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NEWS OF THE WEEK

In a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

HAPPENINGS OF TWO CONTINENTS

A Resume of the Less Important but Not Less Interesting Events of the Past Week.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra are visiting Ireland.

A St. Joseph, Mich., pastor has tabbed the "Teddy bear" fad.

The governor of Ngaukwai province, China, has been assassinated.

Telegraph companies in New York are accused of forming a trust.

American delegates at The Hague have proposed a permanent arbitration court.

Vice President Fairbanks saved a woman from drowning in Yellowstone park at the risk of his own life.

Governor Chamberlain, of Oregon, says the transfer of the fleet to the Pacific is a good move and none of Japan's business.

The Standard Oil company has offered no evidence against being fined by Judge Landis and he will pass sentence August 3.

A jury is being secured in the case against Louis Glass, of the telephone company, charged with bribing San Francisco supervisors.

An influential Japanese naval expert says the movement of the American navy is of no concern to his country and wishes the fleet would visit Japan.

General Bell says the nation is not prepared for war.

A crisis is near at Chicago in the telegraphers' dispute.

Crown Prince George, of Serbia, will visit the United States.

A prediction is made that Japan will invade Europe and fight Germany.

Consul Jenkins has been recalled for favoring President Zelaya in Salvador.

The Kaiser has offered to buy an airship if its inventor can sail it across Germany.

The railroads of the country have adopted a plan of publicity to conciliate the people.

Mrs. H. F. McCormick, daughter of John D. Rockefeller, says her father is being persecuted.

Endeavorers from all parts of the United States are on their way to Seattle to attend the convention.

St. Louis publishers are to sue the government because their publications have been barred from the mails as second class matter.

As an evidence of the large amount of money sent out of the United States by Japanese it is shown that those in Portland annually send \$120,000 to Japan.

The Hague conference is having some lively debates over the American propositions.

Express companies in Nebraska will fight the new state law reducing rates 25 per cent.

Japanese have formally demanded indemnities in San Francisco preparatory to suing for damages.

Commissioner Neill is making a strenuous effort to keep the telegraphers strike from spreading.

The Jamestown fair has borrowed another \$350,000. The company's property is given as security.

Rebellion is spreading in India and it is predicted that England will soon have another war on her hands.

Archbishop Gilman, of St. Louis, has been appointed to take a census of American Catholics, estimated at 15,000,000.

The Union Pacific at the Omaha shops has just turned out two all steel box cars and it is probable the change will be adopted.

Judge Charles Swayne, of the Northern district of Florida, is dead. The judge was brought into prominence a short time ago by an attempt to impeach him.

A row between Tillman and Dooliver has led to a duel.

Telegraph operators are to vote on a general strike.

It is reported that the Moqui Indians in Utah are on the warpath.

Philadelphia has forbidden games at school in which there is kissing.

Odesa is again the scene of rioting in which many Jews are being killed.

A tornado in Eastern Wisconsin struck several towns and killed two people.

The Hague conference is receiving many propositions to mitigate the horrors of war.

Negotiations are in progress to settle the dispute between United States, Colombia and Panama.

Grover Cleveland, who has been ill for three weeks, is improved sufficiently to be around the house.

Handt Balail has captured General MacLean, commander of the body guard of the sultan of Morocco.

GUARANTEE OF PEACE.

Demonstration of How Both Coasts Can Be Protected.

Tokio—Coming of fleet regarded inopportune; better deferred.

London—Heavy debt of Japan considered a bar to conflict, but United States is making an enemy of that country.

Berlin—Japan believed to be preparing to fight United States for mastery of the Pacific, regardless of San Francisco incidents.

The Hague—Fleet may cause popular excitement which Washington government may not be able to control.

Paris—United States and Japan not believed to be near conflict, but fleet will force Japan's hand if Japanese have aggressive designs.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 9.—The significance of Rear Admiral Brownson's addition to the somewhat meager information which has come from President Roosevelt regarding the contemplated two-ocean maneuvers of the Atlantic fleet is regarded here as having been overlooked in the comment, expert and otherwise, which has since been indulged in on both continents.

