

# BURTON IN TOILS

## COURT REFUSES TO DISMISS CHARGES AGAINST HIM.

### A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION

Important Witness Brought Forward by the Government—Testimony Not secured at the Former Trial.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—In a lengthy ex-temptore opinion, United States Circuit Judge Willis Van Devanter over-ruled a motion to dismiss all the counts against United States Senator Ralph Burton, charged with having agreed to accept and having accepted compensation to act as an attorney for the Rialto Grain and Securities company before the Postoffice department at Washington, which was filed by the defense immediately following the close of the government's case Thursday.

Judge Van Devanter said that the definition of the word "agreement" bore pertinently upon this contention and went deeply into both legal and commercial meanings of the word. He held that the agreement was not consummated until the representative of the Rialto company, who had conducted the negotiations with Senator Burton on the train en route St. Louis and Chicago, had returned to St. Louis and Senator Burton's proposition had been accepted by the Rialto company. Attorney Lehmann had held that the mere agreeing by Senator Burton to accept compensation was all that he (the defendant) was accountable for and that that had occurred in Illinois. Judge Van Devanter then denied the motion and allowed an exception to the decision.

One of the most important witnesses brought forward by the government was placed on the stand and the testimony adduced was regarded as very damaging to Senator Burton. The witness, Charles P. Brooks, did not appear at the former trials. His testimony was to the effect that Senator Burton had been introduced to him on the recommendation that he employ the senator, who would, it was stated, be a valuable man for him in the light of a pending investigation by the Postoffice department of an investment concern of which he was president.

### MILLARD HAS A RATE PLAN

Thinks Creation of Cabinet Office Would End Agitation.

WASHINGTON—Senator Millard is taking an active interest in the meetings of the interstate commerce committee. A free exchange of opinions regarding railroad rate legislation is noticeable among the members of the commission than characterized these self-same gentlemen when they adjourned early last summer. Senator Millard has an idea that the creation of a new cabinet position to be known as secretary of transportation will bring about the changes desired by the people. We believe that if such a cabinet position were created it would effectively put a stop to the present discussion over rates and get the country back to its normal attitude. The senator frankly says he is the only man of the committee favorable to the project, but he is going to stay by it until a bill is reported that will create such a cabinet officer as he outlines.

### CIVIL SERVICE RULES UNDERGO SOME CHANGE

WASHINGTON—The president has issued an executive order amending the civil service rules in substance to conform to his recent order relative to the dismissal of employees in the classified service without hearing by direction of the president or head of an executive department. As laid down in the rule which is an amendment to civil service rule XII, this principle is preferred by the following statement:

"2.—No person shall be removed from a competitive position except for such cause as will promote the efficiency of the service."

### "U. S." WILL BE REMOVED.

This Country Has No Claim to Isle of Pines.

WASHINGTON—In the new map for 1905, issued by the general land office, the little dot of land lying off the coast of Cuba and known as the Isle of Pines will no longer have the letters "U. S." following its name. This decision has been reached by the general land office, which since 1900, has designated this bit of land "Pine Island" (U. S.).

The official maps have had the island indicated as an American possession for over four years. Frank Bond, chief of the map division of the general land office, said today that the letters "U. S." had been placed after Pine Island by mistake and that the error would be rectified on the new maps. There is now pending in the senate a treaty formally turning over the island to the republic of Cuba.

### Dates for Transport Sailing.

WASHINGTON—The postoffice department has announced that information has been received from the United States army transport officials stating that until further notice transports will sail from San Francisco for Manila on approximately a twenty-day schedule, viz: November 25, December 15, 1905; January 5, January 25, February 15, March 5 and March 26, 1906, and continuing thereafter in this order, 20 days elapsing between sailing dates.

WASHINGTON—It was stated at the War department that while congress would be asked to appropriate a total of \$16,000,000 to meet the needs of the Panama canal works to June next, it is not expected that congress will appropriate it in a lump sum. What is expected by the canal officials is that congress will pass a bill making available a portion of this amount to meet immediate wants of the commission, because it was said congress would probably investigate as to how the money already spent had been used.

