

ANARCHISTS IN NEW JERSEY PLANNED KILLING OF ALFONSO

MADRID, April 30.—While searching the room of the young student who attempted to assassinate Premier Maura at Barcelona, the police found letters from Paterson, N. J., from two anarchists,

THE AWFUL HAVOC WHICH WILL FOLLOW A WORLD WAR

LONDON, April 28.—The most trustworthy authorities on international affairs have for many years been predicting a war in which the whole civilized world would take sides. The train is laid, they say. All that is wanted for an explosion is the spark. It was expected that the near East would supply the spark.

Curiously, it is far-away Japan, a country which never heretofore counted in European politics, that bids fair to bring about the explosion. This makes the outlook more terrific, for, while the near East would involve Europe alone in the war, the far East would draw America into the melee, and Australia could hardly keep out of it; while India, China and parts of Africa would surely join in.

Thus, if it comes to a general set-to, we shall veritably have a world-war, for Europe, Asia, probably Africa, America and Australia will all enter into hostilities. The struggle would be frightful. Very likely it would last for five or ten years. And for a quarter of a century after outbreaks would arise here and there, so that complete peace would not return to the earth before the year 1940 or 1950.

And what would be the result? Of the combatants—the nations' best men, those most competent to do the useful work of the world—at least 2,500,000, possibly 4,000,000, would have met their death from arms or disease. As many more would be crippled for life, while 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 would be more or less incapacitated by minor wounds. But in many lands the non-combatants would suffer more severely.

Le us take England as an example. First, there would be a shortage of food. Even if she were fighting on our side, the United States could not supply us with as much wheat, bacon, beef, cheese, etc., as she does now, for so many of her own workers would be engaged in the war.

From Russia we should get no grain, no eggs. From Holland, Denmark, Belgium, Sweden and Norway, little or no butter, margarine, eggs, mutton, bacon, cheese, sugar or potatoes. From France, very little wine, eggs, potatoes, cocoa or sugar.

From Spain, Portugal and Italy we should get no—or next to none—wine or oranges, lemons, grapes, etc. And even of the limited supplies coming from the colonies and South America, a considerable percentage would be captured at sea by the enemy.

Our home production, too, would fall off, for the best agricultural bone and muscle would go to the war. Obviously, prices would go up to a tremendous height—all the higher because of the government being such a large pur-

named Lazaro and Brevia, written in March and urging the assassination of King Alfonso.

The Spanish government will request the extradition of Lazaro and Brevia.

chaser for the supply of the army and navy.

At the same time, millions of hands would be thrown out of work. We could not get cotton in any great quantity, nor wool, nor hemp, nor hides, nor any of the imports on which our industries depend. Even if we could get them we should have very few purchasers abroad, and the people at home would be too poor to buy. Lastly, as the expenses of the war would run into many hundreds of millions, we should have taxation doubled, and every spare penny wrung out of the people.

All this would involve for those who are in fairly comfortable circumstances, half rations; for those who have a struggle at present to make both end and meet, quarter rations; for the poor, starvation!

Now, starvation is always accompanied by terribly destructive epidemics of disease. The microbes gets his chance when people are ill-fed. Cholera would break out. Typhus fever, for some years quite banished, would come back. Typhoid fever would create havoc. Returning troops would bring yellow fever, smallpox and other diseases, and spread them through the country.

That is not the whole extent of the fearful consequences of a world-war. Treasure would be dissipated by the hundred millions. What is the value of the world's naval armament? It is not possible to say exactly. But with ships, guns, ammunition, stores, etc., it cannot be much short of \$1,500,000,000—so state statisticians. Now, in a fight to the death, half, or more than half, of the ships would go to the bottom; all the ammunition would be fired off; most of the guns would be worn out; clothing and fuel would be all consumed; and coal to the value of \$250,000,000 would be burned away. Say \$1,000,000,000 would be lost forever through the navies, and it is a low estimate.

The catalogue of losses is inexhaustible. But let this enumeration end with the loss by factories lying idle and falling to ruin, mines unworked and becoming flooded, and land uncultivated and running to waste. Five hundred million pounds would not cover this loss. Add to all this the cost of transport and the pay of the troops, and we get a sum of money staggering in its immensity.

We should have to replace all the warships sunk, all the guns lost and worn out, all the ammunition and stores expended, to replace the coal burned, to repair the damaged towns for we should almost certainly suffer a few bombardments. Say one hundred million pounds for this lot. Then we should have lost our foreign

trade, and it would be slow work to regain it, for foreigners would not have money with which to buy our wares. There is no man better able than John Bull to get out of a hole. But consider that millions of men in their prime would have been lost by death, and that the majority of those who remained would be in anything but a fit condition, and it is evident that 30 years hence John Bull might still be struggling to get out of this hole.