Admiral Brownson came to Oyster Bay Friday to take lunch with the president, professing entire ignorance of the maneuver plans. When he left Sagamore Hill to take the train for Washington, the admiral had one thought which he wished emphasized—that it was desirable and important to demonstrate to the world how quickly the American navy could transfer its fighting strength from one ocean to the other. This was distinctly an addition to the president's previous statement issued through Secretary Loeb, wherein the object of the maneuvers was said to be an exercise movement for the benefit of the navy, to perfect its training in fleet exercise on an extended scale, the purpose and effect of the plan being for the benefit of the navy alone.

In everything that has come from the president regarding the movement, it has been indicated that the fleet, wherever it may go, is to be brought back to the Atlantic, and that the return is to be as great a demonstration of speed as the outward journey.

HAS ANOTHER THINK COMING.

Japanese Admiral Says American Marines Would Desert.

Tokio, July 9.—The Hochi this morning prints an interview with Admiral Sakamoto, in which the admiral is quoted as follows:

"Should hostilities break out between Japan and America, the result would be indecisive, owing to a want of bases of operations. Even should the Washington government decide on a war, it is doubtful if the Americans serving in the navy are sufficiently patriotic to fight."

"American naval officers are brilliant figures at balls and social gatherings, but they are very deficient in professional training and practice. It is too much to expect a burning patriotism in the American naval service in case of war with Japan. It is very likely that most of the crews would desert and leave the ships."

MUST OPEN BIG ELEVATORS.

Wisconsin Railroad Commission Gives Peremptory Order.

Madison, Wis., July 9.—The Wisconsin Railroad commission issued an order today requiring the Great Northern and the Eastern Railway companies of Minnesota, and the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad company to open their big grain elevators at Superior to the use of the general public.

If the order stands and is not overturned by the courts, it will, it is believed, re-establish the grain business in Superior on the basis of two years ago, when the railroad companies, in order to get around the Wisconsin grain inspection law, leased their elevators to private parties, thus practically closing them to the public use and putting the independent grain dealers out of business.

Desire Coolie Labor Admitted.

Washington, July 9.—That the Japanese government will not consent to the renewal of the present treaty with the United States if this government reserves the right to insert a clause in the compact excluding Japanese coolie labor from continental United States is indicated by semi-official advice purporting to give the views of Foreign Minister Hayashi, which were received here today by Ototaki Yamaoka, the personal representative of Count Okuma, leader of the Progressive party, now in power.

Plan to Find South Pole.

London, July 9.—To continue the exploratory work of the discovery expedition in the Antarctic, a party has been organized by Lieutenant Shackleton, who was a member of Captain Scott's crew, and will shortly start for the Far South.

Lieutenant Shackleton has secured an ideal vessel for his purpose, the Endurance and spent many seasons in the North Atlantic in search of seals. She is now being refitted for the two years' voyage.

Lebreton May Succeed Schmitz.

San Francisco, July 9.—District Attorney Langdon, it is said, has decided to advocate the selection of W. J. Lebreton to succeed Eugene E. Schmitz as mayor as the latter is sentenced by Judge Dunn. Mr. Lebreton is a banker and philanthropist. He has been active in previous non-partisan political movements.

SCHMITZ SENTENCED

Penalty for Graffing Is Fixed at Five Years in Prison.

CROWDS CHEER TO THE ECHO

Judge Dunn Scores Fallen Mayor Without Mercy—Makes Unavailing Protest Against Lecture.

San Francisco, July 9.—The sentencing yesterday of Mayor Eugene E. Schmitz to five years in San Quentin penitentiary for extortion was one of the most dramatic scenes ever witnessed in a Western court. The effectiveness of the fearful denunciation of the convicted mayor as delivered by Superior Judge Frank M. Dunn prior to the passing of judgment, was heightened by the demeanor of the prisoner, who time and again interrupted the court to demand that those "humiliating remarks" be deleted from that "the court do his duty" by pronouncing sentence at once.

Once, while the sentence impended, the judge threatened to send Mr. Metcalf, of the mayor's counsel, to jail for contempt because he described the court's comments as "cruel and unusual punishment," and Mr. Metcalf was told by Judge Dunn that he ought to be "begging a day in court to defend himself against the charge of having tampered with a witness in the case."

The defense filed a bill of exceptions after motion for a new trial and motion for the arrest of judgment had been denied and Judge Dunn granted a certificate of probable cause, upon which Schmitz will go to the District court of Appeals for a new trial.

As the last words of the sentence fell from the judge's lips, the great crowd that had stood throughout the dramatic scene, sent up a thunderous cheer.

"Good for you," shouted a man in the back of the room.

