

# SIGNING OF WAGE SCALE IS PROMISING

## Indications Point to Early Cessation of Strike in Bituminous Field.

# EVERYTHING IS ORDERLY

## Anthracite Mine Operators Will Meet Tuesday—Anticipation of Disagreement Results in Failure of Men to Appear for Work.

Oaklous, Ia., April 2.—All mines are idle today. The suspension is caused by the abandonment of the Spring Creek mines employing 200. Twelve trains were taken off the Iowa Central to Iowa City. President White of the miners arrived from the east today and looks for an early settlement in Iowa.

New York, April 3.—The eve of the second meeting of the committee representing the anthracite mine workers and their employes finds the situation so far as the hard coal fields are concerned unchanged from that disclosed in the communications that have passed between the contending forces and which have been made public. Neither miners nor operators last night could venture a prediction as to the outcome. Both sides are hopeful, however, and there is a feeling among those vitally interested in the struggle that some way out of the present difficulty will be found.

Neither side arrived here last night from Indianapolis and established headquarters at the Ashland house. He was accompanied by his secretary and Thomas Haggerty, of the central Pennsylvania districts of the miners' union, a member of the international executive board. Others who arrived last night were Presidents Nicholls, Fahey and Dettrey and Secretaries Dempsey, Gallagher and Hartlein, all of the anthracite region.

## Operators Are Indignant.

The conciliatory spirit shown in the first meeting of the two committees is not expected to obtain in today's conference. The operators are indignant over the action of the miners' union in forcing a suspension of operations, and from information gathered it is not unlikely that the miners will be told that their action was "extraordinary."

The presidents of the anthracite coal-carrying roads devoted considerable attention to the action of retail coal dealers in New York, Philadelphia and other cities in raising the price of domestic sizes of coal to the consumer. They have advanced prices for many retailers from 25 cents to \$1 a ton. The operators some days ago warned the dealers that if they continue the practice their supply of coal will be cut off and fuel will be given to only those dealers who have advanced prices. However, the practices of advancing prices, however, have become so widespread that the operators deemed it necessary to issue a statement to the public showing their position.

Indianapolis, April 2.—Although half a million members of the United Mine Workers of America have ceased work today awaiting the granting of their wage demands by the coal operators, there is nothing at the national headquarters of the union that would indicate anything unusual has happened. Nearly all officials are out of the city and a corps of clerks and stenographers is in charge of the offices. President John Mitchell is in New York to meet the anthracite operators tomorrow; President Lewis is in Ohio doing strike in that state; Secretary-Treasurer W. B. Wilson is at Clearfield, Pa., attending the joint conference of the Central Pennsylvania district. Samuel N. Sexton, editor of the Mine Workers' Journal is the only official in the city. The feeling at headquarters concerning the situation in the bituminous fields is sanguine.

It is known that in the western Pennsylvania district, F. L. Robbins, president of the Pittsburgh Coal company, will at once sign the scale not only for his company's mines, but for his own as well. It is expected the independent operators, who will meet tomorrow, will agree to sign the scale to protect the markets.

In West Virginia and Iowa joint conventions between the operators and miners are in session at Charleston and Des Moines, and it is hoped at national headquarters that the operators will meet the demand for the advance Michigan miners and operators will meet tomorrow at Saginaw; the central Pennsylvania meeting will be held tomorrow at Clearfield, and the Kentucky meeting at Louisville tomorrow.

Before leaving for New York last night President Mitchell said: "Anthracite miners will stay out until we have an understanding with the operators. Tomorrow the eight-hour day will be celebrated. Strike conditions will prevail Tuesday over practically all of Ohio, central Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kansas, Indian Territory, Texas and in the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania.

"The mines in West Virginia will be operated a few days, pending the result of the district joint conference in Charleston.

