

PROTEST MADE BY CASTRO VISITOR

CASTRO PREPARES DOCUMENT SETTING FORTH HIS COMPLAINT AGAINST FRANCE.

SAYS IT'S AN OUTRAGE

Former President of Venezuela Asserts That Action of Government is a Breach of International Law and a Denial of the Rights of Individuals in Addition.

Port De France, Martinique, April 11.—Prior to being taken forcibly aboard the steamer Versailles for deportation to France, ex-President Castro prepared a protest against the action of the French government. It follows:

"I hereby protest against the action of the French authorities of Martinique in having me put by force on board an outgoing vessel. "First, because I was ill at the time and because the act imperiled my life; second, because I have committed no offense against the government of France and the authorities of Martinique, and, finally, because the decree of expulsion which orders my deportation out of French territory compels me to take passage aboard a vessel which will again land me on French territory.

"The case constitutes a breach of international law and a denial of the rights of individuals. That such a thing should have come to pass in the land which saw the birth of Josephine and from which came the inspiration and presage of liberty, and at the hands of a people who shed their blood to maintain unimpaired the rights and prerogatives of men, is inconceivable."

Castro said that if he was at liberty when he arrived at St. Nazaire he would immediately proceed to Spain in order to take passage for Santa Cruz, Tenerife.

Much Surprised.

The Versailles will stop at Basne Terre and Point-a-Pitre, Guadeloupe. Hardly had the steamer left port when a party of Castro's friends arrived on the steamer Goelet from Saint Lusia.

The removal of Castro to the steamer was not without its pitiful aspect, immediately on the announcement by a medical commission that he was capable of making the voyage, the commissary of police with an escort of gendarmes invaded the hotel. They found Castro lying in bed and, although he still protested that he could not move, they carried him down stairs, the patient all the while moaning dismally, on a mattress, and placed him on a stretcher.

Officers from the United States cruiser North Carolina, in civilian dress, helped to make him as comfortable as possible and then the stretcher was picked up by four negroes and taken to the steamer dock. Gendarmes guarded it on either side and fully 2,000 people followed the procession.

The entrance to the French line piers was guarded by police and no one was permitted to enter except those directly concerned.

Some difficulty was experienced in hoisting the litter aboard and for a moment Castro was in peril of falling out. The stretcher was set down in one of the cabins and Castro at once declared the room was too small and demanded that he be transferred to another cabin. He was promised that a change would be made.

CONDITIONS FOUND CALLED SCANDALOUS

Toulon, April 11.—The first visits of the parliamentary investigating committee to the dockyards here has revealed, according to statements made by members of the committee, a scandalous condition of affairs. The new battleship Justice has been found practically useless, the plates surrounding the after boilers being burned through and presenting grave dangers. These will have to be replaced and the work of renovating the vessel will take months.

On a sister ship, the Libert, half the boilers are useless, owing to the lack of a small part which could not be procured at Toulon. The shell-filling workshops are in a lamentable condition, not even elementary precautions being observed.

ATTENDS EASTER SERVICE.

Washington, April 11.—President Taft attended Easter services at St. John's Episcopal church today. Afterward he was compelled to hold an informal reception on the steps of the church. The president made his exit from the church in advance of Mrs. Taft, and it was while waiting for her that a large number of persons passed by and saluted him.

COMPLETES PRACTICE.

Guantanamo, Cuba, April 11.—The United States battleship Mississippi, under command of Captain John C. Fremont, has just completed her maiden target practice off Cape Cruz, with very creditable results. The total average of hits on a floating target was 87 per cent.

BILL IS SENT TO PUBLIC PRINTER

TARIFF MEASURE AS AMENDED BY SENATE COMMITTEE TO BE PUT IN TYPE.

BIG REDUCTION REPORTED

Aldrich Declares Seventy-five Per Cent of Articles of Common Use Have Been Placed Under a Lower Duty, While Luxuries Have Been Placed Under Higher Schedules.

Washington, April 11.—The Payne tariff bill, as amended by the senate committee on finance, was sent to the public printer late tonight and will be ready for presentation to the full committee on ways and means tomorrow. On Thursday Chairman Aldrich will make a detailed explanation of its provisions.

Senate leaders would not predict today how much time is likely to be occupied in the discussion. A large number of important items are to be submitted to the senate without recommendation, the purpose being to convince the senate and the country that the committee has not arbitrarily assumed the power to make a tariff bill.

