The Quest of the Useful" is the er-rand of the multitude-made easier, in half its aspects, by the fixed habit of "ad-reading." DESERET EVENING NEWS. Want ads, need not be "next to pure reading matter," for—as a rule— they are, themselves, real reading matter, of the widest human inter-11 TRUTH AND LIBERTY. 10 PAGES-LAST EDITION. THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1906. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR. which he knew to be of divine origin, DELEGATES FROM CARLISLE OPENS resignation, but had not yet been not-fied whether it had been accepted. The supposition is that the duties have been remitted to permit those who took part in the revolution to recoup their losses. MACADAM VERSUS IMPORTANT SOUTH he would obey that revelation, but if it ASHES FALLING, conflicted with the laws of the country, he would leave the country and go to FOR PROTESTANTS some other where revelation does not COUNCIL OF WOMEN ASPHALT PAVING. AMERICAN ISSUES. HOUSES COLLAPSING conflict with the law, and because of GEN. W. P. EDGARTON DEAD. Mr. Smoot's knowledge that revelation on spiritual and religious affairs could

Of The Civic Improve-

ment League.

THE VIEWS OF MR. WALKER.

Ex-Secretary First Reviewed the **Testimony of President Smith** And Other Church Officials.

Contended That Case Against Senator Disgualified Him For Service in Senate.

SENATOR IS UNCONCERNED.

Said Church Was More Than a Church And Asserted Utah Politics Can Be Dominated by it at Will.

(Special to the "News.") Washington, D. C., April 12 .-- John G. Carlisle, statesman and orator, has made his argument, and so far as the protestants are concerned, the case against Senator Reed Smoot is closed. Tomorrow morning Mr. Worthington will reply. Mr. Carlisle will not be present nor will he answer senior counsel for Senator Smoot. He so announced at the close of his remarks just before noon today.

BAILEY'S POSITION.

A local paper which has shown great animosity towards Senator Smoot declared this morning that Bailey has abandoned his position, and that a two-thirds vote will be necessary to deprive the senator of his seat, but all questions put by Mr. Bailey to Carlisle indicate that he has no such purpose in mind, and it appeared from similar questions propounded by Senators Knox, Dillingham and Dolliver that they are of opinion that only by a twothirds vote can his seat be vacated.

CROWDS WAITING.

Although the committee announced 10 o'clock as the hour for beginning Secy. Carlisle's argument in the Smoot case, the corridor of the senate outside the committee room door was filled with ladies and Mr. C. M. Owen half an hour before the time set. The crowd assembled there resembled that which gathers at the gallery door of a theater when a popular matinee favorite is booked to appear. About 50 ladles were awaiting a chance to get

Although the Constitution cites cer-



mage and Snow were present in behalf of the Young Ladies' Mutual Improvetween members, but these churches do ment association, both organizations belonging to the National Council. About 500 delegates, representing twenty affiliated organizations and ten state councils, attended the conven-tion, which held daily sessions from April 1 to 6, inclusive, and the meet-ings were characterized by the utmost interest and enthusiasm. The one great not mete out summary punishment to those who decline to abide by their mandates as he said has been shown by a case in the "Mormon" Church, and he contended that the laws of the Church require members to submit to Church aterest and enthusiasm. The one great courts even in matters where state and theme that received consideration was the betterment of women and children. An amendment of women and children. An amendment to the constitution was proposed and adopted, to the effect that in the future nothing of a political or of a religious character shall be per-mitted to be discussed in the meetings of the council ENDOWMENT HOUSE OATH. As to the character of the Endow

ment oath he said that it is not strange that the exact verbiage has been diffiof the council. cult to discover, but he was willing to The delegates from Utah were treated with the most respectful consideration concede that Prof. Wolf's remembrance probably was correct when he

by the members of the convention, by the judies of Toledo and by the press. Mrs. Little reported the Relief society of her state, Mrs. Snow performed a like service for the Y. L. M. I. A., while Mrs. Williams was appointed a mem-ber of the auditing committee, and Mrs. Taimage was made secretary of the resolutions committee.

