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10 PAGES—LAST EDITION.

FREDERICK VIII. IS PROCLAIMED

King of Denmark, the Ceremony Lasting Only a Few Minutes.

ANNOUNCE CHRISTIAN'S DEATH

New Ruler Joined Premier on Balcony and Made a Short Speech.

Declared He Would Rule in Accordance With Example Set by His Father—Received Warm Greeting.

Copenhagen, Jan. 30.—Frederick VIII was proclaimed king of Denmark at noon today in Amalienborg Square in front of the palace. The ceremony lasted only a few minutes. The premier, M. Christensen, appeared on the balcony of the palace, and announced to the 50,000 persons assembled below, the death of King Christian IX, and the accession of his eldest son. The premier then called for cheers for King Frederick VIII. The new ruler of Denmark joined the premier on the balcony and in a short speech declared that he would rule in accordance with the example set him by his father, and trusted that the same accord between the king and the nation would continue as heretofore. His majesty concluded with calling for cheers for the fatherland.

King Frederick received a warm-hearted greeting from the assembled crowd, whose cheers mingled with the national anthem.

CHURCH BELLS TOLL

Since 9 o'clock in the morning all the church bells have been tolling, minutes runs have been booming from the forts, flags everywhere have been displayed at half-mast and business practically has been at a standstill. The sorrowing inhabitants of Copenhagen gathered in the streets and discussing the virtues of King Christian and the probabilities of the future.

Prior to the proclamation of his accession, King Frederick held a council of state at which the ministers tendered their resignation and were requested to retain their posts. Afterwards the new ruler surrounded by the princess received at Christian VII's palace the cabinet ministers, presidents of the Riksdag, the chief civil and military officials and the court dignitaries. Then came the important ceremony of the day. Promptly at noon the premier stepped out on the balcony of the palace and thrice shouted to the assembled throng:

LONG LIVE THE KING!

"King Christian IX is dead. Long live his majesty, King Frederick VIII." Sonorous hurrahs broke from the crowd in front of the palace and echoed down the streets opening on Amalienborg Square, the flags on the public buildings were run up to the masts and a royal salute was thundered from the city's forts.

The king shortly afterwards drove across the square to his own palace, greeted by hearty cheers.

KING'S PROCLAMATION.

King Frederick early in the afternoon announced his accession to the throne in a proclamation as follows: "We, Frederick VIII, king of Denmark, by the grace of God, do hereby announce and make known that our dearly beloved father, Christian IX, was yesterday gathered to his fathers by a sudden but calm and peaceful death. We have thereupon in accordance with the law, ascended the throne. We thus assuming this high and responsible position for which the Almighty has chosen us. It is our determination to maintain unwaveringly the constitution of our country and to preserve the rights and privileges of our whole people. If the people themselves will have the same confidence in their king which we have in our people, then we will God grant his grace and blessing to all of us."

"It is our will that all public business follow its uninterrupted course and until further notice the officials appointed by our dearly beloved father will remain at their posts in accordance with their oath."

"Given at our castle of Amalienborg, Jan. 30, 1906. (Signed.) "FREDERICK R." The American minister, Thomas J. O'Brien has already acted upon cables from the state department as follows: "Convey through the appropriate channel the sincere confidence of the president and your country upon the death of his majesty, King Christian."

AN ADMIRER OF AMERICA.

King Frederick is a great admirer of America. As crown prince he never lost an opportunity to welcome prominent American visitors to his palace, and always showed the keen interest in the political progress in the United States. He is a close reader of American standard books.

MOB ATTACKS JAILS.

LIBERATES PRISONERS.

Riga, Livonia, Jan. 30.—A mob attacked the jail in the center of the town, broke open the doors and liberated the political prisoners. Half a company of soldiers was stationed in the building but so rapid an unexpected was the action of the mob that their purpose was successfully carried out. There were many women among the attacking party.

SECRET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1906. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

HISTORIAN'S OFFICE.