Senator Aldrich asserted tonight that 75 per cent of articles used by all the people had been reduced and that the free list had been lengthened to an extent that would be surprising to everybody. The committee members have tried to make their recommendations popular and they predicted tonight that their efforts would be appreciated.

In placing a large number of articles on the free list and reducing the duties on many others, it has been found necessary to increase materially the duties on many luxuries in order to produce necessary revenues. The Payne bill increased materially the rates on brandy, gin, grain spirits, cordials and liquors, but made practically no increase in champagnes.

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A number of other articles, regarded as luxuries, have been increased and the tariff experts feel confident that the bill will produce as much revenue as is needed. All of the increases on perfumes and toilet articles provided by the Payne bill will be reported.

In addition to placing tea and coffee on the free list, the committee proposes to admit cocoa free. An especial effort was made to reduce rates on the so-called "breakfast table" articles of commerce. It was reported today that another effort would be made to have a duty placed on coffee in the senate in behalf of the coffee syndicate which is alleged to have a large number of bags of Brazilian product hoarded in this country.

The senate stands about two to one against free lumber and its advocates fear they will not be able to maintain the reduction agreed upon by the house. The fight for free hides has been begun already. Western senators are confident a duty will be maintained on hides, but are not sanguine of maintaining the existing 15 per cent.

Tobacco interests failed in their efforts to induce the committee to reduce the amount of Philippine tobacco to be admitted annually, free of duty, and to get an increase in the rates on tobacco from other countries.

The Payne rates on pottery and fine china have been agreed to in spite of the demands of American manufacturers, supported by speeches made by President Taft in his campaign that further protection is needed by them. No attention was paid today by the senate committee to the so-called "joker" in the Payne bill as it passed the house. Petroleum and its products are among the articles to be reported to the senate without recommendation.

INDIANS ARRIVE.

London, April 11.—A contingent of Indians and cowboys from the Dakota Indian reservation who will take part in exhibitions here this summer arrived in London today. The Indians were in full war dress and delighted with their whoops the great crowds which followed them.

MYSTERY SURROUNDS MAN'S DISAPPEARANCE

Denver, April 11.—The police of Denver are seeking Clarence E. Morley, a wealthy Nevada mine owner, who disappeared mysteriously a month ago. Morley came to Denver about six weeks ago to be treated for tuberculosis. He is said to have had \$27,000 in cash with him when he arrived. The police have been notified by a local physician that Morley applied for treatment and stated that he thought he was being drugged by some one who would profit by his death.

He has been traced to the military hospital at Fort Logan, but has not been seen since he left that institution about a month ago. The police have been informed that Morley died at Fort Logan, but the records at that place fail to confirm this rumor.

WHY JOHN BULL TURNED BACK.



A British exploring party recently got almost to the south pole, then came back.

FIRE COSTS LIVES OF SEVERAL PERSONS

FOUR BUSINESS BLOCKS AND FOUR HOUSES DESTROYED IN LENOX, MASS.

Lenox, Mass., April 11.—Six persons lost their lives, three others were badly burned and a property loss of between \$200,000 and \$300,000 was caused by a fire in this city's business section early today. Four business blocks and four houses were burned. The dead: EDWARD C. VENTRES, electrician.

MRS. EDWARD C. VENTRES, MISS LESLIE VENTRES, aged 12 years.

MISS ALICE FRENCH, MISS ISABEL COOK, MISS MARY SPARKS.

The injured: Mrs. Catherine Root and her two sons, George and Arthur, severely burned.

The loss of life occurred in the Clifford building and resulted from a series of explosions of turpentine, paints oils and dynamite stored in the cellar.

The death of Miss French was one of the tragedies of the fire. While the fire was at its height she was seen to climb out of a flame-filled room onto a veranda on the second story with her night clothing and her hair ablaze. Staggering to the railing she leaped to the sidewalk beneath, landing in a heap within five or six feet of the blazing walls. Some of the horrified onlookers attempted to rush in to drag her out, but the intense heat drove them back and not until the flames had practically died out were they able to reach her.

OLD SOLDIER DIES. Los Angeles, April 11.—Captain William H. Roberts, for many years a captain in the United States navy, died today in his apartments in a local hotel, where he was staying with his wife and daughter. Captain Roberts had served in the civil war. He had been commander of the revenue cutters Manning and Commodore Perry in Alaskan work.

IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR VIOLENT ACTS

New York, April 11.—Emma Goldman, the anarchist, in an address at Lyric hall today, denied that she is responsible for the various acts of violence committed by over-zealous anarchists. She declared many persons knowing her to be opposed to violence denounced those of her cult who advocated forcible means of impressing upon "tyrannical rule" their determination to improve the lot of man.

DU MAURIER'S PLAY HISSED OFF BOARDS

Berlin, April 11.—The German version of Du Maurier's "An Englishman's Home" was produced at the Neues theater tonight before an audience which included high officials of the imperial court. This is the play that created a sensation in England, dealing as it does with the invasion of that country by a foreign force, and originally it was thought that the play was aimed at Germany. Its reception tonight was so hostile that it likely will not be repeated. It practically was laughed and hissed off the stage.

The hissing, stamping and hooting began with the second act and continued almost incessantly until the final scenes, the words of which were completely drowned in the din.

INSANE MAN SHOTS N. P. PASSENGER CONDUCTOR

Tacoma, Wash., April 11.—Conductor W. J. Hilby of a Northern Pacific passenger train was shot today by an insane man named Antonoska as his train was pulling into Bristol. Antonoska walked through the coaches flourishing a revolver and terrifying the passengers. Conductor Hilby tried to obtain the weapon and a fight for its possession took place, during which the revolver was discharged. Hilby was shot in the hand and leg, but neither wound will prove serious. Antonoska was taken from the train and brought to Tacoma.

HOLDUP IS WOUNDED BY BARTENDER

MAN SECURES \$68 FROM GAMBLING GAME IN BUTTE AND IS SHOT IN BACK.

Special to The Daily Missoulian. Butte, April 11.—A man by the name of Madden is in a local hospital at the point of death, suffering from a bullet wound in the back, as a result of attempting to hold-up a gambling game in the Mountain View saloon.

Madden scaled a 12-foot wall and, entering the basement of the building, made his way to the room above the saloon, where a gambling game was in progress. The robber displayed an automatic revolver and demanded that the occupants of the room throw their hands in the air. Every one in the room sought shelter in such places as could be found, and the robber helped himself to a roll of \$68 which lay handy.

John Schilla, a bartender in the saloon below, was attracted by the noise above and rushed to the room in time to see the holdup disappear. Raising a rear window he saw the man attempting to climb over the fence in the rear and fired three shots at him. One bullet took effect in the man's back, and he fell in a heap at the foot of the fence.

Detective Murphy, who happened to be in the vicinity and was attracted by the shots, rushed to the scene and took the holdup into custody. An examination of the man at the police station showed him to be in a precarious condition, and there is little hope for his recovery. John Schilla, the bartender, who is also part owner in the saloon, is under arrest for permitting gambling in his place of business.

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TWO MEN INJURED IN BLOODY FIGHT

WHITE MAN AND NEGRO ARE SEVERELY SLASHED IN ALTERCATION IN SALOON.

Angry because of a quarrel which he had had in the morning, a colored man, who gave the name of Andrew Williams, last night, a few minutes before 11 o'clock, stabbed Noyes Lane, a young man well known about town, and had not the latter's brother, "Shorty" Lane come to the rescue, would probably have done even more serious injury than he did.

According to the story told by the young fellow, Noyes Lane, he and his brother, Thad, known about town as "Shorty," together with a number of friends, were in the saloon, in front of the bar, drinking and talking, when the colored man, Williams, came in and asked him to step to the rear room. Lane did so and just as he reached the room the colored man swung on him with a knife, catching him in the left temple, inflicting a wound which put him (Lane) out of the fight. Then he does not know what occurred.

It was at this point that the bartender, George Cyr, along with the brother and friends, heard an exclamation and heard the fall of Noyes Lane. "Shorty" Lane was the first to reach the scene of the cutting, and, grabbing the negro, threw him up against a partition in the place and began to use his fists on the man. He had just begun his punishment of Williams when the crowd came in and there was a general mix-up during which Williams was thrown to the floor, the knife falling from his hand to the floor. Cyr, the bartender, immediately grasped the weapon, meaning to put it where it would cause no further harm, but some unknown person grabbed it suddenly from his hand and it disappeared. Cyr then called a policeman, and by that time Noyes Lane had left by the back way and after some trouble located Dr. Freeze's office, where he was examined and the cut in his head sewed up.

