

NEW TROUBLE IN MEXICO FEARED

Disorders in Lower California Worry Washington.

Mexican Liberals Threaten American Ranchers—Ambassador Wilson Takes Up Case.

Washington, D. C.—The report of a delicate situation in Lower California has increased the anxiety of the administration over recent developments in Mexico.

Conditions in that part of the country were threatening several months ago, but with the termination of the Colorado revolution Mexico obtained permission to send troops across American territory to quell the independent movement there. The armed and so-called Socialist rebellion, however, died out before the soldiers reached the scene. Since then it had been supposed that peace and contentment had settled in that quarter of Mexico and that the lives and property of American citizens were secure.

Now, however, American ranchers in Lower California are being threatened by the so-called Mexican Liberals. The United States has requested the government of Mexico to afford them adequate protection.

The State department's attention was drawn to the situation in a telegram from the American consul at Mazatlan, who reported that Americans had been molested and had appealed to him for assistance.

Ambassador Wilson, at Mexico City, was immediately instructed to take up the subject with President de Sarra.

HAYTIAN REBELS GAINING.

Sam Ruesch Warships to Scene of Trouble.

Washington, D. C.—The revolution in Haiti is spreading so rapidly that it is believed here to be doubtful if the capital of the island republic will ever longer remain in possession of President Simon. The political situation steadily is growing worse, according to the commander of the United States gunboat Petrel, now in Haitian waters for the protection of Americans. His report to the Navy department indicates that all of the Haitian ports, except Cape Haytien and Fort Liberté, is controlled by the revolutionists.

Because of the precarious situation in the island, the second important port of the republic, where the revolutionists are in power, the Petrel was ordered to leave for that port.

Realizing the importance of having a kind of naval vessel on the north coast of Haiti, to replace the Petrel, the Navy department cabled the commanding officer of the Porto Rican gunboat at San Juan, Porto Rico, to proceed immediately to Cape Haytien, where she probably will arrive within twenty-four hours. The gunboat Des Moines from Boston, will proceed directly to Port au Prince. She probably will make the trip in about ten days.

Troops Seeking Rebel Band.

San Diego, Cal.—One hundred Mexican troops have been ordered from the district around Alamo, where a small band of rebels are reported to be operating. Mexican troops scouting parties are said to be combing up and down the peninsula for the purpose of suppressing outlaws and restoring law and order.

Most of the ranches owned by Americans and foreigners are in the northern part of Lower California. During the recent revolt suffered considerably from raiding parties of the rebels. Passengers arriving on the steamer from Ensenada say the Lower California government is doing every thing possible to protect all foreigners and natives.

Defense Fund is Urged.

Mont. —The necessity of a fund to be available immediately for the defense of the McNamara brothers, accused of conspiracy to dynamite the Los Angeles Times building, is urged upon the Federation of Miners by a letter from Secretary Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor.

President Mahoney expressed the opinion that \$400,000 or even \$500,000 might be found inadequate, as, if assessed should be acquitted in Los Angeles, the prosecution might be delayed.

King Offers Territory.

London — A sensation has been created by the announcement of the king that he will offer a portion of the Necessidades palace as a small coffee containing secret correspondence by the since deposed royal family of Portugal and the British and German governments. King Manuel, his relatives, foreseeing the revolution, asked for foreign intervention, offering in compensation Portuguese territory in Africa. Great Britain and Germany refused to interfere.

\$12,000,000 Contract Let.

Spokane, Wash.—Patrick Welch, of Spokane, and his associates have been awarded the contract for the construction of 551 miles of the Canadian northern railroad between Port Arthur and Sudbury, Ont., for \$12,000,000. This is the second large contract obtained by the same persons within the same company within a short time.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

Washington, July 22.—Senator Chamberlain has many times professed to be working to secure for Oregon a larger share of the reclamation project, and has maintained that he has done everything in his power to bring about the construction of new projects in his state. But if Senator Chamberlain is honestly in favor of promoting government reclamation work in Oregon he has a strange way of showing it.

He recently introduced a bill which, if passed, would divert millions of dollars annually from the reclamation fund, for the construction of dams, canals, etc., to control floods.

Senator Chamberlain's bill is brief. It authorizes the secretary of the interior to construct dikes, dams, ditches, etc., for the storage and diversion and development of waters, to prevent injury to crops and fertile lands and other property caused by floods and freshets originating on forest reserves and Indian reservations, the expense of such construction to be paid out of the national reclamation fund.

Washington, July 21.—Vigorous support of the Canadian reciprocity agreement by Senators Brown, of Nebraska; Stone, of Missouri, and Works, of California, and a speech against the measure by Senator Kenyon, of Iowa, made up today's debate on the measure in the senate.

Brown criticized his insurgent colleagues and praised the Democrats for "having the moral courage and patriotism to support and sustain a Republican President," characterized a speech today of Senator Brown in favor of the reciprocity measure.

"I want to express my grief, my profound grief," Senator Brown declared, "because the bill does not have the support of some of my friends in this body whom I know at heart are in favor of lower duties. I do not complain of them. I do not charge them with insincerity, because I know them to be sincere. But I simply cannot understand them. It is beyond my comprehension to appreciate how in one session of congress I could vote for lower duties; in the next session favor a revision of the tariff schedule at a time, and at a third session be against this proposition, which, while it is not a revision of a single schedule, is a revision of a few schedules, not with all one country; a plan that I believe marks the beginning of the end of extortionate tariff duties in this country."

