

RAILROAD RATE BILL PASSED HOUSE TODAY

Only Seven Members Voted Against Measure When Roll Was Called

BALLOT UNANIMOUS FOR GREATER REFORM

Ripple of Applause When Result Was Announced—Seven Members Who Made Up the Minority Were Republicans, All Democrats Being in Line With the Roosevelt Policy—Large Crowds in the Galleries at the Morning Session.

(By the Associated Press.) Washington, Feb. 8.—The House today passed the Hepburn railroad rate bill by a vote of 248 to 7. Those voting against the bill were: Littlefield, McCall, Perkins, Sibley, Southwick, Woodland and Weeks.

Anticipating the roll call on the rate bill there was a large attendance of members and the galleries were crowded.

After the roll call the announcement of the passage of the bill was received with a ripple of applause. Speaker Cannon stated the vote to be 248 yeas and 7 nays. Those voting against the bill were all Republicans. They were Littlefield (Mass.), McCall and Weeks (Mass.), Perkins, Southwick and Woodland (C. Y.), and Sibley (Pa.).

Mr. Sullivan (Mass.) voted "present" and was not paired. There were 28 members paired but those pairs were general political ones. None of them was made on the bill and consequently did not indicate opposition.

The pension appropriation bill was taken up in committee of the whole with Mr. Madden (Ills.) in the chair. General debate on the bill was limited to three hours and Mr. Gardner (Mich.), in charge of the bill took the floor.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Before voting on the railroad rate bill the House passed a senate bill authorizing the national bank at Graham, Va., to change its location to Bluefield, W. Va.

The army appropriation bill was reported to the House by Mr. Hull (Iowa).

Concerning Pensions. In presenting the pension appropriation bill Mr. Gardner detailed an interesting array of information concerning pensions. Forty years after the civil war he says, the pension appropriation is at its maximum. There are one million pensioners, all but 54,454 of them from the civil war, with an annual roll of \$128,000,000. In the 42,421 are represented veterans of all other wars the country ever had.

The civil war cost \$4,000,000,000. Up to the present time half as much again has been paid out for pensions, and Mr. Gardner predicts that before the end of its pension roll comes the first cost of the war will have been equalled. In twenty years from now he predicts the pension roll will contain half a million names, of which 182,414 will be chargeable to the Spanish-American war. At the present time, he says, the pension roll costs the government just one-fourth of all other expenses. In 1867, one year after the civil war, the interest on the public debt was \$142,781,581, and the pension roll \$20,983,551. Now these two items are practically reversed as to amount. Mr. Gardner compares this pension roll of \$128,000,000 to that of France, with an annual expenditure of \$26,000,000; Germany, \$21,000,000; Austria-Hungary, \$10,000,000 and Great Britain, \$9,000,000.

As to Spanish war veterans, he said today there were more of them on the pension rolls than were in Shafter's entire army in Cuba.

The necessity of enacting the president's order No. 78 into law as provided for in the bill, was explained by Mr. Gardner. This order was intended to work automatically, and to make sure the only proof of disability. Commissioner Warner had found the order in conflict with statute provision, and it was thereby robbed of its operation. By eliminating surgeons fees Mr. Gardner estimated that by enacting the order into law money would be saved the government, and benefit extended to the veteran. The amendment he regarded as a virtual service pension law, saying in time it would place every soldier of the civil war on the pension roll at a maximum pension of \$12 a month.

Bigbee at Leghorn. (By the Associated Press.) Leghorn, Italy, Feb. 8.—Rear Admiral Bigbee, commanding the United States cruiser squadron now at Nice, has telegraphed to the American representatives here asking that the necessary arrangements be made for the arrival of his squadron at Leghorn in a few days.

SUMMARY OF HEPBURN'S RAILROAD RATE BILL

(By the Associated Press.) Washington, Feb. 8.—The following is a summary of the Hepburn railroad rate bill on which the House voted today. The bill, according to Mr. Hepburn's statement in closing the debate on the measure, was intended and did, so far as could be made, to carry out the recommendations of the Interstate Commerce Commission. It gives the interstate commerce commission authority, when a rate has been complained of as "unreasonable" by a shipper, to investigate that rate, state whether or not it is unreasonable and if found to be unreasonable to fix a rate which is to be just and reasonable and fairly remunerative, which it is to be the maximum rate to be charged. This rate is to go into effect thirty days after it is announced by the commission, subject during that time to be set aside or suspended by the commission or by the courts. After it has gone into effect it is to remain in force for three years. During this time the option has been expressed by those who have participated in the debate that the rate may also be reviewed by the courts and if found to be in conflict either with the terms of the act or with the constitution to be set aside and the constitution to be set aside and the constitution to be set aside.

