

NEWS OF THE WEEK

In a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

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

Witte's cabinet is falling to pieces.

Japanese are said to be oppressing Koreans.

Johann Hoch, the modern bluebeard, has been hanged.

Minister Rockhill says he fears no trouble in China at present.

Attorneys for the Federation officers have secured habeas corpus writs at Boise.

The drydock Dewey has had to put in at Las Palmas, Canary islands, for repairs.

Wilson Mizner, the youthful husband of Mrs. Yerkes-Mizner, has agreed to a separation for \$20,000.

The State department has taken up with the Russian government the alleged holding up of postal orders issued by the United States.

Congressmen are receiving many protests against the Hepburn-Dolliver bill now pending. This measure is practically a Federal recognition of prohibition.

Philippine officials say the tariff reduction on sugar will not make any difference with the producers of the United States, as the product of the islands will go to China anyway.

Taft made three speeches on Washington's birthday.

The Longworth's received a warm welcome in Cuba.

Democrats control the senate committee on the raw bill.

One of New Orleans' largest wholesale grocery firms has suffered a fire loss of \$130,000.

The German reichstag has extended the most favored nation tariff to the United States for one year.

The Canadian government has raised \$25,000 worth of flour which will be sent to the famine sufferers of Japan.

G. A. R. national officers are preparing for a big time when the national encampment meets in Minneapolis August 13.

The various foreign legations at Peking are beginning to fear an outbreak and the sentries on duty have been doubled.

John D. Rockefeller is said to have been discovered in his own office transacting business as usual. Some of the best detectives have been trying to locate him.

The New York legislative committee has made its report. The management of the big insurance companies is severely criticized. Immediately following the report eight bills were introduced in the legislature radically changing insurance laws.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe is seriously ill.

Susan B. Anthony is stricken with paralysis.

Russia is renewing her encroachments in Mongolia.

Garfield denies he promised the beef packers immunity.

George W. Guthrie, reform candidate, has been elected mayor of Pittsburgh.

Turkey has given Germany a naval base in the Mediterranean, though other powers protested.

Detective McParland says the Federation officials are responsible for 30 murders that he knows of.

The congress on uniform divorce laws asks a Federal law be passed against "tramp" divorcees.

The Ohio legislature has passed a resolution asking its United States senators to vote for the railroad rate bill.

Germany is sure to make some trade treaty with the United States, as she cannot get along without our cotton and copper.

General A. W. Greely is now in command of the Pacific squadron.

The house committee on mines and mining has agreed to recommend for the endowment of certain state schools for a department of mining.

A split has occurred in the Russian cabinet.

Chinese viceroys are encouraging anti-foreign movement.

The Hungarian parliament was dissolved by force and will meet in defiance of the emperor.

SEALERS MAY SUE UNCLE SAM.

Bill Allowing Courts to Adjust Claims for Compensation.

Washington, Feb. 23. — A favorable report was made today on Senator Fulton's bill which permits owners of sealing vessels seized for pelagic sealing in Behring sea to go into the Circuit court for the Ninth circuit to recover from the government an amount equal to the loss they sustained through the seizure of their vessels.

Years ago, when Behring sea was held to be a closed sea, the United States claimed jurisdiction over the east half and Russia over the remainder, and sealing was prohibited. Many sealing vessels were captured by the two governments. The Supreme court subsequently held Behring sea to be an open sea and denied the jurisdiction of this government beyond the three marine leagues limit.

Following this, British sealers whose vessels were taken by American revenue cutters sued and recovered from the United States, and owners of American ships taken by Russians recovered from that government. But this government has never paid the claims of American sealers whose vessels were illegally seized by the American government. It is to pay these claims that the bill is pressed. In the aggregate it is not believed the claims will exceed \$1,000,000.

'TWTX HOPE AND FEAR.

Morocco Delegates Doubtful of Success of Conference.

Algieras, Feb. 23. — Although the Franco-German deadlock remains unbroken, the opinion of the delegates to the Moroccan conference fluctuates as to the results, the view today being rather more hopeful that some solution is possible. This is due largely to the German attitude that an adjustment eventually will be reached. The American delegates also continue confident, despite the French and British pessimism. Some of the delegates express the view that some conciliatory movement will be made directly from Berlin.

At the afternoon session the conference settled a few minor points on the bank question, including the adoption of a gold basis.

