

TORNADO IN SOUTH

Storms Reach from Texas to Kentucky.

SOUTHERN TOWNS ARE HIT HARD

Severe Rain, Hail, Wind and Electrical Storms Sweep Over South Central States, Killing and Injuring Many and Destroying Property Valued at Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars.

Louisville, Ky., Special.—Death for probably a score of persons, losses of hundreds of thousands of dollars in property and the crippling of many telegraph wires resulted between noon and dusk Friday from a series of small tornadoes which swept the south central States from the Tennessee line to the Texas Panhandle. The storms were accompanied in most cases by hail, darkness, terrific lightning flashes and sheets of rain.

Most of the towns where loss of life occurred are off the railroads, so that news from them has been coming slowly. Known casualties are: Stuttgart, Ark.—Mrs. Gerfield and a child of Will Story. Mrs. Story is reported fatally injured.

Sulphur Springs, Texas.—Mrs. James Ardis and Mrs. C. Caldwell, from Rolling Fork, Miss., just before the telephone wires broke word came that four had been killed.

Booth, Miss., reported to Birmingham that six had met death there.

In other towns such as Ennis and Waxahatchie, Tex., and Boscoe, La., many dwellings are said to have been demolished by the wind.

Arkansas and upper Louisiana rice fields were injured to the extent of many thousands of dollars, while the larger cities experienced rains and darkness and lightning bolts that made large buildings quiver.

At Chattanooga there was a terrific storm of hail.

Reports from Birmingham state that several persons were killed by a tornado at Cullman, Ala. Friday afternoon.

The home of George Stewart, seven miles east of Hanesville, Ala., was totally destroyed. His 2-days-old child was blown half mile and killed. His 2-year-old child was blown into a grate and probably fatally burned. Mrs. Stewart was caught under some rafters in the house and so badly injured that she will die. Mrs. Tom Bower and a child who were in the house were fatally hurt.

Night Firing Tests at Fort Caswell Satisfactory.

Washington, Special.—In tests made at Fort Caswell, N. C., February 1st and 2d of the new system of fire control for rapid-fire guns, the coast artillery corps made an average of 50 per cent of hits in night firing at a moving target at range from 1,700 to 2,000 yards. The projectiles were provided with lighted fuses, and the target, which was 10 feet by 24 feet was illuminated by searchlights. The test was conducted by a 3-inch gun battery and was very satisfactory.

Seven Dead in Alabama.

Birmingham, Ala., Special.—Mayor George H. Brier, of Cullman, Ala., wires that seven people are known to have been killed in that county Friday afternoon by the cyclone which passed over this section of the State but that wire communication is impossible with the stricken locality. At Kayosa, a mining camp west of Birmingham on the Southern Railway, five houses were blown down but only one man was injured, a Mr. Logan. The property loss in the territory north of Birmingham appears to have been very large.

Woman Brutally Murdered.

Winston-Salem, Special.—Charles Ferrell, a negro about 34 years old, brutally murdered his wife, Christie, Friday afternoon as she sat in her home on Highland avenue. He fired four shots from a revolver, killing her instantly. An eye-witness says Ferrell began firing after his wife told him she was afraid to live with him longer, she having left him after a fight Christmas week.

Haskell Memorial Home Burned; Three Missing.

Battle Creek, Mich., Special.—The Haskell Memorial Home was destroyed by fire Friday morning. Three of the thirty-seven members of the orphanage are missing. Seven little girls jumped from a third story window, but it is not thought any of them are fatally hurt. James Armstrong, 12 years old, standing on a shed under the window from which the girls had to jump, directed them how to make their fall as easy as possible and caught two of the smaller girls in his arms.

Dies Protecting Innocence.

Spartanburg, S. C., Special.—Will Foster, colored, who was twice convicted on the charge of murdering John Young, a well-known white man of the country, in November, 1907, was hanged in the county jail Friday morning. Foster went to his death declaring his innocence. After the black cap had been adjusted he was asked if he desired to make any statement, and he replied that all he had to say was that he was innocent.

