

MANAGED TOGETHER, FATHER FINDS MATE IS OWN OFFSPRING

Son of Wife Deserted in Iowa Years Ago Still in Ignorance of Identities.

Spokane, Wash., March 24.—Like father, like son, but the youth was not aware that the man managed to him was his parent. Benjamin Connors and his 18-year-old son, Orville Connors, were the central figures in this strange and pathetic coincidence at Wenatchee, Wash., west of Spokane. They were convicted and sentenced to serve indeterminate terms for horse stealing and selling a stolen horse. The boy was tried at Waterville, Douglas county, while his sire was convicted in Chelan county. The former broke jail several times and was sent to Wenatchee for safe keeping. After the elder Connors was sentenced, following a plea of guilty, he told the jailer that the boy in the cell with him was his son. Connors confided to the officials that he was married in Iowa 19 years ago and left his wife six months after their wedding day. He learned that a child was born to the deserted woman, but he never saw the boy until he was locked in the same cell with him. Being companions in jail the man and boy related their experiences, and upon close inquiry Connors learned that the boy was his son. He did not tell the boy. They were taken to Walla Walla in irons by Barney Estabrook, a guard, who promised the old man he would not disclose his identity to the boy, who occupies a cell in the tier above his father.

Knocked "Unwritten Law" Out in Virginia



Ridgely, Va., March 24.—Alden Bell of Culpeper, has instituted and engineered through the Virginia general assembly a unique bill for the abolishment of the "unwritten law" in Virginia. The famous Strothers-Bywaters case, at Culpeper, and the more recent Loving-Estes tragedy, in Nelson county, gave Judge Bell the ideas on which the law is based. He ran for the legislature, resigning the majority of Culpeper, for the purpose of becoming the sponsor of such a measure. Judge Bell has had a most interesting career. He has been in every habitation of the globe and is an author of some note. He has served in the legislature in Texas and was appointed to the judiciary in that state.

The bill, which was adopted by the two houses of the legislature and signed by the governor, and which is now a law, is as follows: "Be it enacted by the general assembly of Virginia, That whenever, in a prosecution for felonious homicide or for assault with felonious intent, the accused has been permitted to introduce evidence tending to show that he committed a wrong to have been committed upon some member of his family, or one occupying such relation, whether the same be offered in support of the defense of insanity or as an extenuating circumstance, it shall be lawful for the counter-wealth to introduce evidence as to the truth or falsity of the existence of such wrong."

TOLSTOI TAKES DAILY RIDE IN SNOWSTORM

St. Petersburg, March 24.—A message received from Moscow from Tolstoi's son confirm the earlier report of improvement in the count's condition. Count Tolstoi has been in the habit of taking daily rides on horseback. He persisted in this in the face of blinding storms and twice recently lost his way several miles from his home. On the second occasion, about a week ago, he fell into a snow drift, but was able to extricate himself and came home unharmed, exhausted, in spite of the remoteness of his family he returned to the scene of the accident to save his horses.

GRANT'S FAMOUS ORDER SOLD AT FANCY PRICE

New York, March 24.—General Grant's autograph order to General Thomas to advance on Hood which he defeated at the battle of Nashville on December 15 and 16, 1864, was sold for \$55, the highest price obtained at the sale of the autographs and letters of the estate of Henry C. Brown, editor of the New York Independent. Grant says in this letter, which was sent in cipher, "Now in one of the finest opportunities presented destroying one of the three armies of the enemy. If destroyed he can never replace it. Use the means at your command and you can do this."

DR. KUNTZE DIES AT IOWA CITY

Iowa City, Ia., March 24.—Dr. Otto Kuntze, the mineralogist who this week presented the University of Iowa with his \$50,000 collection, died this afternoon.

YOUNG HANNA AND BRIDE MARRIED AGAIN TO AVERT HOODOO

New York, March 24.—As balm to the ruffled tempers of their relatives and to overcome the possible hoodoo of having been married on Friday, the date, by a justice of the peace, at Fairport, young Mr. and Mrs. Mark A. Hanna consented to go to Watertown, Conn., where a ceremony uniting them was repeated, this time by Rev. H. N. Cunningham, an Episcopal minister. Mr. Hanna is a grandson of the late Marquis A. Hanna.