THANKS TO UTAH WOMEN.

Mrs. May Wright, ex-president of the International Council of Women, one of the foremost women of America, in open nvention and speaking for the presiconvention and speaking for the presi-dent of the National Council of Women, Mrs. Mary Wood Swift, of San Fran-cisco, made a motion that a letter be sent to Mrs. Emmeline B. Weils and Mrs. Susa Young Gates, of Sait Lake City, thanking them for the splendid assistance they have given the council in the past and expressing the regrets of the convention that those hadres were al right of the senate to declare the but it was by no means convincing. He of the convention that those ladies were not able to be present at the Toledo convention. The motion was unaniwhat constituted two legislative bodies mously carried. The Utah ladies are warm in their

praise of the treatment received from the sisters in the east, and they return their homes in the best of health and spirits and encouraged to continue the work for the advancement and better-ment of the world in general and of womankind in particular that the First Presidency and the Twelve Apostles are a self-perpetuating body responsible for everything that is done, either spiritual or temporal. Mr. ositio Smoot's membership in this body, as . Carlisle, made him equally serted Mr responsible for any wrongdoings under the laws of the Church. He said the "Mormon" Church is more than a hurch; it is a commercial and political organization. He criticised at some ength Church control over candidacies organization of its members for public office and asserted that the situation is such that the politics of Utah can be dominated by the "Mormon" Church at will. enator Knox inquired of Mr. Carisle whether he contended that the laws of the Church require mem to submit to the jurisdiction of Church laws when in conflict with the state and nation, Mr. Carlisle replied that was his contention and that the officers of the Church could do nothing without conthe Apostles, of which Mr. sent Smoot is one.

Each Has Its Advantage According Matter Not Included in Pan-American To the Districts and the Class **Program Because Brazil Was** Of Traffic Thereon. The question of macadam versus as phalt as paving has been raised on ac-

count of an action by the Civic league in favor of substituting macadam for asphalt on Second South street and on Main street south, where proposals for laying asphalt are already made. To ascertain the exact views of a

number of interested people on the comparative merit of the two pavings comparative merit of the two pavings, the "News" today submitted the ques-tion to a number of members of the Clvic league and other citizens, and it was found that there is by no means the split in opinion which some people would have the public believe.

MR. WALKER'S VIEWS.

Generally there are certain objections o asphalt which are voiced by those who have studied it most, and which are apparent to anyone who autos o drives over the streets that are paved M. H. Walker, chairman of the commitee on streets of the Civic league, states the question for macadam n an incisive manner. He says that the league does not favor asphalt for the business district, nor on streets of the heaviest traffic, for the reason that is more durable than macadasphalt am under the heavier kind of wear, but

It is cooler, which is a big item, is dustless, and is much cheaper to put down. In summer it is impossible to sprinkle pavement successfully, be-cause the water sprinkling the hot asphalt gushes up at once in a cloud of steam, and leaves almost behind the wagon the same burning, dusty con-dition. If anyone wants to learn what this means, let him now ride up east dition. South Temple, or down Second South west, behind a rig which is throwing dust. Autoists in particular are now complaining of the dust on the pave ments. The macadam on the other hand ab-

sorbs the water from the sprinkling wagon and is much cooler, while at the same time it will remain moist and dustless

AS TO OTHER CITIES.

Speaking of the proposed paying schemes. Mr. Walker states that his committee expects to be able to show the Salt Lake public a sample of mod-ern macadamizing in the very near fu-

Washington, April 12 .- Several of the Spanish-American republics are more interested in questions not contained in the program for the Pan-American congress at Rio next July than in the subjects agreed upon for discussion. Although the program has been decided upon, it is likely that other questions will be laid before the congress when it is convened.

Unwilling.

Leading One to Many Republics

Is Navigation of Rivers Pass-

ing Through Them.

The all-important question to many South American republics is the naviga. tion of rivers passing through two or more republics.

Disputes more aggravated than those which have arisen over the boundary waters between the United States and Canada, have threatened the peace of South America repeatedly in recent years. Located as many of the repub-lics are, mountains to the westward form a barrier to their commerce and the rivers are the chief avenues of trade.

