have been frequent hitherto that Mr. Wilson was about to go. He and Secretary of the Navy Meyer were the only holdovers from the Roosevelt administration.

## Dickinson Backs Grant.

Washington, Oct. 2.—Secretary Dickinson finds nothing to criticize in the action of General Grant in taking part in a temperance and law-enforcement parade in Chicago in his uniform as a major general of the United States army, and says as to such movement, each soldier and officer has to determine for himself. Secretary Dickinson's declaration was brought out in reply to a letter of W. R. Michaels, of Chicago, criticizing General Grant.

## New Postage Stamp.

Washington, Sept. 29.—A stamp of a new denomination is to be issued by the Postoffice department to conform with the recent increase in the price of registration from 8 to 10 cents. The new issue is to be a 12-cent stamp, so that on ordinary letters one stamp will suffice to pay for postage and registration. This new stamp may retire the 13-cent stamp, issued for registered letters going abroad, 5 cents being for postage and 8 cents for registration.

## Farmers to Aid Roads.

Washington, Sept. 28.—As a result of his observations recently into conditions among the agricultural classes in the West, Secretary Wilson said that Federal control of railroad capitalization would lead to large investments in railroad securities by American farmers.

## America to Claim Pole.

Washington, Sept. 28.—A new map of the world, with the North Pole as American territory, will be issued by the hydrographic office of the Navy department.

## RECORD SHORT NAME.

Island on Coast of Corea Officially Known as "U."

Washington, Sept. 28.—The United States geographical board, which by executive order determines the spelling for all publications, maps and charts for the government in this country, has just issued a pamphlet containing all decisions rendered during the year closed July 13, 1909. The list of names adopted by the board contains the shortest geographical name on record, it being "U," which is an island east of Quelpart island, on the southern coast of Corea.

It used to be "in the olden days" that the river Po in Italy had the distinction of having the shortest geographical name on record; but it will be seen that U goes it one better.

Ma, an island in Corea bay, Asia; U, an island on the western coast of Corea, an I Uo, an island in Inland sea, Japan, are close seconds for brevity. A new name in the list is "Paradise Dry," Cache county, Utah, which, in these days of activity by Prohibitionists, should be welcome, while "Bitterwater," Kern county, Cal., will have to be accepted by the "wets" in that section.

## Powers Not to Interfere.

Washington, Oct. 1.—The attempt of the sultan of Morocco to obtain foreign intervention in the conflict between his country and Spain was detailed in a dispatch made public today from United States Minister Dodge at Taogier to the State department. Mr. Dodge added that the French minister to Morocco, who is dean of the diplomatic corps, was about to address a circular note saying the French government did not consider this a case in which it could take action. It is not thought the United States will take part in the adjustment.

## Government to Appeal.

Washington, Sept. 29.—Solicitor General Bowers stated today the Department of Justice had directed that an appeal be taken from Judge Bean's recent decision in the civil suit against the Barber Lumber company. This suit was brought by the government to cancel the Barber company's title to considerable valuable timber land near Boise. The appeal was recommended by Special Attorney Payton Gordon, who prosecuted the suit for the government.

## Marine Corps at San Francisco.

Washington, Sept. 29.—A division office of the marine corps will be established at San Francisco October 1. Major Henry L. Roosevelt will be in charge of the office. Disbursements of all kinds, except for public works and transportation of marines, will be made from this office. The arrangement will be of great benefit to contractors and others receiving money from the marine corps on the Pacific coast, as it will save about 30 days in the receipt of money from Washington.

## Not Prey of Moro Pirates.

Washington, Oct. 1.—Rumors in official dispatches that the revenue cutter Sora had been captured by Moro pirates were proven unfounded, and great apprehension was relieved by the receipt here today of news of the safe arrival of the cutter at Sandakan, British North Borneo. On board was J. L. Perrine, collector of the port of Balabac, who made the journey to purchase supplies. No word of an encounter with pirates was contained in the news of the vessel's arrival.

## Crop-Moving Money in Sight.

Washington, Sept. 30.—In view of the fact that but 240 National banks out of a total of over 7,000 in this country have acceded to the recent request of Comptroller of Currency Murray, that more \$5 notes be taken by them, it appears that the prediction of the scarcity of small money in the crop-moving period this year is not looked upon seriously by the bankers of the country.