F. L. Robbins and the western Pennsylvania independent units will readopt the 1903 scale Monday by signing a contract. Western Kentucky operators have signed. Iowa operators have accepted the terms and many independent operators of Indiana and Illinois have notified our district officers they are ready to sign. The advance has been posted in the Irwin field in western Pennsylvania and the big Berwind-White company in central Pennsylvania has posted the advance. Fifty per cent of the tonnage is ready to sign up.

Mitchell will arrive in New York this evening. His conference with the operators has been set for tomorrow morning.

Philadelphia, April 2.—Reports re-

ceived today from the anthracite coal fields state the miners' scale committee directing that mining be suspended until an agreement could be reached with the operators is being obeyed almost to a man.

In all three districts preparations were made by the operators for resumption of work this morning. Whistles were blown at the regular hour, and everything was in readiness for the men to go to work, but there was no response by the miners, and the day today a holiday as usual. Miners, engineers and pumpmen, who are not affected by the suspension ordered reported as usual, but it was apparent the scores of empty coal cars which had been hurried to the collieries yesterday would not be needed unless an agreement was reached between President Mitchell and the coal president in their conference to be held in New York tomorrow.

## Look for Long Strike.

That a great many miners believe a strike is imminent, and that there will be bitter struggle between them and their employes, was evidenced by the departure yesterday and today of scores of miners from the Schuylkill region. The majority of these men are foreigners, who will go to their homes in Europe, there to await the outcome of the pending strike.

At many places mules were taken from mines, thus indicating no effort would be immediately made to resume mining. Quiet prevails throughout the districts, and as long as the men remain away from the mines no disorder is anticipated.

## Illinois Signing Up.

Springfield, Ill., April 2.—This being a holiday among the United Mine Workers in Illinois, no coal mines are being operated.

President H. C. Perry of the United Mine Workers said today: "I have been busy all morning answering telephone calls from operators all over the state who are willing to sign the scale of 1903 as demanded by the miners. The prospect that a large number of mines will be in operation tomorrow is sanguine. The United Coal Operators' association will meet in Chicago tomorrow, so I do not care to give the names of the operators who are signing the scale today, as I do not wish to embarrass them. I will say, however, that among the signers are owners of twenty-five or thirty smaller mines in the Danville district. Williamson county operators are also among the signers."

## Southwestern May Hold Out.

In the central competitive district composed of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and western Pennsylvania, the miners are celebrating the signing of the scale of the eight-hour day. Miners in all the districts have quit work, awaiting the signing of the scale demanded.

It is anticipated that few operators in the southwestern district, composed of Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Indian Territory and Oklahoma, will grant the scale for the present and a prolonged strike may follow.

In Ohio, Indiana and Illinois the same action is anticipated. Wellington O'Connor, president of the Indiana miners' organization, announced today all operators in Indiana, south of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, except two, and several in the central part of the state, had signified their willingness to sign the scale.

## First to Sign.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 2.—The first operator to sign the new agreement was Lewis Finlay, owner of mines at Colliers, W. Va. Orders were at once wired to colliers to resume work.

Fort Smith, Ark., April 2.—Five thousand miners in this state and 6,000 in the territory, are idle today. It is predicted an agreement will shortly be reached by the individual companies.

## Anniversary Is Observed.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 2.—Today being the anniversary of granting the eight-hour work day, almost every mine in the Pittsburgh district closed.

Tomorrow, however, it is expected the miners employed by the Pittsburgh Coal company and by several other operators, will return to work and that all mines in the district will be running before the close of the week.

Francis L. Robbins, representing the Pittsburgh Coal company and the scale committee of the United Mine Workers will meet today for the purpose of signing an agreement for two years and the factional fight which has been in progress in the miners' organization for some time, may cause trouble.

## Complete Shutdown.

Kansas City, April 2.—There was a complete shutdown today in the bituminous coal fields, included in the bituminous miners' association. In Missouri, Kansas, western Arkansas and the territories. A few mines operated by non-union men resumed as usual. No scenes of disorder are reported.

Almost every district the general belief is expressed by both operators and miners that an amicable settlement of the differences will soon be reached and the strike would be of short duration.