The Orinoco, Amazon and Plata riv ers and their numerous tributaries form an inviting net of waterways for the products of part of Colombia, Bolivia, Peru and Ecuador, but the conditions under which most of these streams are open to interstate commerce have dis-

couraged shippers. An attempt to include the regulation of interstate commerce in the Blo Janeiro program had the support of several of the west coast republics, but Brazil was not willing and discord was avoided by not pushing the matter. Colombia and Venezuela have had trouble for years over the navigation of the Orinoco and its tributaries, but this question of inter-state commerce is said to be one which will be atts-factorily settled through the treaty now pending between the two repub lics. As Venezuela is not a party to the Pan American congress and shows no indications of relenting and sending representatives to Rio Janeiro, the acrepresentatives to barlero, the ac-tion of that body could not affect the Orinoce river navigation, but the navi-gation of the many streams which traverse Brazil and Argentina in find-ing their way to the ocean, was the subject which the western powers hop-ed to have satisfactorily dispased of Another subject of great mome Los Angeles, Cal., April 12 .- Joseph was the wording of the section relat-ing to arbitration. An attempt was made to have this section framed in G. Call special counsel for the United States government in a number of immade to have this section framed in-such a way that arbitration might be extended to disputes in the past. If this had been done Peru might have been able to carry to The Hague its old controversy with Chili, concerning cases against the railroads portant the southwest, in an interview today makes an attack upon the Hepburr rallway rate bill, now pending in the senate, and says that, in his opinion, it will fail utterly to correct the abuses aimed at. Mr. Call is also special counthe Tacna and Arica provinces and many other celebrated boundary dissel for the interstate commerce commisputes might have been reopened. But creat care was taken in wording the sion and conducted the recent litigatio in the supreme court of the United States on behalf of the Citrus fruit rbitration provision in such manner that it will not be retroactive How this is not satisfactory in its pres growers of California against the transcontinental railroads to secure routing ent form to many of the powers which are to participate in the congress, and privileges and lower freight rates in attempt to amend it is expected at

ELECTION OF SENATORS.

House Committee Reports Favorably

Resolution of Election by Direct Vote

Washington, April 12 .- A resolution pro

BAILROADS IN PHILIPPINES.

Preparations Being Made for Early

Washington, April 12-Preparations ar

Beginning of Work.

expert in connection construction of rallwi Philippines under the

ECUADOR MAKES FOODS

San Francisco, April 12 .- The Call

heard that the duties referred to had been suspended, and that he believed it

ment officially.

He was in doubt as to

Vineland, N. J. April 12.—Brevet Brig.-Gen, Warren P. Edgarton died at his home in Newfield, last night, aged 70 years. Edgarton enlisted as a private in Col. James Barnett's bat-tery of artillery in 1861 and served with distinction during the war on Gen. Morgan's and Gen. Sheridan's staffs. He was captured Dec. 31, 1862, at Stone river, and was in Libby pris-on five months. on five months.

GREAT GROWTH IN EXPORTS ARE CHIEF AVENUES OF TRADE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Washington, April 12.--According to a bulletin issued by the department of commerce and labor, the total value of agricultural products exported from the United States for the eight months of the fiscal year 1996, ending with Feb-ruary, 1996, was \$700,000, as around The growth in the exports of agricul-the growth in the same period of 1905. tural products, occurs in all of the three great groups which form the bulk of agricultural products, namely broadagricultural products, namely bread-stuffs, cotton and provisions, the latter term including meat and dairy pro-ducts. The gain in breadstuffs was \$70,000,000, in provisions, \$33,000,000, and in cotton \$30,000,000. The increase in ex-ports of breadstuffs occurred chiefly in the measurent to European courties the movement to European countries,

NO COMPROMISE FOR DOWIE

Upsets Plans for Peacable Adjustment Of Troubles With Zion Church.