His ejaculation was echoed and repeated by one after another of the spectators. Several threw their hats into the air. Others scrambled upon chairs to look over the shoulders of the crowd. The greatest confusion prevailed.

WHICH SHALL LOSE \$90,000?

Commission Must Decide Between Railroads and Grain Dealers.

Chicago, July 9.—At a conference today of the leading traffic officials of the Western railroads it was agreed to ask the Interstate Commerce commission to decide what is the legal rate on more than 6,000,000 bushels of grain now stored in elevators at various points on the Missouri river.

The commission will decide whether the railroads or the grain dealers will lose \$90,000. Most of the railroads are confident that all grain stored in elevators at Missouri river points and elsewhere is subject to an advance of one-third cent per bushel, according to the tariffs on all lines made effective July 1. Last March the Western railroads agreed to make an advance on May 1 of 1 1/2 cents per bushel on grain from Missouri river points to Chicago.

NEILL GOES TO SAN FRANCISCO

Telegraphers' Peacemaker Will Arbitrate at Scene of Strike.

Chicago, July 9.—In the hope that they will be able to effect a settlement of the telegraphers' strike in San Francisco and Oakland, Cal., United States Commissioner of Labor Neill and M. J. Reidy, J. M. Sullivan and S. J. Koenig, members of the international executive board of the telegraphers' union, left tonight for San Francisco.

The decision to proceed to San Francisco was reached by Mr. Neill and the union officials at a conference. After canvassing the situation at length, the conclusion was reached that better results can be accomplished by going direct to the scene of the strike called by the union against both companies. They will also have the advantage of holding conferences daily with President Small.

Wine Growers Again Angry.

Paris, July 9.—Dispatches from the South of France today report that the situation there is again growing serious. The dissatisfaction with the new wine-law and the supplementary measures, together with the arrest of 30 persons suspected of complicity in the burning of the prefecture at Narbonne has rekindled the people. The mayor and other municipal officers are holding meetings and have decided again to resign their office unless the arrested persons are released and the troops withdrawn.

Held for Timber Fraud.

Denver, July 9.—It was announced today that seven more Coloradans had been arrested by D-puty United States Marshal Frank and Clark for coal and timber frauds, as a result of indictments of the late Federal grand jury. In names of those apprehended are: James S. A. Coppinger, Durango; James M. Hatcher, Pagosa Springs; Ellis M. Hampton, Pagosa Springs; Ephraim K. Caldwell, E. M. Taylor, R. E. Sloan, Pagosa Springs; and William Morrison, Durango.

Japan to Send Investigator.

Tokio, July 9.—It is reported that Director Ishii, of the commercial bureau of the foreign office, has been ordered to proceed to America and Canada, evidently in connection with the Japanese labor question.

STANDARD MEN TESTIFY.

Rockefeller So Long Out of Business He Knows Little About It.

Chicago, July 8.—John D. Rockefeller, president of the Standard Oil company, of New Jersey, completed the witness stand in the United States District court Saturday, while Judge Landis piled him with questions regarding the financial strength and the business methods of the corporation of which he is the head.

Mr. Rockefeller was a very willing and an unsatisfactory witness. He was ready to tell all that he knew, but he said that he knew practically nothing. The net result of his examination was that he believed during the years 1903, 1904 and 1905, the period covered by the indictments on which the Standard Oil company of Indiana was recently convicted, the net profits of the Standard Oil company of New Jersey were approximately 40 per cent on an outstanding capitalization of \$100,000,000.

The investigation by Judge Landis was instituted by him for the express purpose of determining whether or not the Standard Oil company of Indiana, which was convicted of violation of the law, was really owned by the Standard Oil company of New Jersey, whether the Union Tank Line company, whose cars were used for the shipments, made in violation of law, were similarly owned, and also to obtain an idea of the financial resources of the convicted corporation in order to inflict a fine proportionate to the offense and the assets of the convicted company.

It was stated by officers of the Standard Oil company of New Jersey that it owned the greater part of the stock of both the Union Tank Line company and Standard Oil company of Indiana. Specific figures as to the earnings of the parent corporation were given by Charles M. Pratt, its secretary, and they were close to the estimate given by Mr. Rockefeller.

SMASH WHOLE DEFENSE.

State to Prove Moran Was Sent to Denver for Cash.

