

ROOSEVELT READY FOR THE TRIP TO AFRICA

A Busy Week Ahead of the Ex-President

TRYING OUT OF THE NEW GUNS

Big Family Reunion, Conference With His Editorial Associates, Farewells To His Friends And The Disposition Of His Business Affairs Will Keep Mr. Roosevelt On The Go—Some Of The Equipment For The Expedition.

Oyster Bay, N. Y. (Special).—Former President Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt walked Sunday from Sagamore Hill to Christ Episcopal Church for the morning service, and afterward returned home on foot, covering in all six miles. Several callers were received by Mr. Roosevelt during the afternoon.

The former chief executive has entered upon the final week of preparation for the Roosevelt-Smithsonian African expedition. It will be a busy week, as considerable packing of the personal outfits of Mr. Roosevelt and his son, Kermit, remains to be done, and business affairs of the former President also will require some of his time. These latter matters will be set in order in anticipation of at least a two-year absence abroad. Farewells to numerous friends and relatives are to be said and a visit to Hoboken is contemplated to inspect the party's quarters aboard the steamer and see that the outfit of the expedition is safely stowed away where it can be quickly reached and transhipped at Naples. One day of the week will be devoted to a family reunion at Sagamore Hill. In addition to all this, Mr. Roosevelt will spend some time each day, as is his habit, in outdoor exercise, and he hopes also to have a chance early in the week to try out the rifles he will use during the hunt on the target range near his home. His duties as a magazine editor will take him to New York several times during the week, and there he will be busy dictating articles for publication. It is expected also that during the week the Smithsonian members of the expedition will come to Oyster Bay for a final conference with Mr. Roosevelt.

There will be numerous boxes and trunks to pack with articles comprising the personal effects of Mr. Roosevelt and Kermit. Each has provided himself with a large supply of clothing for tropical wear. Mr. Roosevelt has over a dozen pairs of shoes and boots of leather and rubber. Some are hobnailed and others rubber soled. They range from the ordinary styles to those with tops extending above the knees. Khaki cloth is the principal material from which the outer clothing of Mr. Roosevelt and Kermit is made. Several suits made from water-proof material are included in each outfit. The rifles of Mr. Roosevelt and his son will receive more care than anything else in their equipment. These are inclosed in special cases, made completely water-tight. The photographic kit of the expedition which Kermit Roosevelt has charge, he being the official photographer, is a model of its kind. The young man is very proud of it and feels that the photographs he is to make are to be of as great importance as the specimens of animals his father will shoot for the National Museum. These photographs will form a scientific collection of themselves. The steamer Hamburg, on which the members of the expedition will make the first leg of their trip, will reach Hoboken toward the latter part of the week, and Mr. Roosevelt and Kermit, accompanied probably by Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Ethel, will look over the steamers and also see that everything is carefully placed in a safe and accessible position in the hold.

During the latter part of this week Mr. Roosevelt's sons—Theodore, Jr., who is employed at Thompsonville, Ct.; Archibald who is attending school at Groton, Mass., and Quentin, now at the Episcopal High School, Alexandria, Va.—will come home to attend a family reunion. Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, Mr. Roosevelt's elder daughter, also is expected at Sagamore Hill.

ATE POISONED MEAT.

Over A Hundred Persons Made Ill In Vincennes.

Vincennes, Ind. (Special).—Scores of persons were poisoned by eating meat at the noon banquet of the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the institution of Masons of Indiana. Several are in a serious condition.

The poisoned men fell on the streets, in hotels and in stores, and all the physicians in Vincennes were called to care for them.

More than 100 cases had been reported and other victims from nearby towns had been taken to their homes. Twenty victims were taken to the hospitals and the others are being attended at hotels and at private residences.

Safe After Fifty Hours Near Death.

Salt Lake City, Utah (Special).—After enduring the horrors of an underground prison, with death near, for 50 hours, George and Jerry Peterson were rescued at the St. Patrick mine, little the worse for their experience.

The Captain Of The Republic.

New York (Special).—Capt. I. Scally, who was in command of the steamer Republic when it was sunk near the Nantucket lightship as the result of a collision with the steamer Florida, returned from England on the steamer Minnetonka. He is bound for his home in Southern New Jersey for rest and recreation pending the official inquiry as to the causes of the Nantucket disaster. "I have made my report," he said, "but I do not know when the board of trade will take up the case."