Chicago, April 12.-John Alexander Dowie today upset the plans for a peaceable adjustment of his troubles with Zion church as announced his night. Today he directed his attend-ants to announce to all inquirers that the report that he was about to comthe report that he was about to com-promise with Overseer Voliva and his followers was untrue, he said that he would conduct a legal contest in the courts and get his property back. Atty. E. Wettin, his legal adviser, when told of this declaration, said: "I can only repeat what I said last night and that is there is a good pros-port of the adjustment of the troubles

ect of the adjustment of the trouble without resorting to the courts. The situation has not changed so far as

Later Mr. Wettin said that the position of Dowie had not been changed. "We do not wish to plunge Zion City and Zion church into an expensive lawsuit," he said. "In its present conattion Zion can not afford a long and expensive litigation. We are trying to guard the interests of the creditors so that every one of them will re-ceive 100 cents on the dollar. I may hear from Mr. Volivia today but until I do I connot tell just what turn mat ters will take. In the meantime, Mr Dowle will remain where he is. He will not go to Mexico, and he will not for a time at least, visit Zion City. No middle ground has yet been reached but I have strong hopes that it will be found in a short time as both side are anxious to avoid law proceedings.

FEELS SURE HEPBURN BILL WILL BE A FAILURE.

Occupants Being Buried and **Roads Filled With Cinders** As Soon as Opened.

STILL SITUATION IS IMPROVED

Presence of King and Queen in Naples Has a Good Effect On the People.

Many People Have Suffered Terribly And Some Remarkable Escapes Have Been Reported.

Naples, April 12, 10 a. m .- From all quarters come reports that the situation has ameliorated, but ashes from Mount Vesuvius are falling everywhere, houses are collapsing and burying their occupants, and roads near the volcanc are no sooner opened than they are closed again by falling cinders. The inhabitants of this city are enduring the yellow gray atmosphere of yesterday, which is even more oppressive than before. The popular costume of those who can afford it, consists of automobile coat, cap and goggles, which enables the wearer to maintain a semchapter to maintain a sem-blance of cleanliness, but the people generally have to be contented with paper masks and raised unbreilas. The drivers of trolley cars are wearing masks of some transparent material un-der the visors of their caps.

CONDITION MORE NORMAL.

More shops were opened today and the city is slowly resuming its normal life. The people having recovered from the panic of yesterday are less sullen and down hearted. The presence of King Victor Emmanuel in Naples, King Victor Emmanuel in Naples, which always caused a good effect, has acted as a tonic upon the Neapolitans, who have a superstitious veneration for Formerly in the day crowds the king. Formerly in the day crowds gathered before the palace, where men were heard to exclaim "He comes, but the pope stays at home," "Long live the

the pope stays at home," "Long live the kng." The feeling, however, does not inter-fere with the Neapolitans' veneration for their saints. A woman in the crowd before the palace was heard to confide to a friend as follows: "My daughter, who lives at Torre del Greco, is a refugee. She has been received into the royal palace, lives like a princess and has been spoken to by the queen. May the saints pro-tect her majesty." KING GOES TO SAN GUISEPPE. The king left Naples early today for San Guiseppe, Ottajano and Tersigno, in order to ascertain personally the actual situation at these towns. He hoped to be able to continue his jour-ney to Sarno and Castellammare. The king inspected all the "camp hospit-als" in which the undires are carbre in which the soldiers are caring for suffering fugitives, speaking to the jured, comforting them in their fortunes and asking them what he could do to relieve their distress. On receiving a reply indicating a suffer-er's desires that something immediate-ly be done in his or her behalf, the king This gave orders to have the desire fulfilled. This gave rise to many heartranding scenes. As the king bent over a poor man, with toll-hardened hands, whose right leg had been amputated, the right leg had been amputated, the sufferer, replying to his majesty's ques-tion regarding his immediate necessities, said with tears in his eyes, "Send me my son, who is serving as a sol-

CARLISLE ARRIVES

Mr. Carlisle arrived early and hid himself in Chairman Burrows' curtained corner of the room, where he talked with Senator Dubols, who was the first member of the committee to appear. At 10 minutes before 10, Mr. Overman entered the room.

SENATOR SMOOT ARRIVES.