## White House Scorched.

Washington, Sept. 28.—A slight fire broke out in the old portion of the executive offices of the White House late this afternoon. It originated in a flue of one of the chimneys and spread to some of the rafters. The fire department was called and with the aid of a chemical engine had the blaze under control in a few moments. The damage is estimated at about \$100.

## Leprosy in Early's Skin.

Washington, Oct. 1.—Dr. A. Armature Hansen, discoverer of the leprosy bacillus, has officially announced that he found the bacillus in the skin of John Early, the North Carolina soldier whose detention here for many months attracted wide attention.

## Oregon School Land Patented.

Washington, Sept. 29.—The secretary of the interior has approved a patent to the state of Oregon school list 25, embracing 9,105 acres of land in The Dalles land district.

## HILL GIVES PRIZES.

Railroad Builder Helps Dry Farming Congress With Cups.

Billings, Mont., Sept. 27.—Five silver cups, aggregating \$220 in value, will be features of the list of prizes offered by James J. Hill, chairman of the board of directors of the Great Northern railway, for best exhibits at the International Dry Farming exposition, which will be held at Billings, Montana, October 25-29, in connection with the Fourth Dry Farming congress, October 26-28. George J. Ryan, general industrial agent of the Great Northern, has sent to the headquarters of the congress at Billings a list of the prizes and the conditions under which they will be awarded. The aggregate value of all the prizes is \$1,000. This award by Mr. Hill is similar to that made by him in the case of the Omaha Corn exposition, with the exception that the cup feature is made a special one in favor of the Dry Farming congress. In regard to the cash prizes, Oregon, Washington and Montana are given the same list, thereby eliminating the competition of one state against another where conditions for certain crops might be better in one state than the other.

## BURNING LAKE STUDIED.

Adventurous Spirits Go into Crater of Active Volcano.

Honolulu, Sept. 27.—L. M. Hale, J. Reynolds, and Earnest Moses, a photographer, descended today into the pit of the crater of Mount Kilauea, remaining half an hour on the edge of a burning lake of lava and fire. This is the first time that this feat has been accomplished.

The members of the party ventured almost to the rim of the seething lake and attempted to take photographs. The heat was intense and at times the adventurers walked over partially molten areas. After completing their observations, they returned safely to the rim of the crater, where half a dozen friends had witnessed the descent.

Kilauea is one of the largest active volcanoes in the world, on the east slope of Maunaloa, Hawaii island. Its altitude is 4,400 feet and the circumference of its crater is about nine miles, with a depth varying from 700 to 1,100 feet, depending upon the level of the molten lava. Violent eruptions occurred in 1797, 1844 and 1866, and since the latter date there have been several outbreaks of less severity.

## ENGINEERS TO YIELD.

Settlement of Miners' Differences in Butte in Sight.

Butte, Mont., Sept. 27.—Although no definite statements have yet been made by either side, it developed late tonight that there is plausible prospect that the differences existing between the Brotherhood of Stationary Engineers No. 1 and the Butte Miners' union may be settled, and the miners will return to their work at the various properties before tomorrow morning.

It is known that certain overtures have been made to the engineers by the officers of the miners' union, and it is quite probable the engineers will make certain concessions which will be acceptable to the miners. Whether the concessions will be permanent, and whether they will involve a return of the seceding engineers to the Western Federation of Miners, it was impossible to ascertain.

The adjustment will be reached, it is believed, without bringing the mining companies into the controversy, either as arbitrators or because of their influence, and it is highly probable that there will be nothing for Charles Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, to settle when he arrives.

## Omaha Strike Nears End.

Omaha, Sept. 27.—Chances of ending the streetcar employes strike seemed favorable tonight. President Wattles, of the car company, after a meeting with the municipal officials tomorrow, will make a plain statement of what conditions would be acceptable to the company. The striking employes, he says, will be given an opportunity to accept his conditions. In a disturbance just before the cars stopped running for the day, James Murphy, a conductor, was knocked down and seriously injured.