County Physician Turman was called to take care of Williams, who lay in his blood on the floor of the room in which the fight occurred. The latter's wounds, consisting of a cut on the top of the head and a cut on the right hand between the thumb and forefinger, evidently made when the knife was pulled from his hand, were closed, four stitches being required in the cut in the scalp, after which he was taken to St. Patrick's hospital, where at last accounts he was resting easy. Noyes Lane was seen by a reporter in his room in the Briton block, where he gave his version of the affair. Williams was too weak to talk, so his side of the affair was not obtained.

Noyes Lane says that just before noon yesterday he had a quarrel with Williams in front of the Board of Trade saloon, and thought he had seen the last of Williams until the latter spoke to him inside the saloon just before the cutting.

All the parties in the affair are well known. Williams, the colored man, being employed as cook on the private car of the superintendent of the Northern Pacific. Noyes Lane is widely acquainted, while his brother, "Shorty," is employed as cook on the day shift at the Vienna cafe.

TRIES NEW SYSTEM.

Paris, April 11.—Naval Lieutenant Colan and Jeannie, the inventors of a wireless telephone apparatus with which they succeeded last fall in communicating with Dieppe from Paris, today tried a new, greatly improved system. The minister of marine executed a conversation with operators at Melun, 30 miles away, and declared the result was a vast improvement on that attained by the ordinary telephone. The sound was clearer and purer.

MUST PROVIDE FOR MORE FUNDS

SENATE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE MUST MAKE UP DEFICIT IN REVENUES.

TARIFF BILL THE MEANS

Reductions Made by the Lower House Leave a Shortage of Nearly \$20,000,000 Below the Amount Estimated as Necessary From Tariff Sources—Difficult Task to Perform.

Washington, April 11.—The estimates of the revenue which the Payne tariff bill will produce have been reduced nearly \$20,000,000 through the amendments made by the house. The senate finance committee must provide means for making up this difference if the original estimates are to be met. The striking out of several countervailing duty clauses will lessen the bill's productiveness another \$20,000,000.

The amendment taking off the 8 cent duty on tea subtracted \$7,000,000 from the estimated revenues. The striking out of the countervailing duty on coffee disposes of what probably would be \$15,000,000 in duties. Taking out the countervailing proviso for lumber and for petroleum means a lost opportunity to increase the revenues by several million dollars, it is estimated.

The senate finance committee materially reduced many of the Dingley bill schedules as it passed the house, but in order to increase the revenue producing power of the Payne bill the committee must take different action with regard to the latter measure.

In 1897 the senate committee placed a duty of 1 1/2 cents per pound on hides, which was later changed to 15, but as it passed the house, places Dingley law, hides have produced more than \$3,000,000 revenue annually.

Many Changes. There are many changes in the Payne bill from the provisions of the Dingley law. Its maximum and minimum retaliatory feature, the additional method of valuation for the purpose of preventing under-valuations and its provision for the \$40,000,000 issuance of Panama bonds and a \$250,000,000 issue of treasury certificates, are new.

It extends the drawback privileges so that domestic raw material may be used in lieu of imported material for the purpose of collecting a drawback, which is now imported free of duty, but which was later changed to 15, but as it passed the house, places Dingley law, hides have produced more than \$3,000,000 revenue annually.

The two increases that stand out most prominently are those in women's and children's gloves and hosiery. Cotton, which is now imported free of duty, has been made dutiable at the rate of 3 cents per pound.

The bill contains many reductions from the Dingley rates. The duties on lead ore and pig lead are materially reduced, while the lumber schedule is cut in half. The differential on refined sugar is reduced 5 cents per 100 pounds.

Free Entry. Provisions for the free entry, under certain conditions, of bituminous coal, wood pulp and agricultural machinery, have been incorporated. The duty on print paper was considerably reduced. The most important changes made in the wool schedule was the reduction of 5 cents in the duties on shoddy and top waste, and change from an ad valorem to a specific duty on hops, the general effect being a slight reduction.

Iron ore is placed on the free list and material reductions are made in the rates on pig iron, scrap iron and steel bar iron, round iron, anchors, cotton ties, steel rails, tin plates, wire and numerous other articles. One of the most important provisions of the bill is the Philippine free trade provision which permits the free entry of every product of the islands, except rice, and exempts from duty any article imported from the United States into those islands. The amount of sugar which may be imported is limited to 300,000 tons annually and the free importation of tobacco is restricted to 300,000 pounds of wrapped, 2,000,000 pounds of filler tobacco and 150,000 cigars.