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Want ads. need not be "next to pure reading matter," for—as a rule—they are, themselves, real reading matter, of the wisest human interest.

FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR.



KING CHRISTIAN IX OF DENMARK.
How the Famous Monarch, Known as "The Father-in-Law of Europe," Looked Three Years Ago.

Christian IX of Denmark, whose sudden demise was announced on Jan. 29th, was born in 1818, of royal descent though not in the line of succession to the throne. His father, Frederick VII, was a major-general in the Danish army, and his mother, Louise, was the younger sister of the queen consort of King Frederick VI.

The European powers in 1852, in the treaty of London, agreed to recognize Christian as the successor of King Frederick VII, in case the latter should die without a male heir, and this decree was later accepted by the Danish Riksdag, and in July, 1852, he was made crown-prince of Denmark.

Frederick VII died suddenly in 1863, and then the question of the rights of Christian to the succession was brought up by Germany, notwithstanding the London treaty. War was declared. In the beginning of 1864, Prussian and Austrian forces overran Holstein, crossed the Elbe, and attacked the Danish army behind the strong fortifications at Dannevirke. Notwithstanding the most heroic resistance by the Danes, the invaders took the fortifications, and drove the defending army to the island of Als and the heights of Dybbol. After a protracted siege, the Danes were overpowered. The European powers, that had guaranteed the rights of Christian to the throne, abandoned the country to its fate. Sweden and Norway, at the time, were prepared to take part in the war against the invaders, but when both France and England refused co-operation the Scandinavian governments did not deem it prudent to interfere. Denmark was at the mercy of the conquerors.

Denmark was compelled to cede Holstein, Lauenburg, and the greater part of Schleswig. The war interrupted the general Scandinavian tendency of the politics of the Scandinavian countries, manifested since 1848, and it virtually ended the influence of the Scandinavian governments upon the European politics—an influence never to be regained until the Scandinavians again united their efforts for the furtherance of common interests.

Prussia and Austria soon disagreed concerning the disposition of the duchies torn from Denmark. Prussia, through the treaty of Prague, became sole owners of the conquered territory, on the condition that the northern part

J. C. HILL SOUNDS A WARNING NOTE. ON GREAT NORTHERN

New York, Jan. 30.—"This country today is like a boy who has inherited a big fortune and is living on it without earning anything himself," said James J. Hill who returned from the west yesterday. "It is all very well to talk about our great prosperity, but we are spending what has been earned, not what we are earning now. We are using up our capital and have become an extravagant nation."

Mr. Hill would not admit that the country was tending toward overproduction because, as he said, if he did people would call him a croaker.

"The consular and other reports shows," he said, "that Japan is sending us more than we are sending to Japan and it behooves us to be watchful for our position among the commercial nations."

"During the last few years things have been stirred up on account of the Boer and Russo-Japanese wars, with the existing close relation among the nations it has been difficult to get a true perspective in commercial and industrial matters. But now we can look around and appreciate our true position. Look at Great Britain with a million men out of work. Great Britain is a country with a balance of trade against it, and we should take warning. There are not many more new continents or lands to open up."

Mr. Hill was asked about his connection with "Pads and Fancies," which he was said to have subscribed to, and said he believed he received some such book and had sent it to the historical society.

Mr. Hill denied that the Burlington had acquired the Terminal and Transfer railroad and said he knew nothing about Mr. Harriman's reported purchase of the Pacific coast company. He would welcome the Union Pacific if the latter builds to Seattle. At present the Hill roads are the only roads entering Seattle.

HON. R. C. LUND SERIOUSLY ILL.

Chairman State Board of Equalization in a Very Critical Condition.

MAY DIE AT ANY MOMENT.

His Leakage of the Kidney Supposed To Have Been Caused by a Fall—An Active Citizen.