## Parading Anyway.

Johnstown, Pa., April 2.—The storm center in the mining situation in the district at Windber, where 4,000 men employed by the Berwind-White company paraded the streets today, despite the fact the company has posted notices granting the 1903 scale. The men are not organized, but efforts are being made to organize them. The sheriff ordered the saloons closed and has sworn in twenty deputies in anticipation of disorder.

## Strike Situation in Figures

Total strikers	550,000
Dependent on mining for bread	\$,000,000
Wages (dual) bituminous miners	\$2,500,000
Wage (daily) bituminous miners	\$1.75
Daily loss in wages (estimated)	\$250,000
Production, 1906 (bituminous) tons	200,000,000
Production, 1905 (anthracite) tons	80,000,000
Coal stored against strike—	
Anthracite, tons	20,000,000
Bituminous, tons	30,000,000
Daily consumption (bituminous), tons	1,000,000
Daily consumption (anthracite), tons	250,000
Anthracite strike of 1902—	
Miners and families affected	537,000
Loss to other workers in mines	5,407,000
Loss to mine operators	32,250,000
Loss to railroads	26,000,000
Loss to other business interests	35,955,000
Total loss through strike	\$142,372,000

## ZION PROPERTY TRANSFERRED.

Chicago, April 2.—The open revolt against Alexander Dowie, which took place yesterday was followed today by the transfer of all public property of the Church of Zion to Alexander Grainger, a man whose dismissal had been directed by Dowie in a telegram from Mexico.

# "HOG COMBINE" IN TREASURY TROUGH

## House Raises Salaries of Its Favorites, but Reduces Small Fry.

# GROSVENOR GETS HIS

## Objector Hardwick Consents to Disappear After He Has Raised Objection—Age Limit for Clerks Struck Out.

Washington, April 4.—The "hog combine" which controls the patronage of the house of representatives, got its feet into the treasury trough and raised the salaries of its favorites. The committee on appropriations, intoxicated with the power given to it through the special rule adopted by the house, made no protest, but when an increase for a clerk or a messenger was proposed all the influence of the committee was thrown against it.

The salary of Sergeant at Arms Casperson, who comes from Wisconsin and is an appointee of Representative Babcock, was raised from \$4,500 to \$5,000. About all the sergeant at arms has to do is to arrange for the funerals of deceased members.

The Overworked Doorkeeper. Frank Lyon, doorkeeper of the house, who comes from New York, had his salary increased from \$3,500 to \$4,500 because the lower salary was "not in keeping with the dignity of his office."

His duties, according to Representative Norris, a republican from Nebraska, consist mainly in looking around to find minor jobs for the members of the "hog combine."

General Grosvenor, of Ohio, one of the charter members of the combine, was not in the house when the salary raising was going on. When he heard of it he rushed to the house for his appointee, Postmaster McElroy, had not been given a raise.

"I ask unanimous consent to return to the paragraph," General Grosvenor said, when he found it had been passed. He was publicly rebuffed by Representative Hardwick, of Georgia, and the house decided that Hardwick had repaid Grosvenor for the lecture the Ohioan gave him when he wanted to cut off Mrs. Roosevelt's "social secretary."

General Grosvenor, ten minutes later, strolled over to where Hardwick was sitting. He whispered to him a few moments and then stroked back to his seat. In a few minutes Hardwick left the chamber.

The Grosvenor improves chance. The groaning doors had hardly ceased banging when General Grosvenor was on his feet clamoring for recognition. He got it, and asked unanimous consent to go back to the paragraph fixing the salary of the postmaster of the house. This time there was no objection.

"In this equalization of salaries I ask that that of the postmaster be increased from \$2,500 to \$3,000," General Grosvenor said.

There was no objection and \$500 was added to the postmaster's salary. The salary of clerks, typewriters, stenographers, messengers and policemen employed by the house and in the various departments was cut anywhere from \$100 to \$200 a year, but in all instances the salaries of the higher officials were raised.