He was closely followed by Mr. Burrows and within five minutes Senator Smoot, accompanied by Mr. Richards, came in. Just as the clock marked the hour of 10, Senator Dolliver arrived, and three minutes later Mr. Worthington greeted the chairman and took his seat. The next members of the committee to appear were Bailey and Frasler, then Foraker, followed by Knox. The chairman sent messages for Senator Dillingham, while C. M. Owen, dressed in a clerical frock coat and handsome spring tie, arranged books and papers for Mr. Carlisle.

MEMBERS ABSENT.

In the meantime the chairman tel-

ephoned for Senator Pettus, who appeared later. The other three mcmbers of the committee-Messrs. Beveridge, Hopkins and Depew-are out of town. Senator Dillingham arrived at 10:20, and former Secy. Carlisle arose to begin his argument, which marks the final move in a case which has lasted three years.

CARLISLE'S ARGUMENT.

Carlisle began by declaring that protestants have no concern in belief of principle of "Mormon" Church in revclations, so far as they relate to spiritual affairs, but he held the committee cannot entirely ignore that belief because it follows that if people believe that members of the Priesthood can have and do receive revelations from Almighty that belief must have important effect upon all their actions in life.

In the minds of "Mormon" people spiritual and temporal affairs are so confused that they cannot distinguish between them, and therefore believe all. acts of the Priesthood are by divine authority.

He referred to marriage laws, and insisted that up to the time of the issuance of the manifesto the Church taught that men must take plural wives and that the laws of the Unittd States against such practises had no bearing upon members of the "Mormon" Church.

He read from standard works of the Church in an effort to show that implicit belief in the absolute authority of the Priesthood has always been inculcated.

SENATOR SMOOT'S TESTIMONY.

Referring to the testimony of Senafor Smoot himself he undertook to disprove the statement that the "Mormon" Apostles are not a self-perpetuating body, and that they are more than advisers to the First Presidency. That body, he declared, has equal powers with that of the presidency.

ABOUT ANOTHER COUNTRY. As to the senator's own sentiments, he pointed out that Mr. Smoot had

tain requirements for members of the senate-that he must be 30 years of age, citizen for nine years, and restdent of the state which he is to represent-it certainly does not limit the senate to excluding only such persons as come within those inhibited classes. Immigrant laws exclude, certain

federal courts have jurisdiction.

testified that it requires those passing

through the Endowment House to

pledge themselves to pray for ven-

geance for the blood of the prophets.

So far as he was personally concerned

he was not afraid that the "Mormon'

people will ever try to overthrow this

CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS.

gument was devoted to the constitution-

seat vacant by a majority vote. In

this his argument was rather ingenious.

cited constitutional provisions as to

and the rights of each house to make

regulations for the government of its

The remainder of Mr. Carlisle's ar-

government

proceedings,

aliens from admission to our shores, polygamists and anarchists, among others. If one of these should get in and subsequently become naturalized and later elected to the senate, that body would have a clear right to exclude him. He held expulsion is a punishment for some offenses against the law of the country and against the dignity of the senate, but exclusion is no punishment.

If the contentions of Senator Smoot's adherents are sound, President Smith might be elected to the senate in spite of his admission of polygamy and after the clerk had administered the oath he could not be excluded except by a twothirds vote.

BAILEY ASKS A QUESTION.

Senator Bailey propounded a question, designed to discover whether Mr. Carlisle holds that Senator Smoot has gained anything by serving as a senator for several years. He argued that he has gained nothing, and that he is simply a de facto senator whose seat can be declared vacant by a majority vote of the senate.

REAL CHARGE AGAINST SENATOR

Questions of similar import were propounded by Messrs. Knox, Dolliver and Foraker, which led Mr. Carlisle to reply that while Senator Smoot can be constitutionally deprived of his seat by a majority vote, he can be expelled only as a punishment for something he has done since he became a member of the senate.

If disqualified at all it must not be on account of any spiritual act, but because of his status, condition and connection with the "Mormon" Church and encouragement of its practises. He cited as authority the fact that members of the house have been unseated on last days of a session, after serving two full years. "But was that not because the house held they had never been duly elected?" inquired Mr.