(Special to the "News.") St. George, Utah, Jan. 30.—Hon. R. C. Lund, a member of the state board of equalization, is seriously ill at his home in St. George of arterial leakage of the kidneys, supposed to have been caused by a fall. The attending physician says he cannot live through the day.

Members of the state board of equalization are very much concerned over the unwelcome news which comes from St. George regarding the condition of Mr. R. C. Lund. Secretary J. J. Thomas stated to the "News" today, that Mr. Lund left this city Jan. 15 with himself to go to St. Thomas and Moapa, Lincoln county, Nev., and that on the trip Mr. Lund became very ill. Fortunately, they met a party on the desert which contained two or three physicians, one of whom he believes was Dr. Ewing of Salt Lake, prescribed, and Mr. Lund was given relief. He, however, left the party at St. Thomas, the home of his son, where he sought temporary rest. Nothing more was heard about him until yesterday. Last night, his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Snell, Jr., left to attend his bedside.

The other members of the board of equalization, of which Mr. Lund is chairman, are O. J. Saltberry, now in Europe, John Watson, the well known Ogden business man who is in Salt Lake today, and Secretary Thomas. In the event of Mr. Lund's death, the vacancy will be filled by appointment of the governor.

AN ACTIVE CITIZEN.

Mr. Lund was born at New Digging, Wisconsin, on May 23, 1847. Three years later his parents came to Utah, having been previously converted to the Mormon faith. He, like his father, worked on a farm in the summer and fall months and attended school in the winter time. When his father was called away many others to "go to Dixie" and assist in rebuilding the forbidden and far distant country, the family settled in St. George which has always been headquarters of that section. A regular frontier life with occasional months at school was a part of his youth.

In 1865 he came to Salt Lake to attend the school of telegraphy established by President Young under the direction of John C. Clowes. In a comparatively short time he became an expert at the keys and on completion of the Deseret Telegraph line to St. George, was put in charge of the office at that place; and there he remained for years. Later he went to Ploche, Mo., where he was engaged in the stock raising business, and then to Denver, Colo., where he was engaged in the firm name of Woolley, Lund & Judd, he with his partners, launched into an extensive merchandising, mining and banking business.

MAYOR OF ST. GEORGE.

In 1875 he was elected mayor of St. George and served two terms, during which time he was elected to the territorial legislative council, of which body he was twice a member. In the first presidential election for Utah, in 1896, he was chosen an elector of the Democratic ticket and was made president of the college. In the winter of the same year the legislature named him as one of two commissioners to go to Arizona and negotiate for that section of country commonly known as the "Arizona Strip." After this service he was named by Gov. Wells to be a member of the state board of equalization, a position which he has held continuously until now.

Mr. Lund has had considerable experience in mining ventures in Utah, Arizona and Nevada, and also in stock raising in these states. He was married in 1870 to Mary Romney, and his family consists of nine children and his wife, all of them now living.

cars and engines of each train no serious damage was done to the trains. The accident was caused by a badly smashed that they were taken from the train. Train No. 2 left Columbia Falls on its eastern trip at 7:30 p. m. and No. 1 was scheduled to leave there at 9 p. m. (western time).

General Supt. I. T. Shade, who gave the foregoing information to the Associated Press, said he had received no information as to what caused the collision.

CAUSE OF WRECK.

Spokane, Wash., Jan. 30.—Advices received here state that the wreck on the Great Northern railway near Columbia Falls, Mont., yesterday, was caused by an oncoming train No. 1, west-bound, running past the station without orders. Two trainmen and express messenger were killed and both engineers and five passengers are reported injured.

HEYWOOD SERVING THE PAPERS.

A few weeks ago Marshal Heywood was very approachable on the matter of subpoenas and in an inviting way suggested that he knew nothing about the matter, more than was in the papers. He even went so far as to say he didn't have any subpoenas and that the public could remain at rest so far as he was concerned. Today, however, it is different. The marshal had no time to sit at his desk, and he had to be caught on the fly. Rushing along the street, he was asked: "What can you tell about the Smoot case subpoenas?" "I can't tell you anything about them today."