Boise, July 8.—A little at a time the outlines of some of the features of the rebuttal testimony to be introduced by the state in the Haywood case leak out. It is found that among the witnesses for the defense whose testimony will be demolished is Pat Moran, the Cheyenne saloonkeeper. Orchard testified that Moran went to Denver for him in June, 1904, and got \$500 from Pettibone. That was when Orchard and John Neville, with the latter's boy, reached Cheyenne on the occasion of the fight from Independence after the depot explosion. Orchard wanted more money for his trip. Moran was a friend of Pettibone and he readily consented to run down to Denver to get the money, as Orchard did not feel safe in showing himself in the Colorado city just then.

Moran denied the story in every feature. He did not even know Orchard's name, hearing him called "Shorty," and he could not recognize pictures of the famous witness when these were shown him while he was on the stand. Though he was sadly rattled and discredited on the cross examination, he stuck to his denial.

Nevertheless, the state will have witnesses to prove Moran was in Denver.

CHINA TO BE AVENGED.

Prominent Oriental Writes Roosevelt Threatening Letter.

Mexico City, July 8.—The most aggressive utterance that has come from the pen of a Chinese concerning the Chinese exclusion act is a document written by Kong Yu Wei, leader of the Chinese reform movement, who recently left this city for New York. The letter was written to President Roosevelt, seeking to enlist the president's aid in a revision of the present laws. The letter says in part:

"Two decades of rigid enforcement of the exclusion laws have brought about the ill will of 400,000,000."

"A united Chinese will seek to avenge its wrongs. Its anger will be vented in ways that I dread to think of."

"The time will come when a small spark may start an uncontrollable conflagration and the friendly ties between our people severed beyond remedy. Americans have been wont to condemn Russian cruelty toward the Japanese. How much more humane has been America's treatment of the Chinese."

French Revolt Ended.

Montpellier, France, July 8.—The municipal council of this city decided tonight by a large vote to withdraw the resignations of the members handed in during the trouble arising from the protests of the winegrowers of the south. This step means the collapse of the agitation in this section. It followed the rejection by the Montpellier winegrowers' committee of a resolution urging the various municipalities not to recall their resignations until requested to do so by the winegrowers' congress which will meet soon.

Appeal to Mrs. Russell Sage.

Berlin, July 8.—An attempt will be made to induce Mrs. Russell Sage, of New York, to use part of her enormous fortune to abolish the terrible white slave trade, which is continually going on between Europe and America. In no manner could Mrs. Sage immortalize her husband's and her own names than by wiping out this blot upon her country's reputation, Germans say. The white slave trade, it is claimed, is increasing instead of lessening.

Sultan's Credit Exhausted.

Constantinople, July 8.—The sultan is being persistently dunned for repayment of his numerous loans from European financiers and is at his wits' end to find a way out.

OPEN DOOR IN CHINA

Japan Has Blocked It and Broke Many Promises.

BATTLESHIPS COMING TO PACIFIC

Navy Department Officials Still Try to Minimize the Importance of the Demonstration.

Washington, July 6.—Interest in world politics and the possibility of conflict with Japan was renewed here today when the definite news that a great fleet of United States warships would be sent to the Pacific coast became generally known. Also a new phase was put on the matter when it became known that the move, calculated as it is to impress Japan that she is not dealing with a power like Russia, hinges on something deeper than the resentment of Japan at the treatment her citizens have received that San Francisco. The real issue, it is pointed out here, is the open door in the Far East.

Ostensibly it was for the open door that Japan went to war with Russia. But after her victory the door of trade in Manchuria and Korea was pretty well blocked up with obstacles placed by Japan, much to the discomfiture of American and British merchants.

America was given assurance that the door would remain open and, though the president is at Oyster Bay and other officials of the government are out of the city, it is reported here that the United States intends, if it should become necessary, to be prepared to insist that the Japanese government put no restrictions in the way of trade with the continent of Asia.

While it has been constantly declared by the Navy department that no menace to Japan is intended by the dispatch of the fleet, and Ambassador Aoki, of that country, has asserted that Japan will not construe the presence of the fleet in the Pacific as such, it is understood here that the arrival of the battleship squadron in the Pacific marks the initial step towards the maintenance of a permanent fighting fleet in the Pacific hereafter.

Whether to enter fleet of 18 vessels which is now destined for the Pacific remains there or not, it is asserted on the authority of well informed officials that the American navy in the Pacific will never again be inadequate to cope with any emergency on that side of the continent unless there is a vast change in the aspect of international politics.