(By Associated Press.)

isle.

Washington, April 12 .- Arguments in the case of Senator Smoot were begun today before the senate committee on privileges and elections, after an extending over three years into his right to retain his seat. Former Secy, of the Treasury John G. Carlisle opened for the protestants. He will be followed by A. S. Worthington of the counsel for Mr. Smoot. The members of the committee present were Chairman

Burrows and Messrs. Foraker, Knox, Dolliver, Dillingham, Dubols, Bailey, Overman, Frazier and Pettus, The committee room was crowded, most of the spectators being women.

Mr. Smoot was present, as well as sev-eral "Mormons" who have assisted Mr. Smoot in his defense. The Utah senator apparently was not concerned as to the outcome of the proceedings,

REVIEWS TESTIMONY.

Mr. Carlisle reviewed first the testi-mony of President Joseph F. Smith testified that if he received revelation and other "Mormon" officials, to show and had been drinking heavily.

CARLISLE'S CONTENTION.

Speaking of the Endowment House oaths, Mr. Carlisle admitted that he did not know the exact form of the obligation taken, but he believed i could not be disputed that some oath of the character described by several witnesses is administered and that each person taking the ceremony as-sumes an obligation to avenge the sumes an obligation to avenge the blood of the prophets upon this nation Discussing the constitutional point of the eligibility the constitutional pro-

members of the senate. Mr. Carlisle said that three disqualifications are enumerated; insufficient age, non enumerated: instances states and non-zenship of the United States and non-citizenship of the state for the requi-site period, but that these are not all of site period, but that these are not all of the disqualifications of which the senate may take cognizance. He tioned certain classes of lawbreakers, lunatics, and finally, women. Dissent ing laughter from the women greeted this classification and Mr. Carlisle paused a moment to make his peace, during which he said he hoped to see

stitutional amendment that would admit them.

CAUSE FOR EXPULSION.

Mr. Carlisle contended that the senate or house should determine the fitness of its members to serve, in the same manner as if the constitutional provisions did not exist. He declared that expulsion of a senator cannot be made cause of something that occurred prior to the beginning of his term: that ex-pulsion must be for an act committed as a member of the legislative body. Worthington. "Yes," replied Mr. Car-

and that this would require a two-thirds vote of the senate; he contended that the case against Mr. Smoot is t that the case against Mr. Smoot is to disqualify him for service and that it can be done by passing a resolution to the effect that the senator lacks the requisite qualifications and the seat therefore can be vacated by a majority

vote Members of the committee took great interest in this argument. Messrs. Bai-ley, Knox, Dillingham and Dolliver asking numerous questions. When Mr. Carlisle closed he announced that he would not attempt to answer the argu-ments of Mr. Worthington, which will be tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

SUICIDE FOLLOWS DRINKING.

Helena, Mont., April 12.-James Welch or Walsh, a laboring man, aged about 30 years, committed suicide at Billings last night by shooting bimself in the back of the head with a pistol.

according to a Record special, came recently from Bulfalo, Wyo Wyoming |

ure on-Sixth East street from South Temple to Second South streets. The property owners there are in favor of he move, and Mayor Thompson favors it, also. The street will be parked at the same time, as an object lesson in what is intended as a beautifying prop-

H. Hewlett and Geo. M. Bacor hold much the same ideas as does Walker. Mr. Bacon states that an in-vestigation conducted on conditions in the east, it is found that New York for instance, has \$50 miles of macadamized driveways through the residence district, and that Chicago is now re-placing with macadam a number of old asphalt pavements.

Mr. Hewlett declares that it is as cheap to sprinkle lawn as it is to sprinkle dust, and therefore a proposition to park the streets will not entail great extra cost to the city. With the people trying to put in sidewalks, sewers, and pavemens, the difference in cost between \$4 a foot and \$11.50 a foot is considerable, and must be taken into consideration. Washington. April 12.-A resolution pro-viding for the election of senators by direct vote of the people has been favor-ably acted upon by the house committee on election of prexident, vice president and representatives in Congress. The resolution which was introduced by Mr. Morris of Nebraska, makes the term of members of the house four years instead of two. Both propositions are to be ac-complished by amendments to the Con-stitution. Reasons why the term of mem-bers should be four years are stated to be because no party can inaugurate its poli-cy in two years.