"Have you got them, Mr. Heywood?" was suggested as a possible way of getting a definite statement.

"No, I haven't got anything to tell you about."

"Are any of them served as yet?"



HON. R. C. LUND.
Chairman of the State Board of Equalization Who is Dying at His Home in St. George.

ADOPTED PLAN OF CONSOLIDATION.

Delegates to National and American Livestock Convention in Denver.

GREETINGS FROM ROOSEVELT.

Frank J. Hagenbarth Delivers His Annual Address Setting Forth Condition of Industry.

Denver, Jan. 30.—With the avowed purpose of reuniting their forces and making a vigorous campaign for federal legislation desired by the livestock interests of the west, delegates to the ninth annual convention of the National Livestock association and the second annual convention of the American Stockgrowers' association met in joint session today at the Broadway theater in this city. Important addresses setting forth the existing conditions in the livestock industry and the requirements of the stockmen were delivered by Frank J. Hagenbarth, president of the National association, and Murdo MacKenzie, president of the American association.

Previous to the meeting of the merged convention the delegates in several sessions adopted the plan of consolidation agreed upon by the executive committees of the two organizations. The plan chosen was a natural one, embracing all livestock interests, is the American National Livestock association.

Murdo MacKenzie was elected permanent chairman of the joint convention. Welcoming addresses were made by City Atty. Harry A. Lindsey and Alva Adams, former governor of Colorado.

Clifford Finch, chief of the federal bureau of forestry, delivered a greeting to the stockmen from President Roosevelt, to which John W. Springer of Denver responded in the name of the public consumption and by proper breeding on the part of mutton growers.

Frank J. Hagenbarth, president of the National Livestock association, then delivered his annual address.

Mr. Hagenbarth said in part: "We will look back with pleasure on the year 1905, for it has been an unusually kind one to the husbandman of field and flock. Those of us, however, who are engaged in the business of cattle raising cannot enjoy the retrospect with the same degree of comfort as the others. Although physical conditions have been good for cattle, and usually so in the southwest, it has proven a year of continued low prices. Most of us have come to the conclusion that the depression in the cattle business is not caused by overproduction, as is usually the case in falling prices of any commodity, but is the result of limitations which have to a large extent deprived us of a market for our product both at home and abroad. It is asserted that we, in the United States, are curtailing our consumption of beef and mutton, and that we are substituting beef and mutton for pork and poultry. This is not true. The fact that many people desiring to give vent to their feelings against the so-called beef trust, have decreased their consumption of beef and mutton, and substituted pork and poultry, is not a reflection on the producer. Secondly, the high price at which choice cuts of beef are required, and which make cuts supply the greatest beef demand, has a further tendency to decrease the consumption."

Concluding, he said: "Among the requirements necessary for the success of the livestock business is a more profound interest in its behalf on the part of the government. Our efforts should never cease until a law giving us a biennial census of livestock be written. We should insist on increased appropriations for congress from the department of agriculture for the bureau of animal industry. No other civilized nation gives so little heed or assistance to its livestock interests."

At the conclusion of his address Mr. Hagenbarth nominated Murdo MacKenzie for president of the American National Livestock association for the ensuing year and he was unanimously elected after the convention had voted to suspend the constitution and bylaws for the purpose. Mr. MacKenzie then delivered his annual address.

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Thirdly, a large proportion of beef is marketed which is of an inferior quality as not to be available for home consumption.

"Our principal foreign markets, with the exception of that of England, are badly demoralized, and available statistics, while showing an increase in the production of cattle the past few years, and an increase of our commodities in our exports, demonstrate the fact that our exports of beef have not only kept pace with the general increase of exports of other commodities from the United States, but has actually decreased."