The Italian delegates are discussing the possibility of the appointment of a number of the conferees as arbitrators for the settlement of the controversial points of the French and German projects, should agreement relative to the majority of the details be attained.

Ambassador White persists in his optimistic view of the ultimate result of the conference.

RUSSIA WILL BRAND COWARDS.

Officers Who Surrendered Without Cause To Be Disgraced.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 23. — Unprecedented regulations to purge the army of officers accused of cowardice and surrendering during the war for no reasonable cause were announced today by the military organ, the Russky Invalid.

Captive officers returning from Japan will, unless they were wounded when captured, be tried before courts of honor, and unless reinstated by the unanimous decision of their fellow officers, will be dismissed in disgrace. "Contusions," a frequent excuse for surrender, will not be accepted.

The higher officers who were responsible for the surrender of their organizations must secure a vindication from a court of honor and the minister of war. Such cases will be submitted to the emperor individually.

The troops which composed the garrison at Port Arthur are exempt from these provisions, the responsibility for the surrender of that fortress falling upon General Stoessel.

Men Won't Let Women Talk.

Washington, Feb. 23. — Discard in the congress for uniform divorce laws became so great this afternoon that Miss Fannie Leake Cummings, the sole representative of Washington state, withdrew and left for her home. Her reason was "the men won't let the women talk." Of these offenders, she said, ministers were the worst. It was earlier in the day, while she was making a speech on the "Real Causes of Divorces," that C. Larue Munson, of Philadelphia, asked her to cease, because he considered her remarks "nauseating."

Condemns Export Tax on Coal.

London, Feb. 23. — The British export tax on coal apparently is slated for removal in the forthcoming budget of Chancellor of the Exchequer Asquith. Mr. Asquith informed a deputation today that, while he declined to make any declaration in regard to the taxation until he presented the budget, he considers the coal tax vicious and unnecessarily injurious to an important industry. He said that the members of the deputation would find him anxious to remove it.

IN THE NATIONAL HALLS OF CONGRESS

Friday, February 23.

Washington, Feb. 23. — Preeceded by a debate which indicated no hesitancy, but rather a relish, in taking action against alleged railroad combinations, the house agreed without opposition today to the Tillman-Gillepie resolution, directing the Interstate Commerce commission to make an immediate inquiry and report regarding alleged restraints of trade on the part of certain railroads in the handling of coal and oil. The resolution was not in the form in which it passed the senate, and will go back to that body for its second action.

Proceeding under call of committee, bills were passed to require \$75 worth of work annually on mining claims and \$5 worth of work on roads and trails for each mining claim in Alaska; allowing foreign ships to clear from American ports without examination certificates when the countries to which they belong recognize American certificates of inspection; to prevent foreign built dredges from operating in the United States, except the dredges now at work in the United States under contract.

Washington, Feb. 23. — By a vote of 8 to 5 the senate committee on interstate commerce today agreed to report the Hepburn railroad rate bill without amendment, but the resolution reserved to the members of the committee freedom of action concerning amendments offered in the senate. By a vote of 5 to 3, Republicans prevailing, Tillman, a Democrat, was given the honor of reporting the bill. This establishes a precedent, in that a Republican senate committee has given to a Democrat control of an important measure passed by a Republican house and endorsed by a Republican president.

Thursday, February 22.

Washington, Feb. 22. — Knox's much discussed and long expected railroad bill was introduced in the senate today, and because of the exceptional interest on the subject was accorded the unusual privilege of a reading for the information of the senators on the day of introduction.

At the request of Hale, chairman of the committee on naval affairs, the bill providing for the punishment of hazing at the naval academy at Annapolis was taken up and discussed at length. Dick advocated extreme measures, saying that nothing less would accomplish the desired result. He said that he had investigated the hazing practice, and was prepared to pronounce it "an educator in brutality." He considered it a crime out of harmony with the office held by the midshipmen. The bill was passed.

Washington, Feb. 22. — The house today refused to adjourn in celebration of Washington's birthday, and its members participated in a general field day of debate on the army appropriation bill. The speeches took a wide range.

Ship subsidy was discussed for an hour by Gilbert, who took the position that ships could be built as cheaply in this country as abroad. He asserted that the United States possessed the finest merchant marine fleet of any nation.

Tomorrow the joint resolution directing the Interstate Commerce commission to investigate the railroad, soft and anthracite coal and oil trusts will be considered and most likely adopted.