When the section was reached classifying persons over sixty-five years and making a horizontal reduction in salaries after that age, there was a rush of members to make the point of order against it which the special rule permitted. Mr. Keller, of Ohio, was recognized, and making the point of order, was sustained by the chair.

# MRS. BULL ROBBED IN ST. LOUIS HOTEL

## Apartment She Shared With Mrs. Rymear Was Looted of Cash and Gems.

St. Louis, April 4.—Mrs. W. T. Bull wife of the well known New York surgeon, and formerly the wife of James G. Blaine, jr., and Mrs. Alice Rymear of New York, were robbed of \$137 in money and jewelry worth \$700, the property being stolen from their apartment at the Hotel Jefferson while they were at the Gerardy concert. A diamond ring, valued at \$200 belonging to Mrs. Rymear, was taken, also a ring set with three diamonds and valued at \$500, the property of Mrs. Bull. The money stolen was \$137.

Mrs. Bull and Mrs. Rymear came from Chicago, where Mrs. Bull had been to attend the funeral of a sister-in-law. Thinking the music would restore her spirits, she says, she brought Mrs. Rymear down to attend the Gerardy concert.

Before departing for the concert, the women placed about \$5,000 worth of jewelry and the \$137 in money in a chamber bag, which was returned to Mrs. Bull's trunk. Mrs. Bull, who is troubled with rheumatism, did not let Mrs. Rymear lock the trunk. She says a bellboy was present when the question came up and heard the decision. The room was locked and the key left with the clerk. When the women returned from the concert two of the rings and the money were gone.

Mrs. Bull secured her divorce from James G. Blaine, jr., at Sioux Falls, where she was one of the foremost figures of the "colony" while there.

# MICHIGAN RAILROADS ARE VERY HARD HIT

## Supreme Court of the United States Says They Must Pay Taxes Back Several Years.

Washington, April 4.—The supreme court decided the Michigan railroad tax cases, involving taxes of all railroads in that state for several years past, against the railroads. The opinion was by Justice Brewer.

# DOWIE DEPOSED.

## His Wife and Son, Together With Other Adherents of the Faith, Throw Over the Old Leader.

Chicago, April 3.—At a meeting yesterday of 500 adherents of the Christian Catholic church at Zion City, of which John Alexander Dowie is the founder and first apostle, Dowie's authority was repudiated and Wilbur Glenn Voliva, who for some time had been conducting the affairs of the church, elected in his stead. Mrs. Dowie also repudiated her husband, and their son, Gladstone Dowie, cast his lot with his mother and the new leader, Voliva.

Most of the officials of the church were present at the meeting and Dowie was denounced by many of these as having wasted the money in extravagance. The meeting, however, refused to hold that he had knowingly erred, and John G. Speicher, the former overseer and once second in command to Dowie, who was recently deposed, declared Dowie to be insane.

Mrs. Dowie in her address also upheld that declaration. The casting off of the authority to John Alexander Dowie followed the receipt of an \$800 telegram from Dowie, who is in Mexico, where he peremptorily ordered the discharge of Deacon Alexander Grainger, financial manager of Zion, who has been one of the most aggressive leaders in the effort to place the affairs of the church on a secure foundation. Dowie also announced in a telegram that a letter would follow, in which other officers would be mentioned for dismissal. A meeting followed and it was decided to take up the affairs of the church and settle for all time the leadership.

The meeting was held and Overseer Voliva read the long telegram from Dowie. A few faint attempts at applause followed the reading, which was followed by a storm of cheers for the new leader of Zion as he arose from his chair and advanced to the front of the platform. He invited Dr. Speicher, the former overseer, to come to the platform and take a seat.

Voliva then, amid deaf silence, announced that he had refused to remove Alexander Grainger from office. This was publicly announced by the authority of Dowie. The completion of Dowie's overthrow as a leader followed immediately. One after another, John G. Speicher, Mrs. Dowie, wife of the first apostle, Deacon Yerger of Cincinnati, Overseer Grainger and others denounced and repudiated the authority and leadership of Dowie. Although Dowie's authority in the church has been repudiated scores of industries and homes of Zion City stand on land which is in Dowie's name.