Rio.

cy in two years.

He thinks that as a residence district proposition, the macadam will gain constantly in favor, and adds that the kind of macadam work done now is not the kind done 10 years ago, when road making was less understood.

REMARKS MISCONSTRUED.

The impression that there was a dispute on foot over the advisability of macadam, within the league, grows out of the fact that Mr. Quigley, who had been absent from the previous meetings, asked several questions at the last meeting, for his information, rather than in a spirit of opposition to maca dam, and these were construed as be-ing serious objections to that kind ot paving. The property owners along Main street south, and Second South east, and along Sixth East street south to the park, are informally discussing the question, and while there is not a complete unanimity of opinion position to macadam is not marked, as so far expressed.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Washington, April 12 .- At the beginning of today's session of the sen ate the conference report of the urgent deficiency bill was agreed to. Mr. Culberson presented a concurrent

resolution including senators and mem-bers of the house in the bill prohibiting Way officials of the government from pre-maturely giving out private information of the government, and it Was adopted. The conference report bill providing

for the settlement of the affairs of the five civilized tribes of Indians was ac-cepted without further debate by a vote of 41 to 11.

house substitute for the senate bill ratifying an agreement with lower Brule Indians of South Dakota was accepted.

Mr. Latimer then spoke on the rate bill. Charging that consolidation of transportation facilities has reached a climax where the people are powerless to prevent abuse of railroad power, he said he would be glad to see the pending bill pass with an amendment dis-tinctly forbidding any interference by the courts with the work of the commission. Whether a measure of that character would be unconstitutional, he believed would have to be decided by the supreme court.

(Special to the "News,")

Washington, D. C., April 12.-Post-wasters appointed: Utah-Rockville, masters appointed: Utah-Rockville, Washington county, Phebe Terry, vice to be true, he could not make the state Elan R. Dalley, resigned,

whether in fact he was consul for Ec He nie Merrill, vice Elizabeth Merrill, re-signed; Victor, Fremont county, David uador, owing to the recent change in the administration, as a result of the revolution, which took place last Jan-P. Cheney, vice B. F. Blodgett, resigned. | uary. He had since then sent in his last night,

Mr. Call said "In my opinion the Hepburn-Dollive bill, in its present form is of no benefit to shippers. I predict that if it passes the senate in that form it will prove a great disappointment to all who look through the measure benefit am sure that it is impossible to reduce exorbitant rates under the bill before the senate, even with no further amendments. It does not require any such amendments as those suggested favor of the railroads to destroy its usefulness.

Mr. Call's principal objection to the bill are that its provisions do not cover connecting railroads unless they have entered into a joint tariff: if the interstate commerce commission thu not empowered to make any order or regulate except upon formal complaint; that section four of the bill ostensibly authorizes the commission after hear ing to establish through routes and Joint rates, but in conditions annexed takes away that power; that the bill fails to provide that any person can sue common carrier for damages arising under the commerce set in the district where the railroad runs but requires the plaintiff to sue in the district where the principal affice of the corporation may

which in nearly every case would robably be at some distant point. Call points out many other alleged de-fects in the proposed law which he avers will render its operation nugatory.

INDIANA REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET NAMED.