### RATES DISCUSSED.

Commerce Committee Holds a Consultation.

WASHINGTON—Railroad rate making was again considered by the senate committee on interstate commerce Wednesday, but in an informal way, as no measure has been presented to the committee upon which it can base its action. Views were expressed by several members which indicated a sharp division as far as the situation has developed. There is the further indication that a majority of the committee will favor a measure giving the interstate commerce commission more power, which means in some form control over rates. It seems to be quite well understood that three republicans and enough democrats favor such legislation to insure a rate-making bill being reported.

Informal discussions among republican members of the committee show that apprehension is felt that if a bill should be reported by republicans and democrats against the wish of a majority of the republican members it would create a division in the party that will work disaster in the future. The republicans who favor rate making legislation assert that the way to avoid a rupture is to support a conservative measure in line with the recommendations of the president. Some of the opponents of a bill giving the commission power over rates expressed the hope, after the adjournment of the meeting today, that when the views of the president have been set forth an agreement can be reached by the republicans on a bill which can be reported and passed without much friction.

At future meetings each member of the committee will be given an opportunity to state his views in regular order. During the discussion Senator Foraker expressed the opinion that it would be sufficient to meet the present situation if the interstate commerce commission should be authorized to take cognizance of complaints, bring suits to enforce the laws in the United States courts and that all district attorneys be empowered to prosecute such cases. Senator Dooliver said that he believed that the movement for control of rates had progressed to the extent that legislation short of giving some tribunal of the government such power would not be satisfactory.

### A CHICAGO BURGLAR KILLS A WOMAN

CHICAGO—Miss Maude Reese, an employee of the law department of the general offices of the Union Traction company, was shot and killed by a robber who was found in her apartment when she returned from work. The burglar escaped by leaping through a window, leaving a trail filled with silverware lying on the floor.

### MILLARD SEES PRESIDENT

Urges Upon Him Conservatism in the Matter Rate Regulation.

WASHINGTON—Senator Millard paid his respects to the president Tuesday previous to the latter's attendance upon the Sims-Hitchcock wedding. Evening newspapers here class Senator Millard as among those who will urge upon the president a "conservative" plan for railroad rate legislation and he so stated to a number of correspondents on emerging from the White House. Senator Millard does not believe in radical railroad rate legislation and he hopes the president will not "put it up" to congress to enact laws that will create a rebellion in congress which might put a stop to reasonable legislation.

"My opinion is," said Senator Millard significantly, "that we will pass some railroad rate bill which will be satisfactory not only to the president but to the public as well."

### CONGRATULATIONS FROM PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

HOPEDALE, Mass.—Eben S. Draper, lieutenant governor-elect of Massachusetts, was given a reception at the town hall by the employees of his mills and by the citizens of Hopedale in general. During the evening the following letter was read:

"My Dear Governor Draper: No man can rejoice more than I do in your success and I must send you a message to you. You stand for those ideals of fearlessness and upright conduct in public life which I regard as of more consequence to the future of our people than any possible question of merely partisan politics. With great regard, sincerely yours,

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

### Can Make Expenditures.

WASHINGTON—Secretary Taft issued a statement in which he shows that by congressional legislation the president is authorized to make expenditures on the Panama canal not only from the \$10,000,000 annual appropriation, but from the \$135,000,000 in bonds provided for canal construction by the Spooner act.

### Operations of Postal Department.

WASHINGTON—The annual report of the auditor for the postoffice department for the year ended June 30, 1905, shows the fiscal operations of the department to have been as follows: Revenues of the postal service, \$152,826,585; expenditures of the postal service \$17,399,169; total amount of money orders issued, domestic \$401,916,274; foreign, \$42,562,246; total amount of money orders paid, domestic \$404,324,974; foreign \$7,150,689. Total, \$1,176,130,879.

### Death of Veteran Editor.

ST. LOUIS—After suffering for one week from blood-poisoning, resulting from a slight scratch on the leg, Dr. Emil Pretorius, aged seventy-eight years, editor-in-chief of the Westliche Post, and nestor of the German press in the west, died at his home.

