

## INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY CONGRESS

Tariffs Should be Based on Commercial Principles, Considering Special Conditions.

### AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVES BEST.

Their Power Not so Limited as in Europe—State Aid for Light Railroads Recommended.

Washington, May 14.—The conclusions adopted by the International Railway congress which closed its seventh session here yesterday were officially announced today. The most interesting of the conclusions related to railroad rates on which, after a prolonged discussion in which every country in which railroads are operated, was represented, the congress unanimously expressed its conclusions as follows:

"Tariffs should be based on commercial principles, taking into account the special conditions which bear upon the commercial value of the services rendered. With the reservation that rates shall be charged without arbitrary discrimination to all shippers alike under like conditions, the making of rates should, as far as possible, have all the elasticity necessary to permit the development of that traffic and to produce the greatest results to the public and to the railroads themselves."

These conclusions were ratified at the close of the session, after President Roosevelt's speeches had been a topic of discussion and two days after Secretary Taft's address on freight rates at the banquet of the congress.

Regarding methods of treating railway sleepers chemically or otherwise to protect them against deterioration and destruction by wear and by the elements and in that way to lessen the draft on the country's forest supply, it was determined that some method of preserving sleepers was desirable, and it was urged that careful records of experiments should be kept.

With regard to locomotives the conclusion was that "the power of locomotives is more limited in Europe than in America, owing to the lower allowance of weight per axle. European engineers generally agree in thinking that the poundage admitted by the construction of engines giving a maximum of power and economy."

There is a tendency to extend the use of steam heating in many countries, the congress found. To obtain sufficient heat for long trains when the temperature is particularly low it was deemed advisable to use compressed air or to mix compressed air with the steam.

Light railways (branch roads) merit the highest degree of the attention of public authorities. The report concludes: "The construction makes it possible to encourage the progress and development of districts which have previously remained in the background, and it is accordingly not only the intent but the duty of the governments to assist them. It is desirable, therefore, not to adhere to old types and old methods of construction, operation and regulation, but to introduce every facility possible, adaptable to local needs and available resources. It is also desirable that state, government and local authorities should accord to light railways, either under the form of subsidies or relaxation of requirements or other methods of assistance, the support which they need for construction and for operation, so that all parts of the country may be adequately served."

The congress expressed the wish "that the present tendency of legislation to establish more liberal regulations that light trains may become more general and efforts of the management to equip their light traffic lines with a more economical and efficient means of transportation which on some lines will have a great future. Owing to the saving in the number of employees required, the probable reduction in cost of maintenance, the material reduction in the cost of traction and better utilization of rolling stock and the smaller extent of station installations required, it will be possible materially to reduce the cost of working lines with little traffic, and will, in the case of other lines, result in a material improvement in the working of some classes of service. Their use will certainly effect a change in the system of operation in the case of a



great number of lines and appears to have a real future before it."

### TORNADO IN TEXAS.

One Person Killed and Many Injured.

Mount Pleasant, Tex., May 13.—A terrible tornado passed over a half mile square of here this afternoon. One person was killed and many were injured.

The tornado first struck the earth at a point southwest of the city and for a few moments it appeared as if the town would be destroyed, but the twisting funnel turned in an almost easterly direction and after proceeding a mile, went northeast.

The path of the tornado was half a mile wide, and the country for three miles was cleared of every residence, barn and fence.

### DEAD.

Mrs. Gerald.

FATALLY INJURED.

Two sons of Mrs. Gerald, McDowell, Mrs. A. T. Huggins, L. J.

Houses that were occupied by the persons injured were entirely destroyed. Tonight every doctor who resides in Mount Pleasant, is engaged in caring for the wounded, and food has been supplied in large quantities by citizens.

### LIEUT. COL. GRESHNER.

His Body Buried With Great Pomp and Honor.

Nizhni, Novgorod, May 13.—The body of Lieut. Col. Greshner of the gendarmes, who was shot and killed while entering his residence at midnight May 11 on his return from the theater, was buried today with great pomp in the presence of a large concourse of people, including the civil and military authorities. Prominent among the many wreaths placed on the coffin was one with the following inscription: "Gladly murdered in the service of the emperor."

### YOUNG CROKER'S DEATH.

Investigation Completed, Negro Porter Released.

Kansas City, Mo., May 14.—The police have completed their investigation of the visit of Herbert V. Croker, son of Richard Croker, the ex-Mayor, to the home of a colored porter at the end of a saloon of this city, which resulted in his death on a Santa Fe train near Newton, Kan., Friday morning and afternoon. The police have released the porter, who was held on a charge of murder, and have concluded that the death of the young Croker was the result of a fight between the two men. The police have also released the porter, who was held on a charge of murder, and have concluded that the death of the young Croker was the result of a fight between the two men.

Richard Croker, Jr., passed through this city today on his way to Newton to get the body of his brother, which it is believed, will be taken to New York at once. The police have also released the porter, who was held on a charge of murder, and have concluded that the death of the young Croker was the result of a fight between the two men.

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## BETTER THAN MOTHER USED TO MAKE.

That's true of bread, pies, cake, or any pastry if you use

**SMITH'S FLOUR**

### Nixon Ship Building Company of New York.

said to be a brother of Lewis Nixon, who succeeded Richard Croker as leader of Tammany, was with young Croker today. Mr. Nixon said that Herbert Croker was a secretive man and did not take his parents or brothers into his confidence, and that it was not surprising that he did not give out his identity here. Mr. Nixon said that the dead man had frequently left home without telling his family of his intended destination, and that he never exploited his identity anywhere.

### A Positive Necessity.

Having to lay upon my bed for 14 days from a severely bruised leg, the great relief when I used a bottle of Ballard's Snow Liniment. I can cheerfully recommend it as the best medicine for bruises ever sent to the afflicted. It has now become a positive necessity upon myself. D. I. Lyons, Merchant, Deseret Bldg., 2d St., Deseret Bldg., 2d St. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

When doctors fail to cure Blood Bitters. Cures dyspepsia, constipation; invigorates the whole system.

### CHEAP RATES EAST.

May 27-29, June 3-10-12 long limits. VIA COLORADO MIDLAND RY. The line that has the scenery. Through the Rockies in daylight in a Pullman Observation sleeping car. Write or call at ticket office, 77 West Second South St. for information and booklets.

### GREAT FLOTO SHOWS

"THE CIRCUS BEAUTIFUL."

Prof. Andrews, Zoologist and Lecturer. Tells of Many Animal Characteristics Many Afraid of Water—Others Crazed With Fear by Fire.

"Most animals are afraid of water and will fly from it in terror," says Prof. John H. Andrews, the famous zoologist and lecturer in the Great Flo to Show's wonderful menagerie. "To others there is a fascination about a flame and they will walk into it, even when it is a fire as at any other time. A dog keeps his nose down to the floor where the air is purest, and sets himself to calmly sniffing his way to a fire. Here he is not afraid of the flames, but of the heat. He will crawl into a fire as at any other time. A dog keeps his nose down to the floor where the air is purest, and sets himself to calmly sniffing his way to a fire. Here he is not afraid of the flames, but of the heat. He will crawl into a fire as at any other time."

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