"Disheartened by the tremendous losses which have developed, cattlemen generally are inclined to seek other avenues in which they may exercise their energies, rather than await the turn in the lane. The tendency throughout the range territory is to sell cattle and buy sheep. This movement cannot but result disastrously to all concerned. In the first place sheep ranges will be overstocked, and overstocking means a poor quality of mutton product, which will in turn decrease the consumption and lower the prices. Feeders throughout the corn belt are inclined to devote their corn to the market or the fattening of sheep and hogs."

"Hog production cannot stand much expansion, for the hog market, though enjoying the most tremendous consumption in history and fairly prosperous for a year or two past, has been hanging on the ragged edge of a decline."

"There is no question whatever but that if the cattle breeders and cattle feeders of the United States should stick to their right and notify congress that their legitimate markets abroad must be conserved and developed, conditions would be promptly reversed. There is no overproduction of cattle, there is under-handled consumption, largely caused by artificial agencies."

"The mutton and wool situation presents an entirely different picture. The prices of mutton and wool are higher than at any time since the civil war. The high price of wool is largely the result of the strong condition of foreign markets. The high prices of mutton and wool are a result of the increased consumption of that product. This happy state of affairs has largely been brought about by the individual efforts of the public consumption and by proper breeding on the part of mutton growers."

"The growing of horses is again a profitable business. It affords a great field of profitable effort along pleasant and easy lines. In no branch of livestock breeding is the value of blood more palpably demonstrated than in the breeding of horses. The development of the horse industry the past year has kept up with the pace set a few years ago and goat raising has taken its place among the prominent industries of the country."

There is strong demand for mohair at long prices and plenty of room in the goat business for new investors."

Mr. Hagenbarth said that the most telling work of the year had been done in the efforts to secure reciprocity, and the readjustment of the relations with the railroad. While contending for a change of the 25-hour shipping law, Mr. Hagenbarth said a better transportation service should be sought. The losses from shrinkage due to slow running time were greater than from excessive rates. Concerning the forest reserve and range question Mr. Hagenbarth said:

"The more conservative among us feel that though the present system may be unscientific, still we are accustomed to it and are opposed to ill-considered and hasty changes which might involve us in disaster and make unbearable range control or land-leasing. While we may have no sympathy with the old cry of 'let well enough alone,' neither can we subscribe to a policy which does not absolutely provide in unequivocal terms for a full co-operation between the government officials and the producer of the public domain."

Concluding, he said: "Among the requirements necessary for the success of the livestock business is a more profound interest in its behalf on the part of the government. Our efforts should never cease until a law giving us a biennial census of livestock be written. We should insist on increased appropriations for congress from the department of agriculture for the bureau of animal industry. No other civilized nation gives so little heed or assistance to its livestock interests."

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TO BE ARRESTED FOR POLYGAMY.

California Man Comes to Utah: And Contracts an Unlawful Marriage.

IS TO BE BROUGHT BACK.

Married Miss Mary May at Farmington on Dec. 24, 1904, While He Had a Wife Living.

Requisition Papers Granted by Acting Governor Tingey for His Return—Man Not a "Mormon."

On information furnished by Sheriff James Ware, Jr., of Davis county, Chief of Police J. F. Dinan of San Francisco, is this afternoon expected to arrest one Cecil G. Plant of that city on the charge of polygamy. It is alleged that Plant came to Utah from California, and married Miss Mary May now of Salt Lake, in Davis county, under the representation that he was a single man, whereas he was already a man of family. In a letter to Sheriff Ware, the San Francisco chief of police says:

"There is a man named Cecil G. Plant residing in this vicinity who married a woman here (San Francisco) six years ago, and with whom he is now living. We are informed that on Dec. 22, 1904, he procured a marriage license in the clerk's office of your county under the above name to marry Mary May, a former resident of Le Grande, Union county, Or.; that the marriage was solemnized on Dec. 24, by Justice of the Peace Joseph E. Robinson, Farmington, Precinct."

SISTER WITNESSED CEREMONY.