Washington. April 12—Preparations are being made for the early beginning of work on the railroads to be built in the island of Panay, Negros and Cebu in the Philippines, concessions for the construc-tion of which were recently granted to a syndicate. According to information reaching the war department, engineers and a force of men will be sent to the Philippines on one of the vessels leav-ing the Pacific coast for the Philippines at an early date. The concessions pro-vide for about 100 miles of railroad on each of the three islands named. It is ex-pected that native labor will be utilized to the greatest possible extent in the building of the road. F. A. Mollitor, who has been employed by the Philippine government as a rail-way expert in connection with Indianapolis, April 12 .-- The second induanapons, April 12.—The second session of the Republican state conven-tion was called to order today by Rep-resentative A. L. Brick, the tempo-rary chairman. The resolutions com-mittee reported through W. R. Gardi-ner of Washington, the chairman. The report was unanimously adopted. The committee on organization reported the way expert in connection with the construction of railways in the Philippines under the con-cessions, after a stay in Washington dur-ing which he was in frequent conference with Secy. Taft and officers of the insu-lar bureau relative to railroad building in the Philippines, is now en route to the Pacific coast, and will embark there for the Philippines where he will remain dur-ing the construction, as the represen-tatives of the Philippine government. Having been present at the opening and consideration of the bids for the various grants, he is thoroughly familiar with the terms upon which the concessions have been made. committee on organization reported the selection of Representative Charles R. Landis for permanent chairman, and Edward Hancock of Brookville for per nanent secretary. The report was adopted.

These were nominated by acclama-

Secretary of State-Fred. Sims of

Frankfort. For Attorney General-James Bing-ham of Muncie. For State Statistician-James S. Stubbs of Indianapolis. FROM UNITED STATES FREE

For Judge of the Supreme Court-First listrict, James H. Jordan of Martins-

John C. Billhelmer of Washington was nominated for auditor of state. Oscar Hadley of Danville was nomin ted for state treasurer on the second

Edward Fitzpatrick of Portland was ominated for clerk of the supreme court.

EVA BOOTH HAS RECOVERED.

New York, April 12.-Commander Eva Booth of the Salvation Army has completely recovered from the attack of tonsilities which seized her recently. according to mal headquarters of the army

A TOUCHING SCENE.

The king, who was visibly affected, clasped the mai's hand and exclaim-ed: "My poor fellow, I can do much, but to grant your request would mean breaking the laws, which I must be the first to respect. I would give any-thing I have were it possible by so do-lie to send your son to make the first ing to send your son to you, but I cannot do so." There were tears in the king's eyes

as he turned away from the sorrowing father's bedside. The queet, while father's bedside. The queer, while the king was away, visited the charit-able institutions here and inspected he places where the refugees are houser

In splie of the fact that many severumient officials have arrived here to reinforce the local officers, the con-gestion of the telegraph hureau is indescribable. A telegram sent from Paris at 6 p. m. yesterday was not de-fivered until 9 o'clock.

The soling news this mornng is that the lava is cooling on all sides

EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPES.

Some extraordinary escapes from tenth have been recorded. A man and his four children were rescued after having been lost in the wilderness for 6 hours. They were terribly exhaust-d and seemed more like five skeletons han human beings.

Firemen have been sent from Paler-no, Sicily, and other places, to the vilmo, Sicily, and other places, to the vil-lages in this vicinity, which have suf-fered the most from the fall of ashes, to assist in removing the askes from the roofs and relieve the exhausted soldiers. Camp kitchens have been established at a number of places and free meals are being distributed wherever possible to those in need of the

GREENE AND GAYNOR ... ARE FOUND GUILTY.

Savannah, Gu., April 12 .- Messrs, Greene and Gaynor, charged with conpiracy to defraud the government and embezzlement in connection with the hig government engineering works in this vicinity, were found guilty by a

this vicinity, were found guilty by a jury this afternoon on all three indict-ments against them. They will be sen-tenced tomorrow by Judge Speer. The trial of Greene and Gaynor con-sumed about 13½ weeks. They were indicted in 1002 and after fighting ex-tradition proceedings in New York, field to Canada. After lengthy proceedings, there they were finally extradiced and there they were finally extracted and brought to Savannah for trial. Captain O'Berlin M. Carter, engineer corps, who had charge of the improvement work under the Greens and Gaynor contract. was court-martialed for his complicity in the alleged frauds and weascoteneed to be dishonorably discharged from the army and to serve a term of imprisonment for five years.

says today news has been received that the government of Ecuador has made foods from the United States into Ecuador duty free for a period of three months, the period beginning about the first of the present month. UTAH AND IDAHO POSTMASTERS M. Aristizabei, acting consul from Ecuador, is quoted in regard to the matter to the effect that while he had