THE LARGEST WARSHIP

The Battleship Delaware Launched at Newport News Saturday.—Description of the Great Sea-Fighter.

Newport News, Va., Special.—The great battleship Delaware was successfully launched from the yards of her builders, the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company Saturday. The launching was witnessed by 5,000 people.

Compared with the battleships, completed or under construction, of the navy of any foreign country, the Delaware surpasses all. She is one of four sister ships authorized by Congress which will form an indomitable squadron. The other vessels are the North Dakota, being built at Quincy, Mass.; the Florida, which will be built at the New York navy yard, and the Utah, to be built at Camden, N. J.

The Delaware is to carry as heavy armor and as powerful armament as any known vessel of its class; will have a speed of 21 knots, which is believed to be the highest practicable for a vessel of this type and class, and will have the highest practicable radius of action. The arrangements of her main battery guns are such as to permit a broadside fire 25 per cent greater than that of the broadside of any battleship now built, or, so far as is known, under construction. Her defensive qualities, other than those dependent upon armor protection, are such as to give the maximum degree of protection to all the vital portions by means of unusually effective compartmental sub-division, so that in conjunction with her armor protection the defensive qualities of this vessel are believed to be distinctly superior to those of any battleship heretofore designed. The hull is protected by a water line belt of armor 8 feet in width, whose maximum thickness is 11 inches. This armor belt gives effective protection to the boilers, machinery and magazine spaces. The side above the main armor belt is protected by armor 7 feet 3 inches wide and of a maximum thickness of 10 inches. Above the main casement armor amidships the side is protected by armor of 5 inches thickness, which affords protection to the smoke pipes, the major portion of the secondary batteries of 5-inch guns and the hull structure.

Mr. Taft Leaves Colon.

Colon, By Cable.—President-elect William H. Taft and party left here at 6 o'clock Sunday evening on board the cruiser North Carolina for New Orleans accompanied by the cruiser Montana. Just previous to embarking Mr. Taft gave out the following: "I am not prepared to make a statement as to the results of the trip to the isthmus, except to say that we have found the work progressing in a most satisfactory way; the organization better than ever before, the esprit de corps excellent and the determination of all, even the humblest laborer, directed to the building of the canal. I am sure that this has impressed itself upon every one of the board of visiting engineers as it has upon me.

"With reference to the type of the canal and the continuance of the present plans, the engineers promise that they will be able to hand me their report by the time we land at New Orleans."

Razor For Suicide.

Asheville, N. C., Special.—Telling wife that he was going downstairs to shave, James M. Hyatt a prominent business man of this place, Sunday morning shortly after 8 o'clock picked up his razor and other shaving material, went down stairs, locking the doors and slashed his throat with the razor, dying soon after the act was discovered by Mrs. Hyatt. No cause other than ill health can be assigned for the rash act.

Macon Has \$40,000 Fire.

Macon, Ga., Special.—Fire originating in a cottage on Wilder street in south Macon, Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, driven by a stiff wind rapidly spread to adjoining dwellings, resulting in the complete destruction of twenty-six residences, the loss on buildings and personal property amounting to approximately \$40,000.

General News in Brief.

Charlottesville, Va., suffered from a disastrous fire on Friday, the 4th. The loss is estimated at \$250,000. Subpoenas have been issued by Judge Landis for a new trial of the Standard Oil Co. Judge Landis before imposed a fine of \$29,240,000 on the company which succeeded in getting a new trial.

It is proposed at this late day to gather the ashes of Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant, the French engineer, and bury them at Arlington and to have a suitable monument in recognition of his services to Gen. Washington in planning the Capital City.

Bryan Denies the Story.

Jacksonville, Fla., Special.—William Jennings Bryan reached Jacksonville at 7 o'clock Sunday morning from Deland and emphatically denies the story sent out regarding the alleged automobile accident near Tarpon Springs, in which it was said that he was badly injured and under treatment in a Tampa hotel.

IT VIOLATES TREATY

The California Anti-Jap Bill Conflicts.