### Help Swell the Poor Fund.

LONDON—Ambassador Whitelaw Reid has contributed \$500 to Queen Alexandra's fund for the unemployed which now amounts to \$400,000.

# WEALTH IN FARMS

## THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE ISSUES HIS REPORT.

### A LARGE AGGREGATE FOR YEAR

Another Season of Unsurpassed Prosperity to the Farmers of This Country—Stupendous Aggregate Recorded for the Year.

WASHINGTON—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has sent his annual report to the president. In his opening pages the secretary sets forth at length the reasons the American farmer has for thanksgiving. He says: "Another year of unsurpassed prosperity to the farmers of this country has been added to the most remarkable series of similar years that has come to the farmers of any country in the annals of the world's agriculture. Production has been unequalled; its value has reached the highest figure yet attained; the value of the farmers' national surplus still maintains the magnitude that has built up the balance of trade by successive additions for many years sufficient to change the nation from a borrower to a lender; there is a continuation of the unprecedented savings that have embarrassed local banks with their riches and have troubled farmers to find investments; and, as if all of these manifestations of a high degree of wellbeing were not enough, the farms themselves have increased in value to a fabulous extent.

Farm crops have never before been harvested at such a high general level of production and value. The partial failure of two or three second-class crops makes no apparent impression upon the great aggregate of all crops."

"The corn crop just harvested in the United States is placed by the secretary at 2,708,000,000 bushels, a gain of 42,000,000 over the next lowest year, that of 1899. Wheat yielded 634,000,000 bushels, the second largest yield in the history of the country. Oats, with a yield of 930,000,000 bushels, fell 50,000,000 bushels short of the record production. The farm values of the average crops, according to the estimate placed on them by the secretary of agriculture, is:

Crop	Value
Corn	\$1,216,000,000
Hay	605,000,000
Cotton	575,000,000
Wheat	525,000,000
Oats	438,000,000
Potatoes	138,000,000
Barley	58,000,000
Tobacco	52,000,000
Sugar cane, sugar beets	50,000,000
Rice	13,822,000

After explaining that the values given "are farm values, and are in no wise to be mistaken for exchange, middleman's or consumer's values," the report goes on:

"While it may be observed that only one crop—corn—reached its highest production this year, four crops reached their highest value—namely, corn, hay, wheat and rice. The general level of production was high and that of prices still higher, so that no crops for which separate estimates can be made fall below third place in total value compared with the crops of preceding years, except potatoes, barley, tobacco, rye and buckwheat. The cereals, including rice, more than maintained their previous strong position in production, and their aggregate value is \$4,521,000,000 bushels, with a farm value of \$2,123,000,000, or \$145,000,000 overlast year.

### RATE WILL STAND.

Decision of Judge Bethea on Live Stock Tariff.

CHICAGO—Judge Bethea in the United States circuit court on Monday decided that the order issued by the Interstate Commerce commission directing that the railroad rates on live stock between the Missouri river and Chicago be lowered in conformity with the rates on dressed beef, was illegal. The Chicago Great Western and seventeen other railroad corporations were the defendants in two suits brought by the Interstate Commerce commission. The first related to the lowering of rates on live stock to a point where they would conform with the rates on dressed beef was ordered. The second was an application on the part of the commission "for an injunction against the railroads prohibiting them from refusing to lower the rates.

Several weeks were consumed by the introduction of expert testimony and the court considered the evidence for two weeks.

In summing up the case Judge Bethea declared that there was no evidence of collusion on the part of railroads and the rates on live stock were not discrimination. He held, further, that the interstate commerce decree was not binding on the railroad and that the commission had not the power to compel the railroads to obey their rulings.

### Intrenching Tools in Army.

WASHINGTON—General Crozier, has just given an order for trenching tools for the use of the enlisted men of the army. Upon the recommendation of the general staff trenching tools have been adopted as a part of the equipment of the soldier. The order just given will be followed until the whole army and a part of the organized militia shall be supplied. It is contemplated that every soldier shall be so equipped as to be able to trench himself in time of necessity.