FAMOUS FOOTBALL STAR TACKLES HORSE

Minneapolis, Minn., March 24.—Yale football star again stood with Hefefflinger in hand, who made a sensational stop of a runaway horse. Mr. Hefefflinger got in the running just after the horse, attached to a delivery wagon, crossed Second avenue, south of Fourth street, headed at high speed for First avenue. In the seat sat a wild-eyed man, prison from whose hands the reins had slipped. All he could do was to hold onto the seat and yell for help. Everyone on the street was spellbound—all but one. The only one who cared to try conclusions with the horse was "Pudge" Hefefflinger, the man whose brilliant tackles won for him the reputation of being the greatest football player that ever added to the glory of old Eli. Four mighty strides from the curb put Mr. Hefefflinger abreast of the flying horse. His hands closed on the bridle with a grip of steel. With something over 200 pounds hindrance to its gait, the horse gave up the unequal struggle in front of the Oneida block. Mr. Hefefflinger helped the scared boy from the wagon, and leading the horse to the curb, resumed his way, untrifled. The crowd took a different view of it, as was indicated by a burst of applause from onlookers who stopped in their tracks for a block to watch the rescue.

GENERAL AND ADMIRAL HAVE ADJOINING CELLS IN RUSSIAN FORTRESS

St. Petersburg, March 24.—Lieutenant General Stoessel, who yesterday began to serve 10 years in prison for desertion and treason in surrendering Port Arthur to the Japanese, is occupying a room in the fortress St. Peter and St. Paul adjoining that of Rear Admiral Nebogatoff, who is serving a like sentence for the surrender to the Japanese at the sea. The room is about 20 feet square, overlooking a little garden where the officers are permitted to promenade. Stoessel's family has received permission to furnish the cell. The officers in the fortress run a private business of their own, and this General Stoessel has been admitted.

\$100,000 DAMAGE TO CHICAGO HOTEL

Chicago, March 24.—Fire resulting from crossed electric wires damaged the Grand Pacific hotel to the extent of \$100,000, and for a time threatened the entire destruction of the building. No lives were lost, though many of the guests were obliged to make hasty exits by the fire escapes, and three people were injured. Two of these were in the crowd in front of the hotel, and were slightly cut by falling glass. The third was a fireman, Walter English, who fell from the fire escape and suffered a fracture of the left arm. The cause was discovered by James Ryan, a mechanic, who was at work upon the roof of the building. Two weeks ago a portion of the hotel smokestack was blown down in a gale of wind, and Ryan was in charge of the gang which was putting up the new stack. He was in the act of placing a block under one corner of a girder, when a small amount of flame shot up into his face. He at once gave the alarm. The Grand Pacific is one of the best known hotels in the country. It was erected immediately after the great Chicago fire of 1871, and when built occupied one-half of a city square. Later one-half was torn down. The building is owned by the estate of the late Levi S. Letter.

HUNG UP BY WRISTS IN OHIO PENITENTIARY

Columbus, Ohio, March 24.—Senator Lamb, of Toledo, today created a sensation here by the statement that while visiting the Ohio penitentiary in company with some women, he saw a prisoner hanging by the wrists. The man's head was hanging down on his shoulders, according to Lamb, his feet just touching the floor. "I was astounded," continued the senator, "to see such attendants were trying to keep me away from this man. I insisted on seeing him. The man said to me: 'I have been hanging here since Thursday, they only let me down to eat bread and water.' The guard told the man to shut up, but I got this much out of him, anyway." Lamb admitted he will report the case to the penitentiary probing committee.

PRETTY MAIDENS AS SCOUTS FOR JOHN D.

Cleveland, Ohio, March 24.—Pretty girls have been employed by the Standard Oil company to canvass Decatur, Ill., and other towns in an effort to drive the independents out of business. They would use some ruse to enter homes and discover where people bought their oil. This was the testimony of Charles Keither, of Terre Haute, Ind., at the oil trust hearing today. Keither was employed by the trust in 1899. He was sent from town to town to superintend the work of driving out the independents.

TEDDY, JR., ACTS AS WESTERNER'S GUIDE

Cambridge, Mass., March 24.—Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and Robert L. Bacon, son of Assistant Secretary of State Robert Bacon, went all over Harvard university as guides to a strapping big westerner, who wore a frock coat and a plainsman's hat, and whom they introduced to President Eliot as President Roosevelt's good friend, Colonel Dick Plunkett, now a sheriff in Wyoming. The westerner told President Eliot that he was glad to visit the university because out in his country "people looked up to Harvard men, because they knew Harvard men are on the square." President Eliot appeared equally delighted to meet the intrepid gun fighter.