ROOSEVELT SOUNDS A WARNING

Fearing the Result of Anti-Japanese School Legislation the President Sets Forth the Federal Government's Side of the Case.

Washington, Special.—"The policy of the administration is to combine the maximum of efficiency in achieving the real object which the people of the Pacific slope have at heart, with the minimum of friction and trouble, while the misguided men who advocate such action as this against which I protest, are following a policy which combines the very minimum of efficiency with the maximum of insult, and which, while totally failing to achieve any real result for good, yet might accomplish an infinity of harm."

In this language President Roosevelt Monday in a long telegram to Speaker Philip A. Stator, of the California Assembly, set forth the government's view of the anti-Japanese school legislation now before that body.

The President said in part: "I trust there will be no misunderstanding of the Federal government's attitude. We are jealously endeavoring to guard the interest of California and of the entire West in accordance with the desires of our Western people. By friendly agreement with Japan we are now carrying out a policy which, while meeting the interests and desires of the Pacific slope, is yet compatible not merely with mutual self-respect, but with mutual esteem and admiration between the Americans and Japanese.

"The Japanese government is loyally and in good faith doing its part to carry out this policy, precisely as the American government is doing. This policy aims at mutuality of obligation and behavior. In accordance with it the purpose is that the Japanese shall come here exactly as Americans go to Japan, which is in effect that travelers, students, persons engaged in international business, men who sojourn for pleasure or study, and the like, shall have the freest access from one country to the other, and shall be sure of the best treatment, but that there shall be no settlement in mass by the people of either country in the other.

"During the last six months under this policy more Japanese have left the country than have come into it, and the total number in the United States has diminished by over 2,000. These figures are absolutely accurate and cannot be impeached. In other words, if the present policy is consistently followed and works as well in the future as it is now working, all difficulties and causes of friction will disappear, while at the same time each nation will retain its self-respect and the good will of the other. But such a bill as this school bill accomplishes literally nothing whatever in the line of the object aimed at and gives just and grave cause for irritation; while in addition the United States government would be obliged immediately to take action in the Federal courts to test such legislation as we hold it to be clearly a violation of the treaty.

Navada Senate Will Back Anti-Alien Bill.

Carson, Nev., Special.—The Assembly bill prohibiting Japanese and Chinese from acquiring lands or acting as corporation agents, reached the Senate Monday. Instead of referring the measure to the Federal relations committee, as was done in the Assembly, the Senate sent it to the judiciary committee along with the anti-Japanese resolution.

File Protest Against Rainey's Speech.

Washington, Special.—C. C. Arosamana, the Panama minister, Monday called at the State Department and filed a protest from his government against the speech made in the House of Representatives recently by Representative Rainey, of Illinois, in which President Obolodia, of Panama, was severely attacked. The minister acted in pursuance of instruction.

Eight Die in Boarding House Fire.

Manchester, Special.—Three workmen were suffocated to death Monday morning in Manchester as a result of a fire in a cheap lodging house. Fifteen of the lodgers were removed to a hospital suffering from the effects of the flames and smoke, and subsequently five of these latter died. Three hundred men slept in the house Sunday night, but most of them had gone to work before the fire started. A few were injured jumping from windows.

Captain Potts to Command the Georgia.

Washington, Special.—Captain T. M. Potts, on duty at the Washington navy yard, has been selected to command the battleship Georgia, taking the command formerly held by Captain Edward F. Quilley, who was suspended from duty following trial by court martial at Gibraltar. Captain Potts' last sea duty was in command of the cruiser Des Moines.

ORINOCO
—AND—
FARMERS' BONE

THE STANDARD FERTILIZERS OF THE SOUTH

TRADE MARK

F. S. R.
REGISTERED

F. S. Royster Guano Company, Norfolk, Va.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS

Summary of Important Proceedings Enacted From Day to Day.

Senator Teller, of Colorado, on Wednesday addressed the Senate in support of Senator Bacon's resolution declaring that the Senate has a right to any information in possession of the executive departments and cited various precedents to sustain his contention. He claimed that only in exceptional cases is the President warranted in withholding information and declared that Congress had never failed to respect such action on the part of the executive when it has been based on considerations of public interest.