And all this because either Russia wants to keep a wretched piece of land that no one ever heard of until a few years ago, or Japan wants to take revenge for being turned out of Port Arthur after her war with China!

It seems to be madness. Yet every statesman in Europe is filled with the fear—almost with the belief—that it will come to pass.

INDIAN LANDS CAN BE SOLD

Congress has declared that the Puyallup Indian has a right to sell or lease his land. The law passed by the legislature in 1893 states that the Indian could not dispose of his allotted land until 1903. That time has come and passed, but the attorneys here were doubtful whether the Indian could dispose of his property without the sanction of the government or a special enactment of the legislature even though the date of expiration of the restriction had passed.

When the question came up before congress the other day that body seemed reluctant about spending any time considering it, declaring the law was perfectly clear on that point.

The decision of congress in the matter will have direct bearing on one or more cases heard before the superior court here within the last six months. The question is settled just as Judge Snell decided it.

One of the matters which the decision affects is the right of County Assessor Meath to assess lands on the reservation belonging to Indians under original allotment. Jas. Goady was the Indian, living on his original allotment, who brought the suit against Assessor Meath to restrain him from making the assessment on the grounds that he had no right to do so, because there is no statute governing the case. The decision recently reached by congress, however, will probably remove the objections taken to the assessor's plans and place the Indian land owners in the same relation to the government as any other citizen and he will be compelled to pay taxes.

TAYLOR GIVES STORY OF HIS LIFE AND TELLS OF THE SHOOTING

(Continued From First Page.)

tongue was caused by a shot, which appeared to have gone through it. Taylor talks like an educated man, but a diary which was found on him appears to have been kept by an illiterate person, as the following entry shows:

"April 10—Kool and klondy all day and damp. Fired six rounds. Improving O. K."

The diary shows that since November last he has wandered along the railroad from Seattle to Auburn, Kent, Kanaskat, Palmer, Orting, Castle Rock and Ainslie. Three men were killed while he was in the vicinity of the latter place, but the diary does not show that he was in any way connected with the murder.

Taylor does not look like a desperado. In stature he is a little shorter than an ordinary man. He wears long brown hair, with red mustache and whiskers. Notwithstanding his generally unkempt appearance, his beard is parted in the center. He wears a patched pair of very old and very dirty blue overalls and a blue jumper to match. A cotton shirt equally old and equally dirty, and a heavy pair of patched loggers' shoes completed his outfit.

Holland's Narrow Escape

The 16-year-old boy, Richard Holland, who was with Barnes when he was shot to death, was also seen by a Times representative. In answer to questions put to him he replied:

"I did not know Barnes very well. I never met him until I came across him at Goble. He appeared to be a pretty nice sort of fellow. Where his parents are or what his past life has been, I do not know. All I know is that we came over here from Goble together on the passenger yesterday morning. We started to walk out to Meeker Junction, where we hoped to catch a passenger train for Seattle. It began to rain a short time after we struck out on the wagon road and we went to the cabin for shelter. Barnes pounded on the door and asked for admittance. The man told us to get away from there, and finally came to the door and opened it. At the same time he shot Barnes, who fell to the ground, and I started to run. He shot me through the hand. I ran down across the swamp which lies between the railroad and the cabin and fell down. I was again shot at and the ball grazed my back, cutting a hole in the back of my coat where it went in and came out, a distance of about four

doing as well as could be expected and will probably be able to leave the hospital in a few days.

Physicians say that he had a very narrow escape. If the bullet had been deflected ever so little from the course it took an artery would have been severed and he would have bled to death in a very short time.

How Denholm Was Shot

During the excitement yesterday competing stories were told of the attack on Taylor's cabin. The following account of it was given to The Times today by an eye-witness:

"Charles Woodworth, a Tacoma newspaper man, went to the scene during the morning and found Taylor in his cabin. He started to Puyallup to notify the officers, and on the way he met Sheriff Denholm and Marshal Mickens, of Puyallup. He told them what he had seen and the three returned to the cabin.