### Driving Out Land Owners.

BORISOLYCHSK, Russia—Many panic-stricken persons are seeking refuge here from the peasants who are taking possession of the estates, removing the grain, burning the buildings and ordering the proprietors to relinquish their rights and depart under penalty of death. The excitement has assumed such dimensions that the vice governor has ordered the troops to desert from making arrests. In encounters with marching bands of peasants the troops have killed 100.

### FORAKER HAS BILL

Proposes Compromise on Railroad Question.

WASHINGTON—Senator Foraker presented to the senate committee on interstate commerce the draft of his bill to amend the interstate commerce law. He stated that he had tried to meet the complaints against present railroad conditions and at the same time avoid conferring on the interstate commerce commission or any similar body the power over railroad rates.

The Foraker bill, however, provides for enjoining the publishing and charging of excessive rates, and for enjoining any discriminations forbidden by law, whether as between shippers, places, commodities, or otherwise, and whether effected by means of rates, rebates, classifications, private cars, preferentials, "or in any other manner whatever."

While this does not confer upon the court the power to fix a rate, it does authorize the court to say what is an unlawful rate, and how much is unlawful, and to enjoin the carrier from charging more than is found to be lawful.

The bill is also designed to prohibit the giving of passes; to allow free access to railroad documents, and to meet complaints as to rail rates on export and import freight. The important provisions of the Foraker bill are contained in a section which amends section 3 of the Edkins act, and is as follows:

Section 3. That whenever the interstate commerce commission may have reasonable ground for belief that any common carrier is engaging in the carriage of passengers or freight traffic between given points at less than the published rates on file, or if, thereby, singly or in co-operation with one or more other carriers, publishing and charging unjust and unreasonable rates therefor, or is committing any discriminations forbidden by law, whether as between shippers, places, commodities or otherwise, and whether effected by means of rates, rebates, classifications, preferentials, private cars, refrigerator cars, switching or terminal charges, elevator charges, failure to supply ships equally with cars, or in any other manner whatsoever, it shall be its duty if such carrier or carriers will not, after due notice, desist from such violation of the law, to file with the attorney general a brief statement of its grounds for such belief and the evidence in support thereof, and thereupon, under his direction, and in the name of the United States, a petition shall be presented alleging such facts to the circuit court of the United States, sitting in equity, having jurisdiction.

### BILLS ARE ALL PAID AND THERE'S MONEY LEFT

WASHINGTON—To inaugurate Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States last March cost \$145,491, a greater sum than was ever spent for any previous inauguration. The details of this cost was made public in a report by Gen. John M. Wilson, chairman of the inaugural committee. Notwithstanding the large expense, the committee has turned over a balance of \$4,830 to the auditorium association, an organization formed to erect a building in which to hold future inaugural balls. General Wilson strongly urges the erection of such a building.

### THE BATTLESHIP OREGON TO BE OVERHAULED

WASHINGTON—As soon as the historic battleship Oregon, now under orders to return home from the Asiatic station, reaches American waters she will be sent to a government navy yard and placed out of commission for a thorough overhauling. Having served in the first line, she will, when recommissioned, be placed in the second line of defense, use being found for her in home waters. The out-of-date battleship Massachusetts, now at the New York navy yard, will be put out of commission.

### ESTIMATES FOR PANAMA CANAL

Congress Will Be Asked to appropriate \$16,000,000.

WASHINGTON—An estimate of \$16,000,000 for continuing work on the Panama canal has been sent to the Treasury department from the War department to be sent to congress.

The estimate of \$16,000,000 is for expenditure up to and including the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907. A part of this money will be necessary at once and an emergency appropriation will be asked for as soon as congress convenes in order that the work may proceed.

It is stated at the offices of the commission today that unless money is provided as soon as congress convenes all the work must cease. All estimates were made without regard to the proposal to issue bonds.

### Postpones Enforcing Order.

WASHINGTON—A circular was issued to collectors of internal revenue by Commissioner General Yerkes of the internal revenue service postponing until January 1 next the order requiring internal revenue taxes to be paid on certain preparations sold as remedies, but containing preponderance of alcohol. The circular states that the chemical bureau of the service has completed the analysis of eleven such remedies which come within the scope of the order on the subject of September 12.