The new leader was born in Indiana in 1870 and has been in the ministry of the church since 1889. He was ordained an overseer in 1901 and soon afterward was sent to Australia.

# BANKER LAYS RUIN TO CASSIE CHADWICK

## Convicted President Says Scare Caused by Woman Started Run—Asserts Innocence.

Cleveland, O., April 3.—"Record two more diabolical victories for Mrs. Chadwick. Record two more instances of the innocent bearing the brunt of the guilty."

There was bitterness in the voice of M. J. Traver, sentenced to the penitentiary for six years for the wrecking of the Conneaut National bank, of which he was president. O. C. Lillie, cashier of the wrecked bank, and himself under a six-year sentence, laughed heartily.

"Cheer up," he said. "Both men say that they made mistakes in their efforts to raise the people's money, but did not commit crimes. We could have prevented the bank's fall, too," said Traver, "if it had not been for the Chadwick scare that started the run on so many banks."

# IF HADLEY SHOWS HIM HE WILL ACT

## Attorney General Mullin Says He Doesn't Know Yet That Standard Has Broken Iowa Law.

Des Moines, Ia., April 3.—"If the investigation by Attorney General Bradley of Missouri discloses that the Standard Oil company has violated the anti-trust laws of this state, I shall certainly institute prosecution against it," said Attorney General Mullin today.

"I have watched the proceedings closely but have failed thus far to see any evidence that the law has been violated in this state. The testimony that was secured here related to the violations of the law in Missouri."

Mr. Mullin's attitude indicates that he did not regard a prosecution of the oil trust in this state as at all likely. He declined to state what effect the formal consolidation of the Standard and Republic Oil companies would have on possible prosecution.

# MOROCCAN QUESTIONS ARE SETTLED AT LAST

## France and Germany Get Together Without Conflict—Police Power Divided Up.

Algiers, March 31.—The committee of the conference on Moroccan reforms has agreed on all points and the agreement will be sanctioned at the plenary session of the conference this afternoon.

Complete accord resulted from a long conference held this morning between the heads of the French and German missions.

Division and policing of the ports of Morocco are arranged as follows:

# LIMITED REVIEW BY COURT AGREED TO

## President and His Advisers Announce Maximum of Concessions.

# TO FIX LINE OF CLEAVAGE

## Senators Will Now Show by Their Vote on This Amendment Whether They Favor Any Railroad Regulation or Not.

Washington, D. C., April 4.—Conceding a court review clause, President Roosevelt has had one drawn in line with his view and has made it clear that no further concession in that particular line will be made in regard to railroad rate regulation.

It is now a question in the senate whether the members are for or against Roosevelt and his railroad rate policy, to be determined by the vote on the amendment. It was drawn by Attorney General Moody and indorsed Saturday at a White House conference by the president, Senators Aldrich, Holliburton and Commissioners Prouty and Knapp, of the Interstate Commerce commission.

The Amendment. The court review amendment which was today introduced by Senator Long, of Kansas, is as follows:

That the orders of the commission, except orders for or against the payment of money, shall take effect within such reasonable time as shall be prescribed by the commission and shall continue for such period of time, not exceeding two years, as shall be prescribed in the order of the commission. The order shall be suspended or set aside by the order or decree of the circuit court of the United States in a suit maintained against the commission as defendant by any carrier against whom the order may be directed.

The court in such proceedings shall have jurisdiction to inquire whether the order of the commission was within its authority to make and whether it does or would operate to take away from the carrier any right secured by the constitution of the United States and to make a decree affirming or vacating such order.

With the right of review taken as the unquestioned line of cleavage in the senate, it was deemed best by the conference to divorce this from all other questions and to submit to the senate a plain, easily understood amendment which would represent the maximum concession the president was willing to make and around which the friends of the bill could consistently and persistently rally.