REJECT DEMANDS MADE BY MINERS

The Hard-coal Operators Make No Concessions.

Philadelphia (Special).—The anthracite coal operators met the committee of hard coal miners in the Reading Terminal Building here and flatly refused to grant the men any of the demands they laid before them and at the same time proposed to the miners that the present agreement, which expires March 31, be renewed for another term of three years. This decision, while not unexpected by the miners, as they had long ago learned that the operators were against making any concessions, came as a great disappointment to the men when they were officially informed of the stand taken by the companies.

When the afternoon session of the conference adjourned shortly after 6 o'clock P. M., Thomas Lewis, national president of the United Mine Workers of America, and his colleagues fled out of President Baer's office and went straight to their hotel with a spirit that was not buoyant at that which they entered the conference room. Mr. Lewis declined to comment on the developments of the day beyond stating that he and his committeemen will meet to discuss the situation.

The formal announcement made for the benefit of the public of the refusal of the operators to grant the demands of the men was contained in a statement agreed upon by both sides. It is as follows:

Demands Are Refused.

"A committee of seven representatives of anthracite miners and a committee of seven representatives of the anthracite operators held a joint meeting at the Reading Terminal Building this afternoon to discuss the Mine Workers' demands. These demands are the same that were drafted in Scranton last October.

"The operators declined to accede to the demands. The chief reason offered for the rejection was that any increase in the cost of production would necessitate an advance in the price of coal, and that such an advance was impracticable. The operators said that wages in the anthracite mining industry were already at a high level and could not be increased.

"The announcement of the operators' position was followed by a free discussion of the various demands, each side stating its views fully in regard thereto. The operators declared their unwillingness to reopen the eight-hour day question and other questions passed upon by the anthracite commission of 1902. They also declared themselves opposed to the Mine Workers' proposition for a one-year agreement.

"They declined to recognize the United Mine Workers of America, chiefly on the ground that it was controlled by bituminous workers. They said they met Mr. Lewis and his committee as representatives of the anthracite workers and not as officers of the union. The operators called upon the report of the strike commission to support their refusal to deal with the United Mine Workers.

"At the end of the discussion the operators made the definite proposition to renew the present agreement for a term of three years."

HANGS HIMSELF IN JAIL.

Accused Double Murderer Found Dangling From Cell Door.

Muscataine, Ia. (Special).—Urry Jones, on trial for the murder of Mr. and Mrs. William Van Winkle, committed suicide in the county jail by hanging himself. A deputy found the body hanging to the top bar of Jones' cell door. Jones had formed a rope by cutting the coverlet of his bed into strips. Jones' real name is supposed to be Frank Beatty, and he is said to be from Washington County, Pennsylvania.

The murder of Mr. and Mrs. Van Winkle was particularly atrocious. In the middle of the night Jones entered their bedroom and beat the heads of both to a pulp, using a heavy club as a weapon.

LUMSDEN GETS 18 YEARS.

North Carolina Inventor Sentenced For Killing Broker.

New York (Special).—John C. Lumsden, the young North Carolina inventor, convicted of manslaughter in the first degree on the charge of killing Harry B. Suidam, a broker, was sentenced in the Court of General Sessions to not less than 18 years nor more than 19 years and 6 months in the State prison.

The broker was shot and killed in his office on December 19 last, after an altercation with Lumsden over money matters. Lumsden asserting that the broker owed him \$1,200 on some notes.

Bodies Of Hayes To Be Moved.

Fremont, Ohio (Special).—The bodies of the late President Rutherford B. Hayes and his wife, Lucy Webb Hayes, now resting in Oakwood Cemetery, will be reinterred in Spiegel Grove, for many years the home of the President. The grove is now owned by Webb C. Hayes, a son. The bodies will be placed in a vault on the crest of a knoll, to which point the Hayes monument will be removed.

1,500 Horses Quarantined.

Philadelphia (Special).—One hundred stables in various sections of the city and 1,500 horses are under quarantine owing to an outbreak of mange, discovered by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board. Dr. W. Horace Hoskins, of this city, chief inspector of the board, placed the embargo on the stables and said that the disease was brought to Philadelphia in shipments of horses from New York, New Jersey and points West.

\$29,000,000 CASE GOES OUT OF COURT

Judge Decides to Instruct Jury to Find Oil Trust Not Guilty.

ATTORNEYS CONTENT IN VAIN.