The Senate remained in executive session during most of the day considering the nomination of Dr. W. D. Crum, to be collector of customs at Charleston, S. C., and at 5:27 p. m. adjourned.

General debate on the agricultural appropriation bill in the House afforded critics and defenders of the Department of Agriculture an excellent field day.

Mr. Lever, of South Carolina, led off with an attack on the appointment and work of the referee board of consulting chemists in the department. Mr. Heflin, of Alabama, asked on behalf of cotton growers for a governmental monthly report on the consumption of cotton. Mr. Sturgis, of West Virginia, urged an extension of the forest service. Mr. Humphrey, of Washington, took an exactly opposite view, while Mr. Mondell, of Wyoming, declared the bureau of forestry the most autocratic government bureau outside of Russia. Mr. Bartholdt, of Missouri, urged the issue of bonds for inland waterway improvement and Mr. Candler, of Mississippi, complained of the tariff on agricultural implements. Chairman Scott, of the agricultural committee, closed the debate with explanatory remarks on the work done by the department during the past year.

While the bill was under consideration under the five-minute rule, an increase of \$500, to the salary of Solicitor George P. McCabe, making it \$4,500, was stricken out on a point of order.

An increase of the salary of Director Willis B. Moore, of the weather bureau, from \$5,000 to \$6,000 suffered a similar fate.

Before the bill was taken up in general debate the House passed the Senate pension bill for Federal judges.

The monotonous tones of the reading clerk of the Senate as he labored through the bill of over 100 pages making appropriations for the District of Columbia constituted the chief feature in the proceedings of that body Thursday. There was an evident intention on the part of the authority to lengthen the time necessary to dispose of the measure, it being the only obstacle to an executive session for the further consideration of the nomination of William D. Crum to be collector of customs at Charleston, S. C.

On the Democratic side there was a persistent demand for the most careful reading of the bill and occasional members of the minority became involved in a spirited debate on items usually left to the judgment of the committee reporting the measure.

When the Senate adjourned at 5:18 o'clock the reading of only half of the bill had been completed.

In the House the forest service got its usual annual drubbing Thursday, the criticisms against it coming principally from Mr. Smith, of California, Mr. Cook, of Colorado, and Mr. Mondell, of Wyoming, all of whom charged extravagance in administration and the extortion of money from miners, farmers and even the owners of bee hives. Mr. Cook attributed to Mr. Pinchot, the chief forester, the ulterior motive of scheming for Secretary Wilson's seat in the Cabinet. Both Mr. Pinchot and the forest ser-

vice were vigorously defended by Messrs. Mann, of Illinois, and Weeks, of Massachusetts.

All attempts to amend the bill in any important particular failed. Its consideration was about two-thirds completed when the House at 5:20 p. m. adjourned.

The Senate Friday concluded consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill, carrying an aggregate of about \$11,500,000. A conference report on the urgent deficiency bill was agreed to. It appropriates \$12,000 for the "purchase, care and maintenance of automobiles for the President," and \$150,000 to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to continue to combat the foot and mouth disease in horses and cattle.

A resolution was adopted directing the committee on military affairs to investigate military posts and various phases of army administration.

After an executive session, in which the nomination of William D. Crum to be collector of customs of Charleston, S. C., was considered.

Private claimants by the score had their innings in the House of Representatives, the whole session being given over under a special order to their consideration. The debate was not without its incidents, both humorous and exciting. Mr. Mann provoked the House to laughter by questioning the value of two Kentucky thoroughbred horses, and he charged that the committee had accepted the valuation of the animals as fixed by "an idiot" as against that of the claimant's committee. Mr. conduct his affairs. But it was left to Messrs. Hepburn (Iowa), Macon, of Arkansas, and Gaines, of Tennessee, to furnish the exciting feature of the proceedings. The Speaker became involved in the controversy and was called upon to make a ruling, and then Mr. Gaines threw the House into an uproar by charging that the rules prohibited a "square deal" to claimants.