Settle This Point First. It was decided, therefore, not to press the whole Coven amendment at this time for fear of diverting attention and losing votes on account of possible differences of opinion over minor sections not essential to the court review theory.

Of course, the other features of the administration program will follow from time to time, but the president felt that this amendment should be adopted or defeated before any attempt is made to agree on other sections of the proposed railroad measure.

The Long amendment, it will be observed, does not go into the question of interlocutory orders, attempt to define the duration of the rate fixed by the commission. These other features will be embodied in separate amendments. Until the bare question of the right of review by the court is settled by the senate it would be idle to attempt to define the authority of interlocutory orders and temporary injunctions. Besides that much of the value of a temporary injunction and the method of its application is determined upon the general rules of practice of the United States court, and it is believed that in applying them the court will necessarily be guided by the letter and the spirit of the law it is interpreting.

Terms of Long Amendment. Under the terms of the Long amendment several important things are comprehended in spite of its brevity. The president has been for some time convinced, for instance, that it was unwise to fix a specific time within which the order of the commission shall go into effect.

Railroad men and others pointed out in some cases it would be wise to make the order effective almost at once and in other cases to give an extremely long time for preparation. The Long amendment leaves it within the discretion of the commission as to when its orders shall become effective.

Furthermore, the commission is given authority to fix the limit of the operation of that rate at any time within two years, so that it will be able to make temporary rates to meet particular emergencies.

In the district court review section of the Long amendment it is intended to give to the courts specific authority to review the action of the commission, not as to whether the rate question is reasonable or unreasonable, or whether it would pay dividends on watered stock, but merely whether the commission had acted within its constitutional authority or whether the rate, if put into effect, would tend to confiscate the property of the railroads and thus violate the familiar prohibition of the constitution of the United States against taking property without due process of law.

Court Jurisdiction Limited. There is in the Long amendment also a distinct recognition of the rights of the circuit court to suspend an order of the commission fixing a rate. The jurisdiction of the court being limited in effect to the constitutional question, however, no circuit judge would suspend an order unless there was a prima facie case presented to him so strong as to raise the presumption that the rate was confiscatory and should be temporarily set aside on that account, and on that account only.

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# 1,200 NOMINATED.

## Thirty-Six States Would Have Entries in the Great Kentucky Futurity Race.

Lexington, Ky., April 4.—The Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' association has given a list of mares nominated in the \$21,000 Kentucky futurity for foals of 1905 to the public, and the total is 1,200.

Thirty-six states and territories are represented in the list. Kentucky, as

Senator Elkins, of course, is opposed to any rate regulation, in spite of his extraordinary protestations to the contrary. Senator Foraker certainly is, in spite of his letter to the Ohio legislature, and he is openly and notoriously out of harmony with the president on this and on many other questions as well.

Chance for Its Adoption. Senator Spooner will hardly be satisfied with the Long amendment and, of course, Senators Aldrich, Kean and Crane will not be either. It is believed, however, that the Long amendment which provides for a court review in the simplest possible form, will secure the votes of the most of the democratic constitutional lawyers, who have insisted that the Hepburn bill by its failure to provide for the right of appeal was defective.

If any considerable number of the democrats accept the Long amendment it is reasonably certain to be passed. There is no doubt that it has the approval of the president and the attorney general. It represents the maximum concession by the president and a vote against it will be a vote understood throughout the country as a vote against President Roosevelt's whole policy of railway rate regulation.

The Long amendment is the rock on which the senate will split and it will produce the line of cleavage which was so frequently referred to at the White House conference.

# HE SAYS THE LAW MUST BE SPECIFIC

## W. G. Smith, President of National Association of Railroad Commissioners, on Rate Bill.

Washington, April 4.—W. G. Smith, of South Dakota, president of the National Association of Railroad Commissioners, today addressed the association. In session here.

A large part of Mr. Smith's address was devoted to discussing the railway rate regulation. He declared any law passed that does not contain absolute rules for deciding what is a reasonable and remunerative rate and does not establish the constitutional right to appeal would fall in its object for good.