ROBBERS BREAK JAIL; POSSES IN PURSUIT

Helena, Mont., March 24.—In a jail delivery this morning, Charles McDonald and George Hauser, train robbers, broke out of the jail near Great Northern overland train near Randall, Mont., last September, securing \$40,000 from the mail car, made good their escape. The men saved through their cell doors, corridor bars and the bars in the window. Several posses are in pursuit.

KING OF ITALY WILL CONFER NOBLE TITLE ON SENATOR ELKINS

Duke of the Abruzzi Will Be Promoted to Vice Admiralty by His Majesty.

London, March 23.—The correspondent of the Central News at Rome says he has learned from trustworthy sources that King Victor Emanuel shortly will confer title of nobility upon Senator Elkins and that the duke of the Abruzzi be promoted to a vice admiralty after his marriage to Miss Katherine Elkins. Furthermore, the duke and duchess will reside in one of the royal palaces at Naples or Venice. No Engagement Yet.

Washington, March 23.—The duke of Abruzzi left Washington for New York this morning. It is believed he intends sailing from that port tomorrow, but no one at the Italian embassy will declare positively that this is a fact. Various publications respecting the duke and his engagement to Miss Elkins, notably those respecting the reported wish of the duke for the settlement of \$100,000 a year as a preliminary to the marriage, have created a profound sensation in the embassy. About the only fact in connection with the flying trip of the duke to Washington that is accepted without question is that his purpose was to submit a formal proposal of marriage to Miss Elkins. The impression prevails among the intimates of the Elkins family that no formal engagement was entered into. That belief finds support in the utterances of Senator Elkins to his friends. To them, within the last 48 hours, he has declared that there was no engagement, but he would not commit himself as to the future.

MINE WORKERS ADOPT NEW WAGE SCALES

Indianapolis, March 23.—The national convention of the United Mine Workers of America today adopted the report of the scale committee by sections without change. The action of President John Mitchell in sending two of the national body members to Washington to join the other labor leaders in urging congress to repeal the section of the Sherman anti-trust law relating to labor contracts, was approved by the convention. The motion urging all miners to support for legislative offices those in sympathy with labor organizations was adopted. The delegates sang "My Country 'Tis of Thee" in chorus after which the convention adjourned sine die. President Mitchell bade the delegates farewell on his retirement as their leader, urging them to stand by the organization and all its officers.

MURDERS WIFE; LOVED ANOTHER

Milwaukee Wis., March 23.—George Willoughby, 50, manager of the Jewell & Sherman company, coffee and spice mills, early today shot and killed his wife at her home. After the murder, Willoughby fired two shots into his breast over his heart. It is not believed he can recover. Willoughby confessed to the police he had committed the murder because he was infatuated with another woman living in Chicago, whom he had been supporting for some years. He said he and his wife quarreled frequently and that he had been planning murder and suicide for months. He first chloroformed his wife, then shot her. The Willoughbys were prominent workers in the Methodist church, Mr. Willoughby being a teacher in the Sunday school.

TRIED TO CONCEAL IT AFTER KILLING HIS WIFE AND SHOOTING HIMSELF, WILLUGHBY DRAGGED HIMSELF DOWN STAIRS TO THE BASEMENT AND OPENED A SIDE DOOR SO AS TO MAKE IT APPEAR BURGARS HAD COMMITTED THE DEED. HE HAD THE REVOLVER IN THE WALL OF THE BASEMENT THEN "PHONED FOR THE DOCTOR." WHEN THE POLICE WERE NOTIFIED THEY WERE INFORMED THAT BURGARS HAD SHOT BOTH MR. AND MRS. WILLUGHBY, BUT WHEN THE OFFICERS ARRIVED THEY AT ONCE CONCLUDED IT WAS MURDER AND AT- TEMPTED SUICIDE, AND LATER OBTAINED THE CONFESSION FROM WILLUGHBY.