A bill was passed reserving from disposal by the government Battle Mountain, S. D. The mountain is made a part of the Battle Mountain Sanitarium reserve. The mountain takes its name from being the ancient battleground between the Crow and the Sioux Indians.

The conference report upon the urgent deficiency bill was agreed to.

A joint resolution was agreed to allowing Alaska teachers and employees of the bureau of education to assign their salaries.

Wednesday, February 21.

Washington, Feb. 21. — Secretary Shaw submitted a report to the house today concerning permanent appropriations made from the general treasury, in compliance with a resolution of Representative Tawney of Minnesota, chairman of the house committee on appropriations, who has been leading the fight against permanent appropriation and has a bill pending which provides for abolishing such appropriations except for sinking fund, international payments and a few other fixed obligations.

Will Report Bill.

Washington, Feb. 20. — The Philippine tariff bill, which has been held up in the senate committee ever since it passed the house, is soon to be reported. The Democrats of the committee, who were supposed to be solidly arrayed against the bill, held a conference today and two out of the five declared their intention to vote to report the bill—Carmack of Tennessee and McCreary of Kentucky. Three Republicans, however—Hale of Minnesota, Burrows of Michigan and Brandegee of Connecticut—are opposed to the bill.

It is the desire of Mr. Tawney that appropriations shall be made available for two years for the payment of expenditures properly incurred within that time, and at the end of that period all unexpended balances shall be transferred to the surplus fund, thus avoiding making the appropriations permanent.

The report of Mr. Shaw shows that there were about 250 permanent appropriations in 1904 and 1905. In 1904 they aggregated \$62,000,000 and in 1905 \$46,000,000. He states that he favors the Tawney bill in the main, but suggests a few additional amendments.

Washington, Feb. 21. — After 15 years of more or less serious consideration of the subjects, the senate today passed the Heyburn pure food bill by the decisive vote of 63 to 4. The vote was taken after a day devoted almost exclusively to desultory debate on the bill. Several efforts were made to amend the bill, and the committee accepted a number of suggestions, but only those thus accepted were incorporated in the bill as passed.

Tuesday, February 20.

Washington, Feb. 20. — The senate listened three or four hours today to a discussion of the details of the pure food bill. A number of minor amendments were suggested, but under the agreement to vote on all amendments tomorrow none of them could be acted on today. Raynor presented by request a reply from the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company to the charge of discrimination against it by the Red Rock Fuel company, of West Virginia, denying unfair treatment. The senate adjourned a few minutes after 4 o'clock out of respect to the memory of the late Representative Castor, of Pennsylvania.

Gallinger presented four petitions from residents of Oklahoma praying for prohibition in the proposed state of Oklahoma. The most voluminous contained the names of 8,000 voters, and Gallinger said that it was 264 feet long. One of the others contained the names of 6,000 women, and another those of 6,000 children. The fourth was signed by Indians only.

The pure food bill was then taken up. A long discussion of amendments offered by various senators ensued and was participated in by Lodge, Piles, Hemenway, Gallinger, Spooner, Heyburn, McCumber and others, Hemenway and Files appearing for the first time in debate in the senate.

Washington, Feb. 20. — The house of representatives today took an immediate adjournment out of respect to the memory of Representative George A. Castor, of Pennsylvania, after the passage of appropriate resolutions and the appointment of a funeral committee. Representative Castor died yesterday in Philadelphia.

Monday, February 19.

Washington, Feb. 19. — Three bills were passed under suspension of the rules—requiring a two-thirds vote—in the house today.

The first makes gambling unlawful in the territories of the United States, including Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Indian Territory and Alaska. The bill is directed particularly against Arizona and New Mexico, where it was stated gambling was licensed.

The second provides additional work for the Census bureau by requiring statistics to be taken on insurance, fisheries, electrical industries, savings banks and crimes.

The third appropriates \$50,000 for the purchase of 300 acres of coal land on the island of Eatan, one of the Philippine archipelago. On the last named bill a debate of two hours was had. The others were debated 40 minutes each.

Washington, Feb. 19. — Discussion of the pure food bill occupied practically all of the day in the senate. The speakers were Heyburn, who has charge of the bill; Foraker, who presented a number of amendments desired by liquor interests; Money, in favor of his substitute; and McCumber. An order was made to devote time tomorrow to considering amendments under the tentative rule, and begin voting at 5 o'clock Wednesday.