"On the other hand," he said, "tariff charges are bound to be adjusted, not only relatively, but actually by the constant pressure of commercial and economic principles. Let public sentiment support President Roosevelt, a man who calls for a square deal, so that every offender against the real import of the interstate commerce law shall be exposed and punished and subject to public condemnation. No matter how often it hits its target, it is as the enemy of public welfare, as the agent for tearing down this vast commercial republic. Let us insist upon fair dealings to all, to shipper and carrier alike."

Smith said the growth and development of the railroads in the last half century had been so rapid that regulation with thoughtful consideration by the people and government has in a measure been neglected. He contended that any method of uniform regulation during this progressive development period might have avoided or prevented many of the existing evils, but at the same time it would have assuredly retarded development of our country's resources.

He expressed the opinion that congress has done its duty so far as passing and planning for enforcement of laws to prevent rebates, unlawful discriminations, secret rate cutting and many other methods of preference. He discussed the effect of non-enforcement of laws on the subject and declared there had been too much of an effort to try to make the rates under the implied provisions of the law instead of trying to stop rebates.

Discussing the fatalities attending railroad travel, Mr. Smith said: "We should ask congress to enact laws which would more carefully guard against the rail spreading, provide for guarding crossings more effectively and many other methods of preference. He discussed the effect of non-enforcement of laws on the subject and declared there had been too much of an effort to try to make the rates under the implied provisions of the law instead of trying to stop rebates."

"If there are any effectual methods or means to prevent collisions, even though the science consisted in separating the individual who patronized the institution from his money. His business raged foreign countries. Advertising matter and mail were brought from the 'colony' to the United States through the mails which the doctor advertised to awaken instantaneous love brought him so much business that he had eighteen girls' clerks. In the man's safe was \$13,000 in cash.

White, who advertised himself in the papers as being the 'only reliable' spiritualistic medium in Baltimore, had conducted his 'College of Science' for the last two years. So far as Marshal Langhammer, the postal inspectors and the United States secret service men can learn, the science consisted in separating the individual who patronized the institution from his money. His business raged foreign countries. Advertising matter and mail were brought from the 'colony' to the United States through the mails which the doctor advertised to awaken instantaneous love brought him so much business that he had eighteen girls' clerks. In the man's safe was \$13,000 in cash.

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# PLOT TO MURDER SPAIN'S ROYAL FAMILY

## Notorious "Black Hand" Had Plot to Destroy Rulers—Infernal Machine Goes Off in Turkey.

Madrid, April 4.—The Spanish authorities have discovered an anarchist's plot at Lebriza, twenty-nine miles from Seville, the notorious center of "black hands," to assassinate the royal family during the visit of King Alfonso, Dowager Christina and Infanta Marie Teresa to Seville during holy week. Censorship prevents sending of details regarding the conspiracy.

Infernal Machine Lets Go. Askabad, Turkistan, April 2.—A time infernal machine exploded today in the vestibule of the governor general's residence. No one was injured.

KILLS INHERITANCE TAX. Columbus, O., April 4.—The inheritance tax law, netting the state \$375,000 a year, has been repealed. Representative Engelson, of Guernsey county, brought the matter up in the house by moving that the inheritance tax be repealed. The inheritance tax will be taken up out of its regular order. This bill passed by a vote of 80 to 20.

# "SHAME" IS CRIED.

## Announcement of Shooting of the Twelve Natal Natives in the House of Commons.

of the execution of the Natal natives who were shot with the angry cries of "shame" from the Irish nationalists and labor benches, and liberals in the house of commons this afternoon.

A motion to discuss the manner in which the martial law is being applied in Natal will come up for debate this evening.

# LORD'S PRAYER PARODY

## It is Printed to the Discredit of Russian Imperial Family, and Newspaper is Suppressed.

# COLD DEAL FOR HIM.

## Major Hersey Told to Get Ready to Hunt North