## Launch Sinks, 80 Drown.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 27.—Mail advices from the Orient tell of a ship disaster on the West river of South China, involving a loss of 80 lives. The launch Wo On, from Weichu for Ho Yuen, on August 11 capsized three miles from her destination. The accident was caused by the strong current. Twenty of her 100 passengers were saved by swimming and by clinging to wreckage. The Chinese authorities at Weichu chartered a steam launch, which proceeded to the scene to recover the bodies of the victims.

## Johnson's Will Is Found.

St. Paul, Sept. 27.—It was learned today that Governor Johnson had left a will bequeathing all his estate, which probably will aggregate \$25,000 to his widow.

# TWO TRAINS COLLIDE

## Ten Men Killed and 16 Probably Fatally Hurt.

### INJURED DRAGGED FROM FIRE

Locomotive Bears Down on Caboose Without Warning—Flames Consumes Demolished Cars.

Chicago, Sept. 28.—Ten men were killed and 16 probably fatally injured yesterday morning when a train southbound for Cincinnati on the Pennsylvania road crashed into the caboose of a Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul cattle train bound for the stockyards.

Sixteen men were in the caboose of the stock train when the passenger train crashed into it in the railroad yards a few blocks from the downtown station. The engine plowed through the caboose, tearing it to bits and setting fire to the debris.

Six bodies were recovered within a few minutes after the crash, while the flames were eating up the splintered pieces of the demolished car. Sixteen injured were dragged from the burning ruins.

The passenger train known as the Cincinnati special of the Pan-Handle route of the Pennsylvania left the union station soon after midnight. No signals had been given, so far as could be learned, that any other train was on the tracks.

The passenger train increased its speed and when at One Hundred and Twentieth street the engineer saw the rear lights of the freight ahead. It was too late to avert a collision. He used the airbrakes and reversed his engine, but the train crashed into the caboose filled with sleeping stockmen, with tremendous momentum.

## PRESIDENT IN MINE.

Taft Visits Famous Copper Diggings at Butte.

Helena, Mont., Sept. 28.—Attired in a linen duster, an old black slouch hat and swinging an electric lantern at his side, President Taft was locked in a narrow iron cage and dropped 1,200 feet through midnight darkness into the depths of the famous old Leonard copper mine at Butte yesterday, and had the rare experience of seeing miners at work with a giant drill in a vein of high grade ore that sparkled green with its wealth of mineral. When he had ascended with a whiz after half an hour underground, the president, blinking in the glare of the noonday sun, was cheered to the echo by the crowd of curious people gathered at the hoist and declared enthusiastically: "I wouldn't have missed it for the world."

It was the president's first visit to the Montana copper district and between the smelters at Anaconda and the mines at Butte, he had a series of interesting experiences. Not the least of these was a thrilling automobile ride over the mountains from Butte to the mouth of the Leonard mine.

## SPANISH ROUT MOORS.

Tribesmen, Driven to Dire Straits, Ask Terms of Surrender.

Madrid, Sept. 28.—The War office announces today the complete success of the maneuvers against the Moors. Both Nador and Zetuan have been occupied. At the latter town there was bloody fighting with large bodies of Moors.

The ring around Mount Guruga is now considered almost closed and the position of the Moors is desperate.

Kaid Amas appeared before General Marina, the commander of the Spanish forces, yesterday and asked terms of surrender for the tribes entrenched on Mount Guruga. The results of this conference are not known, but it is believed the Moors are ready to submit without conditions.

## Central States Are Shaken.

St. Louis, Sept. 28.—A slight earthquake, which was felt through South-eastern Missouri and in Southern and Central Illinois and Indiana, occurred today. In St. Louis the tremor came at 3:47 o'clock. So far as has been ascertained little or no damage has resulted. The general direction of the shock was west to east, and it was felt more clearly in thinly settled districts. Villages west of St. Louis reported the destruction of a few chimneys and in the west end of this city, the residence district, many sleepers were awakened.

## Mrs. Harriman Takes Her Own.

Goshen, N. Y., Sept. 28.—The simple will of the late E. H. Harriman, bequeathing his vast estate to his widow in toto, without reservation or condition, was admitted to probate this afternoon. Mrs. Harriman qualified as executrix and became the sole director of the railway magnate's millions, assuming her position as one of the richest women in the world.