"Sheriff Denholm went to the door and rapped. Taylor refused to open the door and Marshal Mickens, who was standing beside the sheriff, pushed the door partly open. Immediately two pistols appeared in the opening and the man inside began pumping lead at the three men outside. The marshal and sheriff both returned the fire, the sheriff trying to kick the door in as he fired. Suddenly Denholm fell backwards. Mickens saw him stagger and, taking hold of him, pulled him around the corner of the house. Woodworth stood near the door a few minutes, but as he had no gun, was obliged to retreat, Taylor giving him a parting shot as he went around the house. The sheriff appeared to be badly wounded and the two men started for the carriage with him."

The other facts are the same as reported in the four editions of The Times yesterday.

ELEVEN DROWNED IN A COLLISION

FALMOUTH, April 30.—The steamers Cressy and Zaziprak collided in a fog last night near here. The latter sank and ten of the crew and the captain were drowned.

ELECTRIC LAUNDRY SOLD BY HIBERLY

E. L. Hiberly & Co. have sold the Electric laundry, located at 1220 Tacoma avenue, to Messrs. W. D. McCallum and C. A. Smith. The sale was made for Mrs. May Lambrecht, widow of Adolph Lambrecht, who died some three weeks ago. The purchasers have the good will of the former proprietor and will likely conduct the laundry at the same location. The same company also report the sale of a number of lots in Hosmer's addition to parties from the East, who will improve them with homes for themselves.

Teeth Free

ONLY FIFTEEN DAYS MORE OF CUT RATES. All work contracted for in the next fifteen days will be done at the cut rate prices.

NO STUDENTS. EXTRACTING FREE. EXAMINATION FREE.



TEETH WITHOUT PLATES ..... \$3.00 SILVER FILLINGS ..... 35c GOLD FILLINGS ..... 75c GOLD CROWNS ..... \$3.00 BRIDGE WORK ..... \$3.00 FULL SET TEETH ..... \$3.00 ALL WORK GUARANTEED FOR TEN YEARS.

Come at once and take advantage of low rates. All work done by specialists WITHOUT PAIN and guaranteed TEN YEARS. Our latest botanical discovery to apply to the gums for extracting filling and crowning TEETH WITHOUT PAIN is known and used only by

Boston Painless Dentists 906 Pacific Avenue, Tacoma. Over Morris Gross' Store. Hours, 8:30 a. m. to 6 p. m.; Sundays till 1.

We Want Your Sash and Door Business

We are manufacturers of Pioneer White Lead Rubber Cement Floor Paint, Pure Prepared Paint; agents for Valentine's Brushes, Standard Elestian Varnishes. We also carry a full line of home made Screen Doors. Send for illustrated catalogue.

W. P. Fuller & Co. 101 and 103, Cor. Eleventh and A Streets.

Advertisement for Jones Sells Pure Drugs, featuring a list of various medicines and their uses.

Advertisement for Redlich's Catsup, describing it as the best in the market.

Advertisement for Ben Olson Plumbing and Heating, offering estimates and services.

Advertisement for Edward I. Salmson, a graduate optician.

Advertisement for Beauty Adorned, featuring jewelry and accessories.

Large advertisement for Santal Midy capsules, claiming to cure various ailments in 48 hours.



THE CZAR'S AMAZONS, WOMEN WARRIORS OF THE TRANS-BAIKAL.

THE MARKETS The following prices were quoted by the wholesale men to the jobbers this morning: MEAT AND PROVISIONS. Fresh Meat.—Cow beef, 64¢@64¢; steer beef, 74¢; veal, 76¢@80¢; hogs, 84¢; trimmed pork, 96¢@100¢; mutton, 86¢@84¢. Provisions.—Hams, 13¢@14¢; breakfast bacon, 134¢; bellies, fresh, 114¢.

VEGETABLES. Yakima potatoes, \$35¢@40¢; home grown potatoes, \$28.00@30.00; carrots, 90c sack; rutabagas, 75c sack; California cabbage, \$1.85¢@2.00; Mississippi tomatoes, \$3.25 crate; celery, 65¢@75¢ doz.; radishes, 10c doz. by bunches; lettuce, \$1.75 box; Oregon onions, \$2.75@3.25; green onions, 10c dozen bunches; rhubarb, 2¢@24¢ lb; radishes, 10c doz; dry chili peppers, 15c lb; cucumbers, \$1.50@1.75 doz.; parsley, 25c doz.; Walla Walla asparagus, \$1.35¢@1.50 box; string beans, 10¢@12¢; green peas, 5¢@6¢.