Judge Anderson Disposes Of The Famous \$29,240,000 Fine By Instructing Jury To Bring In A Verdict Of Not Guilty—Says No Proof Was Offered That Fixed Railroad Freight Rates Existed Or That Standard Oil Made Shipments At Reduced Rates.

Chicago (Special).—Judge Anderson decided to instruct the jury in the Standard Oil case, in which the \$29,000,000 fine first was imposed by Judge Landis, to find the company not guilty.

In the face of repeated rulings by Judge Anderson tending to make more difficult the proving of their case, the Government attorneys had decided over night to abandon the idea of additions to the bill of particulars, covering the defects pointed out by the Court. The Government attorneys in the hope of inducing Judge Anderson to reverse his decision.

The Standard Oil lawyers expressed the opinion that the case would be brought to a close soon, but the Federal attorneys said they were prepared to fight until the issue was actually thrown out of court.

View Of Government.

The first line of argument was against the Court's indicated decision that the 18-cent freight rate, under which the indictment was drawn, could not be established by means of the Illinois classification. According to the Government's point of view, the published rate on oil from Whiting, Ind., to East St. Louis was 18 cents. This was established by means of Tariff 24 in its application to the Illinois classification issued in 1899.

In 1900 a new Illinois classification was issued, and the interpretation of the Court's opinion is that this invalidated the old tariffs.

If there was no legal published rate as the defense claims, the Oil Company cannot be prosecuted for making shipments at a six-cent rate.

The prosecution, which ended in failure, after having once been tried by Judge K. M. Landis, whose decision, with its fine of \$29,000,000, was reversed by the Court of Appeals and the case remanded to the District Court for a second trial, had its beginning on August 27, 1906. On that date 10 indictments were returned by a Federal Grand Jury charging the Standard Oil Company of Indiana with accepting concessions from railroads in shipments of oil from Whiting, Ind.

Demurrers to two of these, involving shipments over the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad and connecting roads to Grand Junction, Tenn., were sustained and the indictments were quashed shortly after they had been returned. The eight remaining bills were demurred to, but the demurrers were overruled.

Two of the eight indictments involved shipments over the Chicago and Alton Railroad from Whiting, Ind., to East St. Louis, Ill., and St. Louis, one containing 1,903 counts and the other 134 counts. It was the 1,903 count indictment on which the Oil Company prosecution was based.

Trial Before Landis.

With 146 counts allowed to stand, the case went to trial before Judge Landis on March 4, 1907. The trial consumed six weeks and resulted in a verdict of guilty on April 13, 1907. Arguments for a new trial were heard in May and a motion for a new trial was denied. On August 3, 1907, Judge Landis imposed his famous \$29,240,000 fine.

On appeal the case went to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals and was argued a year ago. The decision of the Court of Appeals reversing Judge Landis and remanding the case for a new trial was given on July 22, 1908. A Federal Grand Jury for the Government, to obtain a rehearing of the case before the Appellate Court as well as their endeavors to secure a review of it before the United States Supreme Court failed. The second trial was begun before Judge Anderson on February 23.

Conclusion Of Court.

The decision of the Court was announced at the close of a long argument by Assistant District Attorney Wilkerson, and the jury was immediately summoned and instructed to return a verdict of not guilty. This means that all but two of the pending indictments against the Standard Oil Company of Indiana are void and will be abandoned by the Government.

The two cases not affected by this decision are cases involving the shipment of 1,915 carloads of oil from Whiting, Ind., to Evansville, Ind., via Dolton Junction, over the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad.

W. C. T. U. After Mrs. Taft.

Indianapolis, Ind. (Special).—A canvass is in progress among members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union throughout the state to secure unity in representing to the wife of President Taft the evils that may come from serving wine on the table. Letters have been written to leading clubwomen in the state asking that they join in a friendly protest.

Princeton Drops Fifty-Five Students.

Princeton, N. J. (Special).—Fifty-five students have been dropped from the rolls of Princeton University until the opening of the next college year, in September, as a result of deficiency in the recent mid-year examinations, according to announcements just made. With the exception of 1907, this is the smallest number thus suspended in the last decade. Twenty-six of the number were sophomores, the freshman class, which usually suffers the most loss, being deprived of but 17 members.

STEAMERS CRASH OFF CAPE COD

The Horatio Hall and the H. F. Dimock in Collision.