HUSBAND WAS DRUNK 3,000 TIMES; SHE IS GRANTED A DIVORCE

Chicago, March 23.—When Mrs. John T. Redington told Judge Barnes that her husband had been intoxicated 300 times each year since they were married, the court seized his pencil. Mrs. Redington was suing for a divorce, which was granted. She lives in Norwood park. "When did you say you were married?" asked Judge Barnes, preparing to write. "August 10, 1898," was Mrs. Redington's reply. "Would your husband have been intoxicated 300 times a year since?" said the judge. "Each and every year," declared the plaintiff. "Nearly 3,000 times, announced the court, putting his pencil aside. The decree was granted.

SUGAR ADVANCES AGAIN.

New York, March 23.—All grades of refined sugar were advanced 10 cents a 100 pounds today.

PRESIDENT TO SEND ANOTHER MESSAGE.

Washington, March 23.—As a result of an extended discussion of the necessity of again directing the attention of congress to the recommendations of the president looking to legislation amendatory to the Sherman anti-trust law and of other topics mentioned in his previous messages, a decision has been reached to send another message to congress within a day or two.

LABOR'S PROTEST TO CONGRESS PRESENTED

Gompers Lays Grievances Before Speaker Cannon and Vice President Fairbanks.

REPLIES ARE OPTIMISTIC

Leaders Are Assured That in Course of Time Congress Will Frame Em- ployers' Liability Act That Will Pass Muster.

Washington, March 23.—Speaker Cannon and Vice President Fairbanks announced their belief that the present congress will pass an employers' liability act which will meet and overcome the unconstitutionality of the present law pointed out by the supreme court of the United States in a recent decision.

These statements were made unreservedly by Speaker Cannon and guardedly by the vice president to a delegation led by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, from 87 national and international trade and labor organizations and farmers' organizations assembled in a national conference in this city. The delegation called on the speaker to lay before the House of Representatives through him a memorial entitled "Labor's Protest to Congress."

The scope of the memorial was set forth in the following opening paragraphs: "We, the official representatives of the national and international trade and labor unions and organizations of farmers, in national conference assembled in the District of Columbia, for the purpose of the consideration and taking action deemed necessary to meet the situation in which the working people of our country are placed by recent decisions of the courts, now appear before congress to voice the earnest and emphatic protest of the workers of the country against the indifference, if not actual hostility, which congress has shown toward the reasonable and righteous measures proposed by the workers for the safeguarding of their rights and interests.

"Labor and the people generally look askance at the invasion of the court upon the prerogatives of the lawmaking and executive departments of our government. The workers feel that congress itself must share our chagrin and sense of injustice when the courts exhibit an utter disregard for the intent and purpose of laws enacted to safeguard and protect the workers in the exercise of their normal activities. There is something ominous in the ironic manner in which the courts guarantee to workers—the right to be maimed and killed without liability to the employers.

"The right to be discharged for belonging to a union. "The right to work as many hours as employers please and under any conditions which they may impose. "Labor is justly indignant at the bestowal or guaranteeing of these worthless and academic 'rights' by the courts which with the same breath deny and forbid to the workers the practical and necessary protection of laws which define and safeguard their rights and liberties and the exercise of them individually or in association. "The supreme court decision in the Hatters' case is the most recent perversion of the intention of the law by the judiciary, by which the Sherman anti-trust law has been made to apply to labor, though it was an accepted fact that congress did not intend the law to so apply and might even have specifically exempted labor, but for the fear that the supreme court might construe such an affirmative provision to be unconstitutional.

"The workers earnestly urge congress to co-operate with them in the upbuilding and educating of a public sentiment which will confine the judiciary to its proper functions, which is certainly not that of placing a construction upon a law the very intent of the plain intent of congress, thus rendering worthless even the very moderate effort which congress has so far put forth to define the status of the most important, numerous and patriotic of our people—the wage workers, the producers of all wealth. "We contend that equity, power and jurisdiction, discretionary government by the judiciary for well defined purposes and within specific limitations granted to the courts by the constitution has been so extended that it is invading the field of government by law and endangering individual liberty. "We favor enactment of laws which shall restrict the jurisdiction of courts of equity to property and property rights and shall so define property and property rights that neither directly or indirectly shall there be held to be property or property rights in the labor or power of any person or persons. "Apathy of Congress. "The feeling of restless apprehension with which the workers view the apathy of congress is accentuated by the recent decision of the supreme court.