### Visible Supply of Cotton.

NEW ORLEANS—Secretary Hester's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton shows a total of 4,546,661, against 4,280,856 last week. Of this the total of American cotton is 3,722,661 against 3,502,856 last week.

WASHINGTON—Today's statement of the treasury balances in the general fund exclusive of the \$150,000,000 gold reserve shows: Available cash balances \$134,084,579; gold coin and bullion, \$87,061,982; Gold certificates \$44,042,440.

# A PRISON MUTINY

## FOUR CONVICTS MAKE DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.

### 2 OFFICERS INSTANTLY KILLED

The Trouble Comes Without the Slightly Pioneered-Outer Gate is Quickly Blown Open With Nitroglycerine.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO.—A desperate attempt to escape from the state penitentiary was made by four convicts at 3:15 o'clock Friday afternoon, resulting in a terrific battle with weapons and nitroglycerine at the prison gate, a running fight through the streets of Jefferson City and the final capture of the four convicts, two of whom were shot and wounded. Two prison officers were shot dead and a third fatally wounded.

The dead: JOHN CLAY, gatekeeper. E. ALLISON, officer of the commissary department.

Wounded: Deputy Warden H. E. See, shot in arm and hip.

Harry Vaughn, convict, St. Louis, shot in arm.

Hiram Blake, convict from Grundy county, shot and probably fatally hurt.

Mutineers captured unhurt: George Ryan, from St. Louis, Charles Raymond.

Warden Mat W. Hall, Yardmaster Porter Gilvin and five prison guards departed this morning for Fort Leavenworth, Kan., on a special train, conveying seventy-one federal prisoners, who are being transferred from the Missouri state penitentiary to the government prison at Fort Leavenworth. It is believed that this fact had much to do with the outbreak today, as it is surmised the convicts had counted largely upon Warden Hall's absence in their premeditated desperate attempt to escape.

There was not the slightest premonition of any trouble within the prison walls. Suddenly convicts Hiram Blake, George Ryan and Eli Zeigler, who were working in close proximity to the prison gate, inside the inclosure, as if by given signal, made a rush for the gate. From their pockets they drew pistols, and it is presumed that at least one of them carried a bottle of nitroglycerine. Where the weapons and the explosive were obtained has not yet been discovered. Rushing Warden See's office and shot him as he sat in his chair. He sank back and was unable to resist them. Instantly they returned to the gate and met Gatekeeper John Clay, who had been alarmed by the shots. Before he could raise his weapon he was shot dead. Guard E. A. Allison, who was attracted by the shooting, was their next victim. He was shot through the head and died almost instantly. Then, as if to signal the convicts that the attempt to escape had been started, the convicts seized the bell rope hanging by the gate and momentarily rang the bell. Gatekeeper Clay had left the wagon gate ajar when he appeared and was shot dead. The convicts rushed through the gate slaying with them, slammed the gate shut and fastened it on the inside.

They were then in the wagon entrance to the penitentiary. This entrance being about forty feet long by fifteen feet wide and leading to the public street through another double gate of steel. This outside gate was locked, but the desperate convicts were deterred but for a moment. Placing their nitroglycerine under the outside gate they blew an opening through the massive steel doors and before the smoke had cleared the opening they had dashed through past a number of "trusty" convicts working in the street and ran madly for twelve blocks. Here a desperate fight occurred, resulting in the convicts surrendering to the authorities, seeing that further resistance was useless.

### WORKING FOR A FLAT RATE PENSION

WASHINGTON.—C. E. Adams of Superior, Neb., has been appointed by Commander-in-Chief Tanner as a member of the pension committee of the Grand Army of the Republic. The work of the committee will be to formulate and present a bill to congress to provide that all honorably discharged soldiers of the civil war be granted a flat rate of pension of \$12 a month, and to raise the pensions of those who are now getting \$8 to the flat rate of \$12.