The President's message vetoing the census bill was read just before adjournment.

The splendid qualities of mind and character of the late Senator William B. Allison, of Iowa, 35 years a United States Senator, and eight years a member of the House of Representatives, were the subject of many eulogies in the Senate Saturday. Nineteen Senators spoke in praise of the public services of Senator Allison and during most of the day the number of Senators in their places on the floor and the attendance in galleries was large. The delivery of the eulogies consumed the entire day. The Senate adjourned at 4:56 p. m.

Under special order, the House of Representatives considered the bill amendatory of the national bankruptcy law. By way of a substitute Mr. Clayton, of Alabama, offered an amendment repealing the bankruptcy law of July 1st, 1898, with a proviso that proceedings under the law begun prior to the time the act shall take effect shall not be affected.

The first business of importance to claim the attention of the House of Representatives was the President's message vetoing the census bill. Mr. Crumpacker moved the reference of the bill and message to the census committee.

The committee on rivers and harbors improvements practically has completed its consideration of the bill providing for emergencies for surveys and for maintenance, which is to be reported within a few days. The bill carries a total appropriation of slightly less than \$10,000,000. A survey for the Atlantic deeper waterways project, which contemplates an inside water route from New York to Florida, is provided for, as well as a survey for the interoceanic canal through Louisiana and Texas, to connect the Mississippi and Rio Grande rivers.

Having for its object the prevention of the importation of diseased nursery stock a bill has been introduced

by Representative John R. Lamb, of Virginia. It provides that all nursery stock shall be subject to inspection by experts of the Department of Agriculture, at such points of entry as the Secretary of Agriculture may designate.

Little seems to have been done in Congress Monday. Representative Burke, of Pennsylvania, author of the bill pending in the House to require all sea-going vessels carrying as many as 50 passengers to equip themselves with wireless telegraph apparatus called on the President and discussed the subject with him.

The President sent in the following message which was read to both bodies:

"Your attention is invited to recent events which have conclusively demonstrated the great value of radio-telegraphy, as an instrumentality for the preservation of life at sea.

"While the honor of the first practical application of the scientific principles involved may belong to another country, it is gratifying to know that our inventors have been quick to seize upon and develop the idea, and that several systems of approved scientific merit and commercial practicability have been put into operation in the United States.

"Furthermore through the liberality of Congress and the intelligence and industry of the Navy Department, our Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coast stations, designed primarily for the national defense, but capable of receiving and transmitting messages by any of the systems of wireless telegraphy now in general use. Even our distant insular territories and Alaska are so equipped.

"So far as our own country is concerned, steps have thus been taken effectively to prevent the establishment of a monopoly in the practical use of the new applied art.

"I deem it highly desirable that the Congress before adjournment should enact a law, requiring reasonable limitations, as determined by what the government of the United States has already done and by what prudent and progressive ship owners have already found practicable, that all ocean-going steamships carrying considerable numbers of passengers on routes where wireless installations would be useful, should be required to carry efficient radio-telegraphic installations and competent operators. The subject is now under consideration by the Congress, and I am advised that legislation to effect the same general purpose is also under consideration abroad.

"Our interest in its enactment is keen on account of the great number of steers, as well as cabin passengers, who annually arrive at and depart from our ports. What we have already done along practical business lines warrants the United States in being the first nation to enact a statute requiring the use of his safeguard of human life.

In the Senate it was made clear that the minority do not intend that the nomination of Crum shall be confirmed. Senators Tillman, Frazier and Gary made extended speeches on the race question in the South. Mr. Gary talked of the Crum case in particular and against the policy of placing negroes in important official positions where it is necessary for whites to come in contact with them, and especially in cases where practically all of the business of an office is transacted by white people.

The fact that the natives of Mozambique say that the jinkungo plant produces an oil superior to olive oil is not sufficient. Was it not in Mozambique, shouts the Louisville Courier-Journal, that the natives are traveling missionary's boxes of grease and joined his church in the hope of getting more cheese?

Korea's average annual rice crop is placed at 2,560,000,000 pounds.