"By the wrongful application of the injunction by the lower courts we have been forbidden the right of free press and free speech, and the supreme court in the Hatters' case, while not directly prohibiting the exercise of these rights, yet so applies the Sherman law to labor that acts involving the use of free press and free speech and hitherto assumed to be lawful now become evidence upon which triple damages may be collected and fine and imprisonment added as a part of the penalty. "The memorial submitted to congress for consideration two amendatory provisions, in substance as follows: "That nothing in said act (Sherman anti-trust law) or in this act is intended nor shall any provision thereof hereafter be enforced so as to apply to organizations or associations not for profit and without capital stock, nor to the members of such organizations or associations. "That nothing in said act (Sherman anti-trust law) or in this act is intended nor shall any provisions thereof hereafter be enforced so as to apply to the members of persons engaged in agriculture or horticulture, made with a view of enhancing the price of their own agricultural or horticultural products. "Congress is informed in the memorial that additional by the most important measures which labor urges are: "The Pearce bill to regulate and limit the issuance of injunctions; the employers' liability bill; the bill extending the application of the eight-hour law to all government employes and those employed on work for the government by contractors or subcontractors. "We come to congress hoping for a prompt and adequate remedy for the grievances of which we justly complain. The psychological moment has arrived for a total change of government policy toward the workers, to permit it to pass may be to invite disaster even to our national life. Threat Impied. "In this frank statement of its grievances the attitude of labor should not be misinterpreted, nor should it be held as wanting in respect for our highest lawmaking body. "The workers, while smarting under a most keen sense of injustice and neglect, turn first to congress for a remedy, shows how greatly they still trust in the power and willingness of this branch of the government to restore, safeguard and protect their rights. "While no member of congress or party can evade or avoid his or their own individual or party share of responsibility, we aver that the party in power must and will by labor and its representatives be held primarily responsible for the failure to give the prompt, full and effective congressional relief we know to be within its power. "The repression of right and natural activities is bound to finally break forth in violent form of protest especially in the more industrial workers, who will feel great bitterness if denied the consideration they have a right to expect at the hands of congress. Cannon's Reply. Responding to the presentation of the memorial by Mr. Gompers, Speaker Cannon, in part, said: "I speak as a representative and not for congress. It is proper for me to say, touching your reference to the employers' liability bill or law, that I am of the opinion as I move about and come in contact with members of the House that there has been no time since the delivery of the opinion of the court in the case referred to, when there has not been a sentiment, I should say well nigh universal, in the House to enact such an employers' liability bill—the original of which originated in the House and which has been reconstituted in the committee—in conformity with the opinion of the court as will give a remedy to employes for injuries, taking care, so far as congress or the House may be able to do so, that the act be so framed that it will be sustained by the courts. I cannot tell just when, because with respect to the 15,000 bills that have already been introduced and referred to the appropriate committees in the House, as in any other deliberative body, I must admit the uncertainty of the committee. And yet I apprehend and am convinced that after full consideration there will be action on that bill by the House and possibly or probably, so far as I know and believe, by the Senate. Fairbanks Has Hopes. The delegation called on the vice president at 5:30 o'clock. Mr. Gompers introduced his associates and explained briefly the purpose of the visit. Mr. Farley read the statement of grievances, whereupon the vice president responded as follows: "Your position is clearly and strongly presented. I will see that it is brought to the attention of the Senate as you desire at the earliest moment possible. Speaking personally I hope and believe that congress will be disposed to give to the important objects you have called to its attention the consideration which their importance justifies, to the end that justice and fairness may be done."

FAMOUS COWBOY IS SHOT DOWN

Hugo, Colo., March 23.—Called from his office in the depot for a supposed friendly chat, John Heyman, famous cowboy and pioneer of the Hugo country, but lately employed as watchman for the Union Pacific, was shot down in the waiting room of the station by Lon Brockway. The cause of the shooting is unknown, unless it is the result of a grudge which is said to have existed between the men for years. Heyman was shot through the abdomen, the bullet entering the left side, passing entirely through the body and imbedding itself in the muscles of the right arm. The wounded man was immediately rushed to Denver and removed to the Mercy hospital, where an operation was performed, but little hope is held for his recovery. No statement could be had from Heyman before his removal on account of his weakened condition, and Brockway refuses to talk. The latter is confined in the county jail here. He is sullen and appears indifferent as to the condition of his victim and the probable fate which awaits him should Heyman die. There were a half dozen eye witnesses to the shooting, but none will talk pending the outcome of Heyman's wounds. Heyman had the reputation of being an expert cowboy and was regarded as a dead shot with either rifle or revolver. He was chief cook for the great cowboy breakfast tendered to President Roosevelt when the chief executive passed through here several years ago. It was partly due to Heyman's efforts that the present was enabled to say as the press department "that he spent the best 15 minutes of his life in Hugo."