BELIEVE SCHMITZ BARRED.

Prosecutors Say Name Cannot Legally Go on Ballot.

San Francisco, July 6.—Announcement by Eugene E. Schmitz that he would be a candidate for re-election to the mayoralty this fall to a fourth term unless his appeal for a new trial is in the meantime denied by the Appellate and Supreme courts, has raised the question whether he can legally go upon the ballot. An examination into the law on this point was made today by Assistant District Attorney Robert Harrison, and the tentative conclusion was that the mayor is barred.

Schmitz maintains that he is not convicted until his conviction by the jury in Judge Dunn's court is finally passed upon and sustained by the Supreme court of the state.

Coal Will Be Scarcer.

Rock Springs, Wyo., July 6.—As a result of the suits filed by the government against the Union Pacific Coal company, forcing that company to abandon coal property alleged to have been illegally secured from the government, three of the big coal mines situated on the disputed property have been closed down. The mines belong to the Superior Coal company, which is owned by the Union Pacific. The effect will be a further shortage of coal in the West.

Finns Arming to Fight Russia.

St. Petersburg, July 6.—The Novos Vremya declares it has learned from an official English source that the recent seizure of arms and ammunition totaling 90,000 rifles and also several million rounds worth of ammunition. All this war material came from Germany and was shipped via Newcastle. The size of the shipment, the paper says, is taken to indicate that the purchasers are Finns, as none of the Russian revolutionary bodies is sufficiently wealthy to buy so much arms and ammunition.

Flocking Over Border.

Mexico City, July 6.—Two hundred and seventy-five Japanese landed at Santa Cruz yesterday. The Japanese are headed for the coal mines in the district of Las Esperanzas. Joseph Z. Strand, a Chinese immigration inspector stationed at El Paso, who arrived in this city today, stated that the Japanese are flocking to the border in great numbers and buying tickets from Juarez through to Canada, in order to enter the United States.

No Idea of Boycotting.

London, July 6.—"The leading chambers of commerce assure me," cabled the Tokio correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, that they never even entertained the idea of boycotting American goods. Such a boycott would be considered suicidal, in view of the existing trade conditions."

CARNAGE FALLS FOURTH.

Celebration Victims Up To Former Records for Number.

Chicago, July 6.—The annual slaughter has been done in the name, or rather under the guise, of "patriotism." With 58 known victims, and hundreds of others groaning out their lives in hospitals, it is certain that the list of victims to the "Glorious Fourth" will exceed 158, the total last year. In 1906, with all the precautions that could be taken by authorities, the total injured reached nearly 6,000 and the total this year when all the returns are in, will be quite as large, more likely larger, for the foolkiller has been sadly remiss in his duty. Inventors have brought forth new engines of destruction.

The toy pistol and cannon cracker and deadly dynamite cane have claimed their usual quota. One peculiar feature of the casualties this year is the number of deaths from fright. Of the five instant deaths in this city, four were from fright. This is a splendid tribute to the manufacturers of explosives and the blithering idiots who use them to cause suffering.

In New York three persons were killed by explosives, and a girl was trampled to death under the hoofs of a panic-stricken horse scared by celebrators.

Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Milwaukee and several other large cities report no deaths, but hundreds of accidents.

The total fire loss attributable to fireworks was \$304,000. This was greatly reduced by heavy rains, which were general over the Middle West the night before the Fourth.

SUE SAN FRANCISCO.

Injured Japanese Claim Damages from Bay City.

San Francisco, July 5.—Suit against the city and county of San Francisco was filed this afternoon in the Superior court for the recovery of \$2,575 for damages alleged to have been sustained by the proprietors of the Horseshoe restaurant and a Japanese bath house at Eighth and Folsom streets on May 23, when a row, caused by an attack by labor union men on two nonunion men, who were eating in the restaurant, resulted in the fronts of the two places being smashed by stones and clubs.

The suit was brought in the name of J. Timoto, proprietor of the bath house, but includes the damage to both establishments, the proprietor of the restaurant having assigned his claim to the plaintiff. The papers were filed by Carl E. Lindsay, attorney for Timoto. Associated with him are United States District Attorney Robert Devlin, who appears at the request of United States Attorney General Charles J. Bonaparte, and Earl H. Webb, of counsel for the prosecution.