GETS A LARGE PORTION OF WORLD'S COMMERCE

Washington, April 11.—Of oriental commerce, amounting annually to over \$4,000,000 the United States has 5 per cent of the imports and 10 per cent of the exports, according to figures available to the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor. Among the 30 countries, colonies and protectorates included as oriental, India is the largest importer and exporter. In the latest year for which figures are available, 24 per cent of its imports were taken from this country, and 78 per cent of its exports came here. China received 54 per cent of its imports from and sent 10.1 per cent of its exports to this country. Japan took 17.8 per cent of its imports from and sent 32.3 per cent of its exports here.

WEARY WALKER IS KING--NOT

FRESH FROM LITTLE JAUNT OF 39,000 MILES. NOTED PEDESTRIAN ARRIVES.

TRAMPS MANY PARASANGS

With Twelve Thousand Iron Cart-wheels Ever in His Mind's Eye, Charles A. King Legs It Across the Country for Cairo, Egypt, His Destination—Has the Game Beaten.

A purse of \$12,000 is hung up for Charles A. King at the end of a jaunt of 39,000 miles, and at 11:02 last night the pedestrian, as he is registered at the Northern Pacific depot, knew that he had added 34 miles on Easter Sunday towards reaching his goal, Cairo, Egypt. King, whose coming has already been announced in the telegraph columns of The Missoulian, is under contract to encircle the globe within seven years he was an attaché of the American legation at Port Arthur and began his trip after a discussion of the possibility of any one walking around the world. That he is making good is evidenced by the fact that he is now something more than 3,000 miles ahead of his schedule. He has already tramped more than 39,000 miles.

Mr. King says he started out on his long tramp from Port Arthur May 1, 1905, the day of the surrender by the Russians of that stronghold. Since that date he has crossed northern China, Siberia, Russia, Austria, southern Germany, France and England. Crossing on a trans-atlantic liner from Liverpool to Montreal, King walked across the continent to Vancouver over the tracks of the Canada Pacific railway. From Vancouver he walked to Mission Junction, thence over the tracks of the Northern Pacific to Spokane, thence to Seattle, thence over the tracks of the Great Northern to Spokane, thence over the Northern Pacific to Missoula.

To make the great undertaking more difficult, the terms of the agreement under which King started out provided that he should leave Port Arthur without money and trust to luck to find shelter and sustenance on his journey. He said today that he arrived in Spokane in the same financial condition as when he left Port Arthur—without a cent. If he succeeds in making the long trip, his account of the journey is to be well paid for by a magazine publishing company and his story is to be illustrated with many views taken on the journey. King says he has already forwarded 30,000 views to the publishing company.

King expects to spend today in Missoula. He will leave tomorrow for St. Paul over the tracks of the Northern Pacific and from that town will follow the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound to Chicago. There he will meet his parents, who reside in Detroit.

King is a healthy appearing man, weighing 151 pounds. In the years of his long hike King has lost 30 pounds and has not been ill a single day. He wears khaki clothes and heavy boots, a pair lasting about six weeks. He carries a kodak weighing 15 pounds, his only impediment.

KERMIT ROOSEVELT LANDS

SON OF FORMER PRESIDENT WILL SEARCH FOR SPECIMENS OF BIRDS.

Suez, April 11.—The steamer Admiral, with ex-President Roosevelt on board, which passed out of the canal about 10 o'clock last night, made a brief stop at Suez, then proceeded down the Red sea. The vessel will make stops at Aden and Mogadiscio, on the east coast of Italian Somaliland.

During the trip through the canal the Admiral slowed up to permit a party to land at Ismailia, which is about half-way distant between the Red and Mediterranean seas. The landing party consisted of Kermit Roosevelt, Major Mearns, Edmund Heller, zoologist. Their intention was to make a collection of bird specimens and proceed to Suez by train.

Mr. Roosevelt took occasion to deny vehemently an alleged interview with him which appeared in the Paris Journal, saying: "I have not seen any representative of that paper, and have made no statement to the press except that given out at Messina."

The Admiral passed the steamer City of Paris from Kurachee, crowded with British passengers. These cheered Mr. Roosevelt enthusiastically. A large Teddy bear occupied a place on the bridge deck. Mr. Roosevelt answered by waving his hat.

LIQUOR BILL PASSES.

Austin, Texas, April 11.—The legislature has passed the Robertson-Fitzhugh bill to regulate liquor traffic in Texas, the house concurring in the senate amendments. The senate struck out provisions of the bill prohibiting the sale of liquor to be consumed on the premises and struck out the uniform high license provision and the prohibition against the sale of liquors by grocers.