Boston, Mass. (Special).—When plowing their way through Pollock Rip Slue, off the heel of Cape Cod, about 8 o'clock A. M., the steamer Horatio Hall, bound from Portland for New York, and the steamer H. F. Dimock from New York for Boston, collided.

The Dimock cut her way into the port side of the Hall almost to the mainmast, a distance of about 20 feet and then her captain, John A. Thompson, ordering full speed ahead kept her nose in the gap and shoved the wounded vessel across the Slue to the western side, where she grounded on a sand bank and filled with water.

While the Dimock's nose was acting as collision mattress, the five passengers on board the Hall, including two women—Misses Ruth and Curle Enstrom—were swung across the deck of the former, and some of the crew followed them. After the Hall had settled upon the bottom and her decks were about awash the remainder of those on board her, with the exception of Capt. H. F. Jewell, First Officer James Parker, of New York, the pilot and two seamen lowered a lifeboat and rowed to the Dimock, where they were taken aboard.

Captain Jewell refused to leave his vessel and the others decided to stay with him. They are in no great danger, as they have lifeboats in plenty, the revenue cutter Gresham is in the neighborhood and only at high water will they be obliged to take to rigging.

Water Rushed In.

The settling of the Hall upon the sandbank did not complete the story of this marine occurrence, for the Dimock in driving a wedge-like hole into the side of the other craft had a gash eight feet wide in her starboard bow, through which the water began to come almost immediately. At first the pumps handled the inflow without difficulty, but when the Dimock tried to steam up along the Cape Cod beach on her way to Boston a rising sea began to send a greater volume of water into the opening.

This was about noontime and soon the weight of the water in the compartment began to put the craft down by the bows, as well as give her list to port. There was danger of the steamer sinking and Captain Thompson had a lifeboat swung out on the davits, and into this he placed the two women taken from the Hall, with Mrs. and Miss Casey, of Melrose Hills, Mass., passengers on the Dimock. They were wrapped in blankets and told to remain in the boat, as, in case the vessel went down, they would be saved. Orders were also issued by Captain Thompson to the men passengers and seamen not to take to a boat until he gave the word. Under these trying conditions, with the Dimock in danger of plunging to the bottom any minute, Captain Thompson crowded on all steam and made for the Orleans beach.

The craft struck her keel into the sand about half a mile south of the Orleans Life-saving Station at 2.15 o'clock P. M., and the tooting of her whistle speedily brought lifeboats from the Orleans, Old Harbor and Nauset Stations alongside.

Crew Stays On Board.

The passengers of both vessels and the crew of the Horatio Hall were brought ashore, the officers and crew of the Dimock remaining on board to aid in wrecking operations, which will begin as soon as the tugs Underwriter and Orion, and the big lighter Salvage reach the scene.

WAGES ARE ADVANCED.

Six Thousand Pittsburg Workmen Reap Small Harvest.

Pittsburg, Pa. (Special).—An average wage increase of about 2 per cent. for more than 6,000 workmen is announced here after a meeting of the wage committees of certain mill owners and the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. This advance in wages will hold for the next 60 days, when there will be another readjustment.

The new scale of wages announced has based on the selling price of bar iron for the last 60 days. It was found that these prices had kept up, had, in fact, been a trifle in excess of that of the 60 days immediately preceding this period, and in pursuance of the agreement between the employer and the employee as to the fixing of wages the increased earned will be put into effect at once.

IN THE WORLD OF FINANCE

Rawhide has not yet produced a dividend-payer.

Philadelphia officials of the Nevada Wonder talk very hopefully of that mine's future. As already announced, a ten-stamp mill is being built. It was impossible to ship the ore, with the long wagon haul, at a profit.

There is 25 per cent. more copper mined and unsold in the country today than a month ago.

According to the news from Washington the tariff on lead will be cut in half. It is now equal to about half the selling price of the metal.

Standard Oil stock made a characteristic jump when the news came that Uncle Sam had dropped the case in Chicago.

Reports are circulated that steel mills are sticking to no schedule of prices whatsoever.

Lackawanna Steel's sales last year amounted to \$15,087,879, compared with \$33,011,410 in 1907.

The head of a large Philadelphia house said: "The bond market, while much better than it was a year ago, is less active than it was two months ago."

American Snuff common jumped \$25 a share to \$225. The dividend was recently raised from 16 to 20 per cent. annually.