BIG SUIT DISMISSED.

New York, March 23.—Federal Judge Holt today dismissed the suit for \$30,000,000 damages brought by the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining company against the American Sugar Refining company for alleged violations of provisions of the Sherman anti-trust act. "That nothing in said act (Sherman anti-trust law) or in this act is intended nor shall any provision thereof hereafter be enforced so as to apply to organizations or associations not for profit and without capital stock, nor to the members of such organizations or associations. "That nothing in said act (Sherman anti-trust law) or in this act is intended nor shall any provisions thereof hereafter be enforced so as to apply to the members of persons engaged in agriculture or horticulture, made with a view of enhancing the price of their own agricultural or horticultural products. "Congress is informed in the memorial that additional by the most important measures which labor urges are: "The Pearce bill to regulate and limit the issuance of injunctions; the employers' liability bill; the bill extending the application of the eight-hour law to all government employes and those employed on work for the government by contractors or subcontractors. "We come to congress hoping for a prompt and adequate remedy for the grievances of which we justly complain. The psychological moment has arrived for a total change of government policy toward the workers, to permit it to pass may be to invite disaster even to our national life. Threat Impied. "In this frank statement of its grievances the attitude of labor should not be misinterpreted, nor should it be held as wanting in respect for our highest lawmaking body. "The workers, while smarting under a most keen sense of injustice and neglect, turn first to congress for a remedy, shows how greatly they still trust in the power and willingness of this branch of the government to restore, safeguard and protect their rights. "While no member of congress or party can evade or avoid his or their own individual or party share of responsibility, we aver that the party in power must and will by labor and its representatives be held primarily responsible for the failure to give the prompt, full and effective congressional relief we know to be within its power. "The repression of right and natural activities is bound to finally break forth in violent form of protest especially in the more industrial workers, who will feel great bitterness if denied the consideration they have a right to expect at the hands of congress. Cannon's Reply. Responding to the presentation of the memorial by Mr. Gompers, Speaker Cannon, in part, said: "I speak as a representative and not for congress. It is proper for me to say, touching your reference to the employers' liability bill or law, that I am of the opinion as I move about and come in contact with members of the House that there has been no time since the delivery of the opinion of the court in the case referred to, when there has not been a sentiment, I should say well nigh universal, in the House to enact such an employers' liability bill—the original of which originated in the House and which has been reconstituted in the committee—in conformity with the opinion of the court as will give a remedy to employes for injuries, taking care, so far as congress or the House may be able to do so, that the act be so framed that it will be sustained by the courts. I cannot tell just when, because with respect to the 15,000 bills that have already been introduced and referred to the appropriate committees in the House, as in any other deliberative body, I must admit the uncertainty of the committee. And yet I apprehend and am convinced that after full consideration there will be action on that bill by the House and possibly or probably, so far as I know and believe, by the Senate. Fairbanks Has Hopes. The delegation called on the vice president at 5:30 o'clock. Mr. Gompers introduced his associates and explained briefly the purpose of the visit. Mr. Farley read the statement of grievances, whereupon the vice president responded as follows: "Your position is clearly and strongly presented. I will see that it is brought to the attention of the Senate as you desire at the earliest moment possible. Speaking personally I hope and believe that congress will be disposed to give to the important objects you have called to its attention the consideration which their importance justifies, to the end that justice and fairness may be done."

ATTORNEY GENERAL COURTS INQUIRY

Albany, N. Y., March 23.—Attorney General Jackson today sent to the Senate a letter asking for the investigation of his department by the Senate. The letter was referred to the finance committee, which is now considering the resolution introduced yesterday calling for an investigation of the attorney general's action with regard to receiverships for financial institutions.