### Pastor Falls Dead.

LINCOLN—News of the sudden death of Rev. G. H. Wright of Fairfield was received by Rev. Harmon Bress, Rev. Mr. Wright was pastor of the Congregational church at Fairfield. He was lying on a sofa at his home and rolled onto the floor and expired instantly.

### MARK MORTON TO RETURN.

Says He Will Come Back to Nebraska Soon.

CHICAGO—Mark Morton, treasurer of the International Salt company, has just returned from an outing in Nebraska and is enthusiastic over the condition in that part of the country. "Most delightful state," he said. "I'm going to move out there you may be sure of that."

"Not right away?"

"Well, within two or three years Lake Forest is going to lose me."

### Shaw Makes a Statement.

WASHINGTON—Secretary Shaw made public the following statement: "The secretary of the treasury hereby gives notice that the refunding of United States 3 per cent. bonds of the loan of 1905-18 and 4 per cent. bonds of the funded loan of 1907 now proceeding under the circular of September 28, 1905, will be discontinued after November 29, 1905. Bonds that were intended for refunding must be forwarded so as to be received at the Treasury department not later than November 29."

### ATTACK ON JUDGE MUNGER.

Washington Post Criticizes the Land fencing Decision.

WASHINGTON—In the matter of the Nebraska land case the Washington Post devotes a half column editorial in which it makes a bitter attack on the rulings of Judge Munger of the United States district court for Nebraska. The Post says:

"With the exception of the head of the state and the courts of last resort, every official has some one higher up with authority to exercise some control over his proceedings, to modify his decisions, and to rebuke or punish any neglect of duty or improper official action. In the judicial branch of the government, however, so important was it thought to make judges independent that to a large extent they are exempt from any official supervision or control. If they decide a point of law, it can be appealed and reversed in a higher court, but if they impose an unjust or inadequate sentence, or if they are guilty of any conduct unbecomingly short of an impeachable offense, which all experience of impeachment trials has shown must be a very grave one, to secure conviction, there is no one with authority to rebuke them, or call them down, or discipline them in any way. The chief justice of the United States has no supervising power over judges of the lower courts.

Such being the case, the exercise of otherwise irresponsible judicial power should be held responsible to public opinion, and should be kept under close and constant watch.

### UNCLE SAM'S COMMERCE GREATER THAN EVER

WASHINGTON—The commerce of the United States with its non-contiguous territory in 1905 seems likely to exceed by many million dollars that of any preceding year. The nine-month statement ending with September, issued by the department of commerce and labor through the bureau of statistics, shows that the shipments from the United States to its non-contiguous territory amounted to \$36,552,174, against \$29,929,079 in the corresponding months of the preceding year, an increase of six and one-half million dollars, and that the shipments of merchandise to the United States from its non-contiguous territory in the same period amounted to \$66,550,150, against \$47,141,638 in the corresponding months of the preceding year.

### SHIPPERS ACKNOWLEDGE THEY GOT REBATES

TOPEKA, Kas.—Before the state board of railroad commissioners here A. H. Hogsheth, representative of the Great Western Salt company of St. Louis, admitted that his house had received rebates from the Missouri Pacific railroad on salt shipments. The examination of E. E. Martin of Hutchinson, Kas., brought out the fact that the salt company he represented had received rebates from the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad.

### MILLARD LIKES FORAKER BILL

Expresses Belief Measure Will Be Acceptable to the Country.

WASHINGTON—Senator Millard, speaking of the Foraker bill, which was presented to the senate committee on interstate commerce, said: "It is a good bill. I believe it to be the basis of a measure that will be acceptable to everybody. It is certainly comprehensive and I anticipate good results from it."

Continuing his thought on railroad rate legislation, Mr. Millard said he was still in favor of a new cabinet position to be known as secretary of transportation. "Just think what that would mean to Nebraska if we could pull off such an appointment," said the senator. "But seriously, we need some such department. We endeavor to look after commerce and labor with a cabinet officer, why not have a secretary of transportation, which is quite as important."

### CHAFFEE WILL SOON RETIRE

Has Practically Severed Active Connection With the Army.