Inquiry by the Davis county authorities develops the fact that the allegations of the San Francisco chief are true, and that the marriage took place as indicated, and that Mrs. Emma Foster, a married sister of the bride, was a witness to the ceremony. It appears that the couple lived together for three or four months when Plant returned to California to live with the wife whom he had previously abandoned. One child was the issue of the Utah marriage.

SECURES REQUISITION PAPERS.

County Attorney L. E. Willey of Davis county came down to Salt Lake today, to secure requisition papers for the return to Utah of the accused, on the charge of polygamy, on which it is proposed to prosecute him. He was in consultation with Acting Gov. Tingey, who signed the papers which will be taken to the court by Sheriff Ware for the return of the prisoner.

NOT A "MORMON."

It may be stated incidentally, for the benefit of anti-"Mormon" scandal-mongers that the man who is charged is not nor never was identified with the "Mormon" Church in any manner whatsoever.

NOMINATION OF SPRY.

Will Probably be Confirmed Late This Afternoon.

(Special to the "News.")

Washington, D. C., Jan. 30.—The nomination of Wm. Spry was reported to the executive session of the senate yesterday afternoon, after which it was under the rules it went over until the next executive session which will probably be held late this afternoon, when the confirmation of the nomination will be taken up. There is no objection whatever, neither Senator Burrows nor Senator Dubois has any intention of opposing the ratification of the appointment.

GENERAL JEWISH CONFERENCE OPENS.

Brussels, Jan. 30.—The general Jewish conference called to order in Russia from the Jews in Russia formally opened its session here today under the presidency of David Wolfsohn, chairman of the international Zionist convention. In his opening address, President Wolfsohn urged the establishment of an international committee, either in Berlin or London to watch the interests of the Russian Jews. A motion to that effect was overruled until a later session.

Mandelstam, of Kieff, presented a report on the conditions in Russia from which it was gathered that the Jews had no hopes of an improvement in their status resulting from any of the government reforms. The only solution of the problem, according to the report, would be a foundation of a Jewish homeland.

M. Kohnan of Kishineff said he thought the eventual emigration of all the Jews from Russia was inevitable. He proposed Egypt or Asia Minor as suitable for a Jewish settlement and advised that all emigration of Jews to the United States or Great Britain be stopped in consequence of the laws against alien immigration in force in these countries.

Delegates from Germany, Austria-Hungary, Great Britain, Russia, France, Denmark and Argentina are present, but the American delegates have not arrived.

RAILROAD RATE BILL

DISCUSSION OPENED.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Opening what promises to be a week of discussion on the railroad rate bill, Mr. Townsend of Michigan, addressed the house for more than an hour today, touching on and elucidating practically every phase of the rate-making problem, and describing in detail the terms of the bill.

Regarding the question of the most important ever before congress, Mr. Townsend advocated the bill as the correct remedy for the evils which exist and predicted that notwithstanding the process of the week, greater progress would come to them under its provisions than otherwise. To substantiate this, he cited the fact that the rate-making process of a year in the transportation business and this in the face of the legislation which the last congress introduced, and which the present congress is taking up is somewhat more strenuous forms.

Like the bill of last year, which bore Mr. Townsend's name, he said the present one was the very least the people could expect, and he believed that it gave wider powers and extends over every facility of transportation. However, the present bill, he believed, went only fully within the constitutional powers of congress, but was simply an expression of the plain duty of congress to the American people.

In brief, the bill attempts, he said, to place under the supervision of the interstate commerce commission, every form of interstate and foreign commerce and all instrumentalities of commerce and transportation.

PATENTS FOR UTAH PEOPLE.

(Special to the "News.") Washington, D. C., Jan. 30.—Patents issued: Utah—Anton Anderson and W. E. Palmer, Grantsville, hay fork; David Stevens, Ogden, wagon body; John E. Walling, Salt Lake City, rail-warble.

Wyoming—Herbert B. Andrus, Buffalo, gun sight.