NAVY FLEET TO CALL ON JAPAN AND CHINA

Invitation From Nippon Govern- ment Is Accepted by Sec- retary Metcalf.

Washington, March 23.—The Japanese government has extended an invitation to the American government to have the Atlantic battleship fleet visit any port in Japan on its homeward cruise around the world. The question of its acceptance or declination is being considered by the president and cabinet today. It is understood at the White House that the invitation by Japan will be accepted. Secretary Root this afternoon will accept on behalf of the American government the invitation of Japan to have the battleship fleet visit that country on its returning voyage. It is believed Yokohama will be the Japanese port at which the American fleet will call. An invitation is expected from the Chinese government to have the American fleet visit Chinese waters, as soon as it becomes known to the Chinese government that the Japanese invitations have been accepted. In that case it will, of course, be necessary for the fleet also to visit China. It is likely the stop will be made at Shanghai.

KILLED IN BATTLE WITH HOTTENTOTS

Berlin, March 23.—The government publishes a cablegram from South Africa reporting a battle between the German expeditionary forces and a body of Hottentots in the Kalahari desert. The German troops had been sent out to find Simon Koppers, the last of the Hottentot chiefs, who is still hostile. The engagement was a very severe one. The enemy lost 54 killed. Several men and several women were captured. Koppers escaped. The German losses also were heavy. Captain von Erick, commander of the expeditionary force, Lieutenant Ebling and 12 privates being killed and 17 wounded, of whom nine were seriously hurt. The German force left Cochoa on March 6, 430 strong, with four machine guns and 700 camels. They made forced marches into the waterless desert for four days before stopping long enough to cook a fresh supply of food. The only water found was a dirty pool which was insufficient to quench the thirst of the camels. Captain von Elckert finally located the Hottentot camp on March 15. He began the attack next morning at daybreak and soon there was fierce fighting all along the line. The German commander fell in the first onslaught and the second officer in command took charge of the expeditionary forces which drove the Hottentots from one position to another until they finally broke and fled in all directions. Chief Koppers' power has been badly weakened by this defeat but it will be necessary for the Germans to continue a vigilant watch over the approaches to the desert. A collision between German troops accompanying the expedition which engaged in the delimitating of the Cameroons and natives was also reported today. The Germans defeated the natives, but Captain G. Launing was killed.

BARELY ESCAPES FLAMING METEOR

New York, March 23.—After a narrow escape from being struck by a red-hot fragment of a meteor, which burst seemingly above the decks of the vessel when in mid-ocean, the Dutch tank ship, Ocean Captain Benkert, came into port from Amsterdam. First Officer Schmidt, who was on the bridge at the time, told how the meteor, with a flaming tail a half mile long, came zig-zagging out of the southern sky three hours before sunrise, and, with a roar that terrified the crew, burst into fragments. "It was on March 18, when the ship was in latitude 39.59, longitude 71.27, that the meteor was sighted heading directly for the ship," said Captain Benkert. "It was a bright, white, saucer-shaped, and showed like a white-hot coal several feet in diameter. Behind it streamed a shower of reddish fire fully a half mile long. "While we looked the meteor zig-zagged and when about 300 feet above the decks burst into fragments. While the flight lasted only a few seconds, it seemed an hour; we saw it so plainly, and had it struck our ship it would have melted its way down through the steel hull and sent us to the bottom."

EGGS ROLL INTO GOTHAM AT RATE OF 11,000,000 PER DAY

Washington, March 23.—Cover fresh eggs with a thin coating of lard and they will keep perfectly good for an indefinite period, according to a report of a new method for preserving eggs made to the state department by Consul Murphy at Bordeaux. The discovery is of Italian origin.

DUEL A MISTAKE; BOTH ARE DEAD

Paso, March 23.—Two mounted customs inspectors, Charles Logal and Charles Jones, fought a duel in a dry bed of the Rio Grande river near the city last night. Both were killed. It is supposed each took the other for a smuggler.

PENSION AGENCIES ARE CENTRALIZED

Washington, March 23.—After several hours of spirited discussion over the proposition to abolish 17 United States pension agencies, one of which is located at Des Moines, Ia., and consolidate pension disbursements in Washington, the House passed the House pension bill carrying \$150,369,000, the largest sum ever authorized by that measure. The House, by a vote of 86 to 123 stood by the committee on appropriations, and left unchanged its recommendation for one general agency.