SAILORS ON MARBLEHEAD ON THE VERGE OF MUTINY

(By the Associated Press.) San Diego, Cal., Feb. 8.—According to certain sailors of the United States cruiser Marblehead which arrived yesterday, trouble which had been brewing for sometime aboard the cruiser became acute when the vessel arrived at Pinchiquine Bay several days ago and the men openly shirked work and Commander Mulligan was forced to read them the articles of war covering mutiny. According to the stories told by the blue jackets they have had almost no shore leave since the cruiser arrived at San Francisco from Port Angeles two months ago. When the Marblehead came to San Diego three weeks ago, shore leave was expected but again refused. The men complained because the commander ordered what they termed a "penitentiary hair cut" and because they did not have enough fresh vegetables and because their wages were not forthcoming on pay-day.

The story of the trouble on the Marblehead is obtained wholly from members of the crew, but the versions of the affair given by them tally closely with each other. Commander Mulligan declined flatly to say a word about the affair and the other officers are equally reticent.

WOMEN MAKING GAINS HARVARD OUT A YEAR

Suffrage Movement Gets New Membership. Another Association Formed at Baltimore Convention and Reports Show the Progress of the Order—Urgent Need of Money.

(By the Associated Press.) Baltimore, Md., Feb. 8.—At the second day's session of the annual convention of the Women's National Suffrage Association the report of the treasurer was read by Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, of which the following is an abstract: Receipts, including last year's balance, \$28,323.92; disbursements, \$15,564.87; balance, \$12,759.05.

The five states standing at the head in point of membership are: New York, Massachusetts, California, Nebraska and Iowa. The five states contributing the largest amount of money to the treasury are: Pennsylvania, Oregon, California, Massachusetts and New York. The five associations making the greatest per centage of gain in membership are: Washington, Oregon, West Virginia, Maryland, Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

California, Delaware, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Washington, West Virginia, all made gains in membership.

A new association, "The College Woman's Equal Suffrage League," was admitted to membership. Twenty-four societies and individuals contributed \$100 or upwards, thirty-two \$50 or upwards.

The membership was never so large or the financial showing so good, but with an active woman suffrage campaign in progress in Oregon, to be terminated by the voter at the election in June, 1908, there never was so much need for money. Every believer is urged to show his or her belief in a practical way.

Reports were also submitted by the auditors and by the standing committees on presidential suffrage, enrollment, press and church work.

ON TRIAL FOR KILLING A WOMAN.

(By the Associated Press.) Mount Holly, N. J., Feb. 8.—The trial of Rufus Johnson for the murder of Miss Florence W. Allison at Moores-town, on January 18, was begun here today before Justice Hendrickson. The court house was packed with people and a large crowd was in waiting outside eager to catch a glimpse of the prisoner as he was brought from the jail. The jury was soon impaneled and the court warned the audience not to make any demonstration during the trial or the room would be cleared.

DRIVEN OUT BY GALLOWS NOW RAGING FLAMES FOR MURDERER

Scores Flee from Tenement House in Brooklyn

RESCUE WORK DURING TO HANG FEBRUARY 23

Overcrowded on Third Floor in Fashionable Establishment Escaped With Their Lives—Wild Struggle for Help From Those in Danger—No Lives Lost.

(By the Associated Press.) New York, Feb. 8.—Fire broke through the large apartment house at 297 Broadway street, in the fashionable section of Brooklyn early today, drove scores of tenants to the streets half dressed, and cut off the escape of four families. Those later were rescued by firemen and taken down on ladders from the third and fourth floors. All escaped injury except for exposure. Flames were seen in the third floor by a policeman and after he sent in an alarm he crossed some of the tenants while others were pointing out of the house. Those on the floor by the flames which spread very rapidly, were C. H. Hanford, an instructor in the Pratt Institute, Mrs. E. H. Hanford and her son, John Hanford, and J. H. Story and his daughter Mary on the fourth floor and F. H. Robinson, his wife and their son on the third floor.

The building was a mass of flames on one side when the fire apparatus arrived and ladders were run up at once to the windows of the apartments where the pennant in ones stood shouting for help. They were all taken out rapidly, but being in only sleeping attire suffered severely.

MOON'S TOTAL ECLIPSE GRADE BAD, SAYS TAFT

Beautiful Phenomena Will be Seen Tonight

Eclipse Will Begin at 12:37 A. M. and Will End at 4:37 A. M., Being Visible in North America—Astronomer to Make Observations.

(By the Associated Press.) Washington, Feb. 8.—Naval observatory officials will take observations of the total eclipse of the moon tonight and early tomorrow morning. With a clear sky one of the most beautiful phenomena witnessed in this part of the world is promised by the scientists. The eclipse will begin at 12:57 a. m. and end at 4:37 a. m. The eclipse will be seen in its beginning in North and South America and western Europe and Africa. The ending will be generally visible in North and Central America, western South America, northeastern Asia, and Australia.

Assistant Astronomer G. A. Hill of the naval observatory said today the observatory will make observations of the exact time at which some star passes behind the moon and emerges again, by which, with a knowledge of the speed at which the moon travels, the exact diameter of the moon can be figured.