WAR ON BETWEEN NICARAGUA AND SALVADOR

Uncle Sam Has Private Understanding With Mex'co.

GUNBOATS IN A DRAWN BATTLE.

These Two Governments Convinced That The Time Has Come To Take Drastic Measures To Enforce Peace In The Central American Republics—Reported That United States Will Annex Two Republics And Mexico Do The Same—Relations With Nicaragua Broken.

Mexico City (Special).—It has been persistently rumored here that war has broken out between Nicaragua and Salvador and that there has been an engagement between the Salvadoran gunboat Presidente and the Nicaraguan gunboat Momotombo. A private dispatch received here absolutely confirms the reported engagement.

Three Nicaraguan gunboats, led by the Momotombo, Tuesday attacked the Salvadoran gunboat Presidente. The latter by a lucky shot put the Momotombo out of action almost at the beginning of the engagement. The three Nicaraguans then withdrew. Later the Momotombo was repaired and went in pursuit of the Presidente.

The Herald advocates annexation of the five Central American States by Mexico. The general opinion here is that intervention is inevitable, and Mexico looks to the United States to make the initial move.

Washington (Special).—No news of any kind beyond the press dispatches has reached the State Department of the rumored opening of hostilities between Nicaragua and Salvador. The department, however, is exhibiting the keenest interest in the reports.

If an engagement has taken place between gunboats of the two countries it was pointed out at the Navy Department that as the Momotombo is superior to the Presidente and is manned entirely by Americans, the probability is that the Nicaraguans were victorious.

Owing to the continued disturbed conditions in Nicaragua and President Zelaya's failure to make serious efforts looking to the settlement of the Emery claim, the State Department, by withdrawing Mr. Gregory, the American charge at Managua, and ordering the legation placed in the hands of the consul, who will have no diplomatic capacity, practically broke off diplomatic relations with that country.

Affairs in Central America have been closely watched by the American and Mexican governments both of which have now come to an understanding that the time has arrived when drastic measures should be enforced to insure peace in the Central American republics. Ambassador Barra, of Mexico, spent some time at the State Department in conference with Assistant Secretary Wilson, and the determination was reached that if the American warships now in Nicaraguan waters and to be sent there are not sufficient to impress President Zelaya that the treaty of peace entered into between the Central American republics is not to be lived up to, more radical steps would be taken to accomplish that result. The impression was given that, if need be, intervention would be resorted to. The governments of the United States and Mexico, it was stated, are in full accord as to the policy to be pursued toward Nicaragua and are now anticipating Zelaya's further moves.

EX-STATE TREASURER SHORT.

Bondsman And Friends Make Up Deficit Of \$70,000.

Salt Lake City, Utah (Special).—James Christiansen, former State Treasurer, who retired from office January 1, is under arrest on the charge of being a defaulter to the amount of \$70,000.

The arrest followed Christiansen's confession of his responsibility for the shortage. He is now in jail here. The money, it is acknowledged, was used to speculate in Nevada mining ventures. Christiansen was State Treasurer for the four-year term that ended with the beginning of the present year. The shortage was discovered a few days ago through the checking of the accounts by the State Board of Examiners.

2 YEARS FOR KILLING FRIEND.

Wade Cothran Pinned Released On \$1,000 Bond.

Laurens, S. C. (Special).—After overruling a motion for a new trial, Judge Prince sentenced Wade Cothran, a Pittsburg convict, to two years in the State penitentiary pending an appeal the State Supreme Court. Pinson was released on a bond of \$1,000 signed by his father and uncle.

The appeal will be made to the higher court on the ground of error in the rulings and charge of the presiding judge.

Fire In Spartanburg.

Spartanburg, S. C. (Special).—A fire in the heart of the business district of Spartanburg threatens to become the most destructive in the history of the city. The Cleveland Building is already in ruins and the Bank of Spartanburg Building is in danger.

Patron Shoots Clerk.

New York (Special).—A man believed to be Charles Loeffler, of Newark, N. J., entered the hat store of A. Wheeler, at 690 Broadway, Brooklyn, shot and seriously wounded Norman Bush, 23 years old, and then shot and instantly killed himself with the same weapon. To a note found in the dead man's pocket the name of Charles Loeffler, Newark, N. J., was signed. The note indicated that the writer had a grievance against the store in which Bush was employed as a clerk.