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Washington, March 23.—The Japanese government has extended an invitation to the American government to have the Atlantic battleship fleet visit any port in Japan on its homeward cruise around the world. The question of its acceptance or declination is being considered by the president and cabinet today. It is understood at the White House that the invitation by Japan will be accepted. Secretary Root this afternoon will accept on behalf of the American government the invitation of Japan to have the battleship fleet visit that country on its returning voyage. It is believed Yokohama will be the Japanese port at which the American fleet will call. An invitation is expected from the Chinese government to have the American fleet visit Chinese waters, as soon as it becomes known to the Chinese government that the Japanese invitations have been accepted. In that case it will, of course, be necessary for the fleet also to visit China. It is likely the stop will be made at Shanghai.

KILLED IN BATTLE WITH HOTTENTOTS

Berlin, March 23.—The government publishes a cablegram from South Africa reporting a battle between the German expeditionary forces and a body of Hottentots in the Kalahari desert. The German troops had been sent out to find Simon Koppers, the last of the Hottentot chiefs, who is still hostile. The engagement was a very severe one. The enemy lost 54 killed. Several men and several women were captured. Koppers escaped. The German losses also were heavy. Captain von Erick, commander of the expeditionary force, Lieutenant Ebling and 12 privates being killed and 17 wounded, of whom nine were seriously hurt. The German force left Cochoa on March 6, 430 strong, with four machine guns and 700 camels. They made forced marches into the waterless desert for four days before stopping long enough to cook a fresh supply of food. The only water found was a dirty pool which was insufficient to quench the thirst of the camels. Captain von Elckert finally located the Hottentot camp on March 15. He began the attack next morning at daybreak and soon there was fierce fighting all along the line. The German commander fell in the first onslaught and the second officer in command took charge of the expeditionary forces which drove the Hottentots from one position to another until they finally broke and fled in all directions. Chief Koppers' power has been badly weakened by this defeat but it will be necessary for the Germans to continue a vigilant watch over the approaches to the desert. A collision between German troops accompanying the expedition which engaged in the delimitating of the Cameroons and natives was also reported today. The Germans defeated the natives, but Captain G. Launing was killed.

BARELY ESCAPES FLAMING METEOR

New York, March 23.—After a narrow escape from being struck by a red-hot fragment of a meteor, which burst seemingly above the decks of the vessel when in mid-ocean, the Dutch tank ship, Ocean Captain Benkert, came into port from Amsterdam. First Officer Schmidt, who was on the bridge at the time, told how the meteor, with a flaming tail a half mile long, came zig-zagging out of the southern sky three hours before sunrise, and, with a roar that terrified the crew, burst into fragments. "It was on March 18, when the ship was in latitude 39.59, longitude 71.27, that the meteor was sighted heading directly for the ship," said Captain Benkert. "It was a bright, white, saucer-shaped, and showed like a white-hot coal several feet in diameter. Behind it streamed a shower of reddish fire fully a half mile long. "While we looked the meteor zig-zagged and when about 300 feet above the decks burst into fragments. While the flight lasted only a few seconds, it seemed an hour; we saw it so plainly, and had it struck our ship it would have melted its way down through the steel hull and sent us to the bottom."

EGGS ROLL INTO GOTHAM AT RATE OF 11,000,000 PER DAY

Washington, March 23.—Cover fresh eggs with a thin coating of lard and they will keep perfectly good for an indefinite period, according to a report of a new method for preserving eggs made to the state department by Consul Murphy at Bordeaux. The discovery is of Italian origin.

DUEL A MISTAKE; BOTH ARE DEAD

Paso, March 23.—Two mounted customs inspectors, Charles Logal and Charles Jones, fought a duel in a dry bed of the Rio Grande river near the city last night. Both were killed. It is supposed each took the other for a smuggler.

PENSION AGENCIES ARE CENTRALIZED

Washington, March 23.—After several hours of spirited discussion over the proposition to abolish 17 United States pension agencies, one of which is located at Des Moines, Ia., and consolidate pension disbursements in Washington, the House passed the House pension bill carrying \$150,369,000, the largest sum ever authorized by that measure. The House, by a vote of 86 to 123 stood by the committee on appropriations, and left unchanged its recommendation for one general agency.