WASHINGTON—With his departure from Washington for a month's visit to southern California, Lieutenant General Chaffee practically terminated his active connection with the army. Although he will return here during the Christmas holidays to attend a reunion of his family, it is not believed that he will resume the actual duties of the office of chief of staff, at it is his purpose to go on the retired list shortly thereafter.

Major General John C. Bates, now assistant chief of staff, will act as chief of staff during the absence of General Chaffee and on the retirement of the latter will likely be assigned to duty as chief of staff with the rank of lieutenant general.

### COWLES RELIEVED OF SHIP.

Will Soon Become Naval Attache at White House.

BOSTON—Captain William S. Cowles, brother-in-law of President Roosevelt, was relieved of the command of the battleship Missouri at the Charleston navy yard by Captain Edwin C. Penland. He will proceed to his home in Garlington, Conn., where he will remain until December. Then he will report to the chief of the bureau of navigation for duty as naval attache at the white house.

### Going to Morocco Conference.

WASHINGTON—Henry White, American ambassador to Rome, was selected to represent this country in conjunction with Minister Gummere, of Tangier, at the approaching Morocco conference.

### Shot and Killed by Negro.

KANSAS CITY—W. H. Ranko, a street car conductor, was shot and killed by a negro highwayman in a trolley car at the southern terminus of the Roanoke car line at Thirty-ninth and Bell streets.

### ON THE ENGINEER'S LAST RUN

His Story of How He Lived His Life All Over in a Flash.

"Drowning is not the only experience that causes a man to read his own biography in the flash of a second," said F. C. Roberts, a locomotive engineer.

"I was running on the passenger trains between Atlanta and Macon several years ago, and I was to meet the north-bound train at a certain station on the road. Well, it was all my fault. I hadn't slept any for five nights, and the only rest I had was in my cab. The last stop that we made before this experience of which I speak the fireman had to wake me up when the signal to go ahead was received. I had gone to sleep in my cab.

"As we approached the next station the conductor may have signaled me, as he claimed he did, but we dashed through the town at about forty miles an hour before I heard the down brakes signal. The minute I heard it I saw the headlight of the north-bound train, less than 300 yards away, coming under a curve. I threw on the air brakes and reversed, but it all looked too late. The fireman jumped, but I was paralyzed. The two great engines, one bearing a special train, rushed together like angry bulls, and I was frozen there, and while those trains rushed together, I saw every incident of my life just as plainly as the day it happened. That's all I know about it.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

### MONEY IN ABANDONED FARMS.

Country Life in America Points Out Important Facts.

The great mass of conservative opinion seems to be firmly set against advising the public to buy cheap lands, says Country Life in America. "Tendollar-an-acre land is no good for farming," the experts say. "Farming requires more capital than formerly, and the day of general farming in the East is past. A thousand dollars at least is necessary. The best abandoned farms have been transferred into summer homes; the others should never have been attempted."

In the hope that there might be some exceptions to these pessimistic statements, Country Life in America began an investigation, which has brought to light the following hopeful facts: First—Many people have succeeded in general farming within the last ten years on land costing \$5 to \$10 an acre. Second—General farming is often better than special farming for the beginner without experience—at least for the first year. Third—There is plenty of suitable land in New England and the South that can be bought for \$10 an acre or less. Fourth—Much of this land is not abandoned; it is still worked for profit. It can be had at bargain prices for three permanently legitimate reasons—old age, ill health, the settlement of an estate. Fifth—People do not know how to find out where these cheap lands are.

### My Forces.

I'm no self-made man. For I dearly can trace each force that fashioned me. From the years long ago, when a babe I was born.

I heard my mother's knee. Then God above in His Heaven of love To the angels gave control. Life unfolded of this little child— And they breathed in me a soul.

Then the love that lies in a mother's eyes Woke that soul to active life. And from all alarms that sheltering arms Protected me in the strife. Her tender care and her loving prayer As the love grew into man.

My nature drew to a full growth true. As only a mother can.

In no college walls, in no learned halls, Found my brain forming tools