WASHINGTON BY TELEGRAPH

Lieutenant Commander Hutchinson I. Cone has been appointed head of the Bureau of Steam Engineering of the Navy, with the rank and pay of rear admiral.

Secretary Ballinger has decided to make a tour of the West to study the problems that will confront him as secretary of the interior.

Judge Walter Reeves, of Chicago, prominently mentioned for assistant secretary of the treasury, was introduced to President Taft.

Comptroller of the Currency Murray appointed George T. Cutts, of Missouri, a national bank examiner-at-large.

President Taft was informed of the death in San Juan of Chief Justice Severe Quinones, of Porto Rico.

Prof. Simon Newcomb, the distinguished scientist, celebrated his seventy-fourth birthday anniversary. Jacob M. Dickinson, of Tennessee, was sworn in as Secretary of War, to succeed Luke E. Wright.

Major Guy Edie, of the Army, is to be President Taft's family physician.

The boycott decision is likely to be carried to the Supreme Court.

Senator Rayner and Admiral Schley called at the White House and received a warm welcome from President Taft.

Mr. Taft is making plain the fact that he inherits none of the enmities of the Roosevelt administration.

The proposed tax on coffee is causing more controversy than any other feature of the tariff bill.

With a view to arousing general public interest in the out-of-door and isolation treatment of tuberculosis, a series of meetings is being held at Washington.

Prince de Bearn et de Chalais has just been appointed Secretary of the French Legation in China, and will soon leave with his two children for Peking.

The Eighty-ninth Company, Coast Artillery Corps, now at Fort Banks, Mass., has been ordered to take station at Fort Williams, Me.

Thomas F. Pende, the oldest employe of the White House, who was doorkeeper on the night that President Lincoln was assassinated, died.

A statement of the expenses incident to President McKinley's illness and death was made public after seven years of secrecy.

Senator Bailey, of Texas, visited the White House for the second time in his life, the first time being many years ago.

The House insurgents claimed they had 36 Republicans pledged to vote against the present rules.

The first diplomatic reception by Secretary of State Knox took place at the State Department.

Lloyd M. Tilman has been assigned to a bank examiner's district of Pennsylvania.

BLAST FINAL TUNNEL.

Under The Hudson System Is Nearing Completion.

New York (Special).—Five years to the hour from the time when the first bore in the system was completed the fourth and final tunnel of the Hudson Companies' under the Hudson system was blasted through Thursday. The tube pierced through by Thursday's blast was the north one of the pair to Jersey City, terminating at Cortlandt Street, in this city.

With its companion tube it will furnish a direct connection with the Pennsylvania and Lehigh Valley stations, in Jersey City, and through the North and South bore, on the New Jersey side, with the Lackawanna and Erie stations, on that side of the river. The blasting through was without special ceremony, that being reserved to the early part of July, when it is expected the first passenger train will be run through the Jersey City tubes.

MEXICO FEARS BREAD FAMINE.

Will Again Suspend Duty On Wheat Imports From States.

Mexico City (Special).—This country will again declare off all wheat duties on or before April 1 to prevent a bread famine. Wheat now costs \$3.60 Mexican money per bushel in this city when imported from the United States, and the home crop is exhausted.

United States wheat on the border now costs \$1.28, and with the aid of 20 cents gold per bushel and the additional freight rate to Mexico City the price is exorbitant. For several years Mexico has had to suspend the duty on wheat each spring.

Japanese Training Squadron.

Yokohama (Special).—The Japanese training squadron, consisting of the armored cruiser Aso and the protected cruiser Soya sailed for Honolulu under command of Captain Isoji. The ships carry 180 cadets of the Japanese Navy. The squadron is due to arrive at Honolulu about April 1, and it will then proceed to San Francisco, cruising northward later along the coast to Seattle and Vancouver. Soya, as the Bayan and Varang, respectively, were formerly Russian cruisers. They were sunk by the Japanese during the recent war and were refloated later and added to the Japanese Navy.

Daughter Wins From Father.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The five years' litigation of Mrs. Henrietta Sand Anderson, wife of Capt. Edward Anderson, U. S. A., against her father, F. P. B. Sands, lawyer, society man and clubman, was ended by Judge Wright, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. He named the National Savings and Trust Company as trustee of the Sands estate in place of Mr. Sands. Mrs. Anderson accused her father of grossly mismanaging her mother's estate, in which he had a life interest.