Japanese Acting Counsel Matsubao is also taking an active interest in the case, which is the first legal action resulting from the declaration of the United States government that, by due legal process, reparation should be made for whatever damage the Japanese may have sustained.

BIG LEVEE LETS FLOOD GO.

One Million Dollars Damage to Farm Lands in California.

Bakersfield, Cal., July 5.—The Buena Vista lake levee has broken, flooding 30,000 acres of land belonging to Miller & Lux and the Tavis Land company, and causing \$1,000,000 damage. The Sunset railway has been put out of commission and the oil fields are cut off from communication with this city.

The levee held back the waters of Buena Vista lake, covering 19 square miles, and protected a body of reclaimed land extending for a distance of 15 miles, including the old bed of Kern lake, the property of the Kern County Land company and Miller & Lux. This land was covered with crops of growing grain ready for the harvest and with alfalfa.

Of the flooded land, about 22,000 acres belonging to the Kern County Land company and 8,000 to Miller & Lux. The territory is divided into four big ranches, and the work of reclamation has been in progress for nearly 20 years.

The levee was built in 1886-7 jointly by the two corporations at a cost of \$280,000.

Throws Sop to Peasants.

St. Petersburg, July 5.—The government is showing feverish activity in pushing the distribution of the 25,000,000 acres of crown, state and peasant land, which it has decided to distribute in average lots of 25 acres to individual peasant soldiers on easy payment terms, in order to make a showing before the convocation of the new parliament.

Four of the participants in a pawnshop robbery here June 12 have been tried by court martial and condemned to be hanged. Eight bandits at Riga have been sentenced to death.

Pouring Into British Columbia.

Victoria, B. C., July 5.—It is expected over 3,000 Japanese will arrive in British Columbia during this month from Japan and Honolulu, and as many if not more are expected in August.

The steamer Kumeric will bring the first large contingent of 2,000 Japanese from Honolulu; to be followed by other steamers. The numbers brought across the Pacific are constantly increasing. Five steamers due during the next two weeks have over 600 on board.

Straus Probes Immigration.

Montreal, July 5.—Oscar S. Straus, secretary of commerce and labor, left here tonight for Honolulu, via Toronto and Winnipeg. Mr. Straus is studying conditions at the ports where immigration into the United States is the heaviest.

DENIES WAR REPORT

Government Will Not Materially Strengthen Pacific Fleet.

NO BATTLESHIPS ARE COMING

Rumor of Such Movement Came From Naval Expert—Only Two Ships Ordered to Pacific.

Washington, July 4.—The government is not going to throw fuel on the anti-American flames now burning in Japan by ordering 16 battleships from the Atlantic to the Pacific, as has been reported in some dispatches. Assistant Secretary Newberry of the Navy department said today that no large movement of warships from the Atlantic to the Pacific was contemplated. The Washington and Tennessee, now in Bordesaux, are under orders to join the Pacific squadron later on, but aside from that no general movement is contemplated. His statement is substantiated by an official announcement made today at Oyster Bay.

It is pointed out in diplomatic circles that the Japanese government does not countenance the anti-American agitation that is in progress in that country, and this government, as such, entertains the most friendly feeling for Japan. It therefore being mutually understood that the relations of the two governments are most amicable, there could be no reason for now moving 16 battleships to the Pacific.

Some naval experts who can scent war every time they smell fireworks are responsible for sensational reports that have been in circulation, but these experts are not speaking by authority. There is to be no general change in the stations of our warships. Ultimately the Pacific fleet will be strengthened, as it needs to be, but there is no intention of unnecessarily exposing the Atlantic coast with its many great cities at a time when it is believed there is no danger of war on the Pacific.

GARFIELD TOURS MONTANA.

Secretary Speaks on Saving Land for Public Good.

Helena, Mont., July 4.—Secretary of the Interior Garfield, accompanied by Senators Carter and Dixon, Gifford Pinchot, chief of the reclamation bureau, and a host of administration officials, arrived yesterday. The visitors completed an inspection of the Huntley and Buford projects, and after delivering a Fourth of July oration at Missoula will visit St. Marys and other Montana projects. Mr. Garfield delivered an address here last night.

Mr. Garfield spoke at the auditorium, urging the people of the state to co-operate with the government in its efforts to save the natural resources of the state for the public and from falling into hands of private interests, which, he said, was done with the resources of the East.

Mr. Garfield and party left this