NO OFFICIAL GIFTS FOR THE WEDDING

(By the Associated Press.) Washington, Feb. 8.—Mr. Hengel-muller, the Austrian ambassador here and acting dean of the diplomatic corps, after a conference with officials of the Washington government, has advised his government that it is the wish of the president and Mrs. Roosevelt that no official gifts shall be presented to their daughter upon the occasion of her marriage next week to Mr. Longworth. Mr. Hengelmuller in his circular to the diplomatic corps here has informed the members of that fact and it is stated that the other European governments will follow the example of Austria. Whatever presents are sent will be in the name of the sovereign. They will be in the nature of a personal expression of good will and not as presents from the government themselves.

VETERANS DID NOT SNUB ROOSEVELT

(By the Associated Press.) Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 8.—Col. John S. Prather, commander of Camp A. Wheeler's Confederate Cavalry, has issued a statement in denial of stories that a resolution was offered to elect President Roosevelt an honorary member of Camp A. and that the resolution "met with spirited opposition and was voted down."

"The publication referred to is a flagrant misrepresentation of facts," said Colonel Prather. "I presided at the meeting, and when the resolution was offered, attention was simply called to the fact that the by-laws of our association prohibited any honorary members, and the resolution was withdrawn. It was not even debated or voted on, nor was any opposition voiced against it."

SMOOT'S LAWYER NOW TRIES TO PROVE THAT MR. WOLFE WAS A LIAR

TILLMAN AFTER THEM Attacks Bottling Up Policy of the B. & O. Line

Witness Denied He GOT DRUNK IN PUBLIC

Teacher in Mormon Schools Subjected to Fierce Cross Examination

Witness Denied He GOT DRUNK IN PUBLIC

(By the Associated Press.) Washington, Feb. 8.—In the investigation of protests against Senator Reed Smoot of Utah before the committee on privileges and elections, Prof. Walter M. Wolfe, who was a teacher in Mormon schools and a member of the church daily very recently, was today subjected to a severe cross-examination by A. S. Worthington, counsel for the senator.

A large number of letters which had been written by Wolfe to members of the church were put into the record to show that he had not made complaints of the conduct of Benjamin Cluff on the Mexican expedition, as he had testified in direct examination. He denied charges by counsel that he had been intoxicated in several public places and that he had expressed contrition because of his refusal to pay tithing. Mr. Worthington will call a large number of witnesses to discredit Wolfe.

On re-direct examination the names of a number of residents of Provo were read to the witness and ten of them, he said, were living in polygamous cohabitation. He said he knew George Taylor, brother-in-law of Mr. Smoot, and that Taylor had asked him (Wolfe) to give up his democratic faith and come in with "the great majority."

This was just previous to the election of the legislature that elected Mr. Smoot to the senate, he said, and further that Taylor asked him to do all he could for the election of Mr. Smoot. "I told him," said the witness, "that I would if I thought it to be the will of the Lord. Mr. Taylor said he believed it was the will of God and it seems to have been. He then told me that Mr. Smoot's candidacy had been discussed and endorsed by the high council of Utah stake convenes as a prayer circle."

In response to questions by several members of the committee, Wolfe said that in Brigham Young College, Overta Jorgensen and Florence Reynolds were the only students whom he knew to have become plural wives. He thought that children of polygamous relations looked upon polygamy as a divine institution. Of the Provo citizens, whose names were read, only one, Thomas Chamberlain, had entered polygamy since the manifesto. A number of the songs, alleged to have been hostile to the government of the United States, were put into the record, and Wolfe said these songs were sung frequently.

William J. Thomas, of Spanish Fork, Utah, the next witness, said he had gone through the endowment house in 1888, and had taken an oath to "avenge the blood of the prophet, Joseph Smith, upon this nation and to teach his children to do so down to the third and fourth generations." He said he was dropped from the church in the 80's because he had spoken too openly against plural marriage.

Senator Knox asked if he had ever done anything to carry out his obligation to "avenge the blood of the prophet upon this nation."

"No, sir; I enlisted twice to defend this nation," said Thomas. Charles A. Smurthwaite of Ogden, Utah, testified that he had been excommunicated by the Mormon Church in April, 1905. He is a director in the Beck Salt Works and told of having been called to Salt Lake City to see President Joseph F. Smith and members of the first presidency which held the controlling interest in the inland crystal salt company. President Smith told him that if he remained in the salt business he would be ruined. The interview resulted in no agreement. Mr. Smurthwaite was ex-communicated, he said, in

(Continued on Page Seven.)

\$200 DAMAGES FOR MENTAL ANGUISH

(Special to The Evening Times.) New Bern, N. C., Feb. 8.—The Western Union Telegraph Company lost its suit in the superior court here. The case was Thomas vs. Western Union Telegraph Company for alleged mental anguish, in the non-delivery of a telegram announcing the serious illness of plaintiff's father.

The jury awarded the plaintiff a verdict of \$200. The defendant gave notice of appeal.

Death Accidental.

(By the Associated Press.) San Francisco, Feb. 8.—A coroner's jury in the inquest of the three men who were killed recently on the transport Meade found a verdict of accidental death caused by inhaling poisonous smoke.