GREEN FRUIT, ETC. Apples, cooking, 75¢@81¢ box; Baldwins, 85¢@91.25; Winesaps, \$1.50¢@1.75; Ben Davis, \$1.50; navel oranges, fancy, \$2.35¢@2.50; choice, \$2.00¢@2.25; standard, \$1.75¢@2.00; seedlings, \$1.50; bloods, \$2.50; Mediterranean sweets, \$1.75¢@2.00; lemons, \$2.50 @3.00 box; cranberries, \$12.00; Persian dates, 5¢@6¢ lb; bananas, \$2.50¢@3.50 bunch; seedless grapefruit, \$3.00 box; strawberries, \$2.75 crate.

POULTRY. Chickens, hens, 12½¢@14¢; springs, 20¢ lb; dressed turkeys, 20¢@23¢ lb; ducks, 15¢ lb; geese, 10¢@11¢ lb; dressed, 14¢; geese, 10¢@11¢ lb; dressed, 15¢ lb; squabs, scarce, \$2.50¢@3.00 doz. HAY, GRAIN AND FEED. Oats, \$26.50¢@27.50 ton; barley \$25.50 ton; wheat \$28 ton; chop, \$22.50¢@23.50 ton; shorts, \$22 ton; bran, \$21 ton; oil meal, \$30.50 ton; E. W. timothy new, \$22¢@22.50 ton; E. W. compressed timothy, new, \$27 ton; new wheat hay, \$16¢@17 ton; new alfalfa, \$14¢@14.50 ton; new Puget Sound hay, \$18¢@16 ton; middlings, \$27 ton; corn, \$27 ton. FISH, ETC. Halibut, 5¢; salmon, 10¢@10½¢; ling cod, 4¼¢; shrimp, 6¢; clams, \$1.40 sack; crabs, \$1.00¢@1.50 doz.; rock cod, 6¢; herring, 3¢.

Butter, Washington creamery, 22¢; ranch, 14¢@16¢; Eastern tub, 22¢@24¢; California butter, 20¢@21¢. Eggs—Fresh ranch, 20¢@21¢.

KIRBY & ALGER TELL THEIR STORY In regard to the trouble that occurred between some of the launch owners on the waterfront the other day, Kirby & Alger, who operate a line of launches from the Northwestern dock, near the Eleventh street bridge, have a correction to make. The published accounts of the affair made it appear that they were the aggressors, and they deny that such was the case. According to their story, an agent of Andrew Foss, who operates a line of launches from the Commercial dock to the cruiser, was selling tickets on the Eleventh street bridge for Foss. Parties bought the tickets, and they went down to the Northwestern dock and, after they were on board, presented them. Rather than make a row, Kirby & Alger took them, but they soon became tired of carrying passengers to the cruiser on Foss' tickets and getting nothing out of it, so they asked the police to stop the hawking on the Eleventh street bridge. They claim that they were compelled to do so for their own protection.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by Millions of Mothers for their children while teething for over Fifty Years. It soothes the child, softens the gums, always all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

Humorous cartoon titled 'THE CULPRIT'S PLEA' showing a man being punished for various crimes like climbing trees and eating his own food.

THE WINNER A SEATTLE MAN

The Intercollegiate Prohibition association held an oratorical contest at the First Methodist church, on the corner of South Eighth and G streets, last night. The meeting was an interesting one and was well attended.

E. T. Pitman, chairman of the state association, opened the meeting with a few remarks on the liquor question. After an organ solo by Professor Robinson and a song by a mixed quartet, he introduced the first speaker of the evening—F. E. Hines, of the University of Washington—who spoke on "The Prohibition Party." Following him, C. F. Bennett, of the University of Puget Sound, spoke on the subject, "I Am Free Born." After this speech was concluded a quartette gave

several selections, and then William Boddie, of the Seattle seminary, delivered his oration on "The Care of the Day."

At this point the judges for the occasion, Rev. Morton L. Rose, Rev. C. S. McKinley and Professor W. H. Gilstrap, adjourned to decide upon the winner. While they were out, A. C. Milligan, traveling secretary of the association, told of the great importance of the prohibition movement in colleges and universities. When the speaker had concluded his remarks the judges announced that they had decided in favor of William Boddie as the winner of the prize.

There will be a meeting of the Prohibition Alliance in the rooms occupied by the W. C. T. U. in the old P. S. U. building, at the corner of South Ninth and G streets, next Tuesday night. Several Seattle young people will be present and numerous college yells will be given.

MANILA, April 30.—The Democratic convention, which met here today, adopted resolutions condemning the administration's Philippine policy and elected delegates to the St. Louis convention.

Bartelmas, the wonderful foot juggler, will be at the Orpheum next week. See him.