The president transmitted to congress a special message agreeing with the minority report of the consulting engineers on the Panama canal in favor of a lock canal.

No Religious Test.

Washington, Feb. 20. — In presenting petitions against Senator Reed Smoot, signed by thousands of women of California and Colorado, Perkins and Patterson took occasion today to define their position on the protests against that religious views should not be considered in passing upon the qualifications of a senator, and that his honesty and attributes that command confidence and respect should be above all else. Patterson thought there were great constitutional questions to be considered.

GERMANY REBUFFS FRANCE.

Proposes Terms With Regard to Morocco Which Ignore Her Claims.

Algieras, Feb. 21. — France's and Germany's projects for the creation of a state bank in Morocco were submitted to the conference today. Germany's proposal created even a worse impression among the French and British delegates than did last night's rejection of the French project relative to police.

Both the French and British delegates consider that the German proposition shows an absolute disregard of France's position as the largest and privileged creditor of Morocco, and that France should be given every power-controlling capacity of the administrative body without reference to preferential claims relative to existing loans.

Other points with regard to control of the finances of Morocco also aroused objections. Count von Tattenbach, the junior German delegate, has repeatedly expressed the view that the settlement of the bank question was merely delayed by the necessity of first dealing with the police, and this has led the French and British delegates to the belief that Germany was willing to effect a compromise on the financial controversy in return for French moderation regarding police. They consider that France's consent to entertain Germany's demand in the police amply proves her desire for the success of the conference, and therefore the uncompromising nature of the German proposal is very disappointing to them.

Many of the delegates of the other powers also take a pessimistic view of the situation; but Henry White, the head of the American delegation, is still inclined to believe that there is a possibility of an eventual agreement.

PREPARE FOR TRIAL.

Alleged Instigators of Steunenberg Outrage to Have Hearing.

Boise, Idaho, Feb. 21. — For the first time in the history of the troubles of the Western Federation of Miners, its officers will be brought into court and placed on trial for one of the many dastardly crimes charged against that association. This morning President Moyer, Secretary Heywood and George A. Pettibone, and perhaps Steve Adams, who was arrested at Haines, will be taken to Caldwell. Attorney E. T. Richardson, of Denver, who arrived at Boise yesterday, will appear for the prisoners. The prisoners will be taken before Judge Frank J. Smith, and a time will be set for the preliminary hearing.

The plans for taking the prisoners into court were made by J. H. Hawley, who has been especially employed by Governor Gooding to prosecute the officials of the Federation and all those who have been and are to be arrested. While at Caldwell Attorney Hawley had an order for a special grand jury issued, and Saturday the grand jury which will hear the evidence against the prisoners will be organized.

In spite of the repeated denials of the Orchard confession from Detective McParland and others in authority, it is almost a certainty that such a confession is in the hands of the Idaho officials. Governor Gooding stated last night over the long distance telephone from Nampa, where he had gone to attend a banquet, that as soon as all of the men wanted are arrested, he will have Attorney Hawley prepare a statement covering the entire case. This statement, it is believed, will be of a most sensational character, and will expose the workings of the "inner circle" which has flourished for 18 years.

Railroad Threat Effective.

Washington, Feb. 21. — The Heyburn bill permitting shipment of livestock for periods not exceeding 36 consecutive hours is to be amended so as to eliminate that provision requiring railroads to maintain an average speed of 16 hours on stock trains. The railroads had raised considerable opposition to this feature of the bill and threatened to defeat it. Rather than run this risk, the stockmen have urged that this provision be stricken out and Thursday, when he calls the bill up for consideration, Mr. Heyburn will offer an amendment to this effect.

All Quiet at Peking.

Peking, Feb. 21. — Foreigners here are receiving telegrams from relatives indicating that there is a feeling of alarm abroad over the possibility of an outbreak of Chinese hostility. No disquiet whatever is felt at Peking. All the foreign ministers agree that the Chinese here, both officials and people, were never more friendly towards foreigners, personally, although following an independent line politically. There is no anti-foreign movement in North China likely to lead to hostilities. The troubles elsewhere are not felt here.

Makes Two-Cent Rate Minimum.

Chicago, Feb. 21. — All forms of transportation except the regular 2-cent rate provided by law will be cut off by the railroads in Ohio. The action contemplated will deprive Ohioans of all reduced transportation for conventions, of the 1000 mile books of charity business, and of all round trip rates and clergymen's rates.