The speaker declared that it was not President Taft, "but a stubborn and loquacious senate," that was responsible for the extra session. He defended the president from charges that he was taking too much part in legislation.

Washington, July 21.—A highly educated seal, George by name, was on exhibition today before the house committee investigating the extermination of the seal herds, to raise his back in protest. George was brought before the committee by Representative Edward W. Townsend of New Jersey author of "Chimney Fadden" who obtained him from a friend on St. George Island, Pribiloff group.

It is estimated that George's skin would weigh about five pounds if separated from him, but there is no intention of depriving him of the luxury of a seal skin coat during these hot days.

He is on exhibition as a type of the extra-small seals which are being slaughtered. Not only does he balance artistically upon his nose a ball or cornucopia, but has been taught to bark loudly and enthusiastically and flap his floppers when the name of Professor Elliott is spoken sharply and distinctly.

Professor Elliott, it may be explained for the benefit of the uninitiated, is the Cleveland O. expert on fur seal life who has managed to secure the investigation which is being conducted.

Washington July 21.—The story of the administration's attitude toward the election of Senator Lorimer as told by ex-Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island and the activities of R. J. Shields of Superior, Wis., an insurance agent, in collecting affidavits from witnesses in the investigation, were the features of the Senator Lorimer committee hearing today.

Instead of sending Edward Hines, the Chicago lumberman, to Springfield with word from the Washington administration that Lorimer should be elected, Mr. Aldrich testified that he told Hines that President Taft was not supporting the candidacy of anyone, but that Lorimer was not objectionable to him. The ex-senator said he told Hines previously that the president had no objection to Albert J. Hopkins or Henry S. Boutell for the senatorship.

Stephenson's Case Up.

Washington, D. C.—A sub-committee of five members of the senate committee on privileges and elections will determine whether the charges affecting the election of Senator Stephenson, of Wisconsin, shall be investigated by the senate. It is expected that no inquiry will be made during the present session. The committee will consist of Senators Heyburn, Clapp and Sutherland, Republicans, and Senators Bailey and Paynter, Democrats.

Indian Students Go To Astoria.

Washington, D. C.—The commissioner of Indian affairs has arranged to send 12 Nez Perce Indians from one of the leading Indian schools to attend the Astoria celebration.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND PROGRESS OF OUR HOME STATE

CALL FOR APPLES FIRM.

Northwest Fruit Expert Sees Great Demand in East.

Hood River — "Over-production shouldn't worry the Northwestern apple-grower," said C. R. Greisen, assistant editor of Better Fruit, who has just returned from a tour that carried him to all of the larger cities of the United States.

"The problem to be worked out is that of distribution. Out of the 53 cities that I visited, in an astonishingly large number I found few apples on sale. In such places as Omaha, Denver, Kansas City and Des Moines the few apples that were on the market were selling at prices ranging from \$2.75 to \$4 a box. Practically the same conditions were found in every city except New York and Chicago.

"These cities are crowded with box apples. Any amount of apples could be bought on the streets of Chicago for \$1.25 a box. Chicago has storage in transit privileges and a hardship is worked on cities of the surrounding territory, which should be able to distribute fruit to adjacent territory far better than it can be distributed from the one point. For that reason, St. Louis, which should be equally as good a distributing point as Chicago, is handling practically no box apples.

"It was certainly a pleasure for me to behold the wonderful apples on the streets in New York. The Hood River Newtowns looked as handsome as any Newtowns Hood River has ever placed on exhibit. However, Hood River must keep up the splendid pack that has made it famous, for all the sections of the Northwest are putting up a good pack."

Mr. Greisen said that red apples will meet with a far better demand than the yellow varieties. The demand will be better both in this country and abroad, he said, and he advises growers to set more orchards to red apples.

EXPERIMENT LAND FIXED.

200 Acres For Farm School Chosen Near Burns.

Burns—The Harney county commissioners' court has selected a tract of land embracing 200 acres six miles east of Burns, as a site for the agricultural experiment station. It is situated in a road section, now owned by the Oregon & Western Colonization company on the north side of the main county road leading from Burns to Lawton, Harriean and the eastern part of the valley.

It is dry, sagebrush soil of a character similar to the prevailing land of Harney valley, and the experiments there demonstrated will be a guide for farmers in nearly all parts of the surrounding country. President Davidson, of the Colonization company, has written to the court giving that body free rein to set its own price on the land, expressing his appreciation of the great value the experiment station will be to the country in general and, therefore, to the company.

A representative of the State agricultural college is expected here in a short time to superintend the construction of buildings and other improvements on the property, for which the county court will make provisions at once.

For the sub-stations which will be established later, there are free offers of land in various parts of the county, as the settlers are fully sensible of the great benefit to be derived.

TIMBER LANDS TAPPED.

Toledo-to-Siletz Line to Be Built Within a Year.

Toledo—A contract has been signed here by a group of citizens of this county to build and operate a railroad from Toledo into the Siletz timber country. Under this agreement the local promoters agree to furnish right of way and depot grounds at Toledo and Siletz.

It is announced that work will begin in 60 days and that the road be completed in one year. This road will open up one of the heaviest timber belts in Oregon and its promotion has only waited the assurance of deep water from Toledo to the ocean.

Classes Meet on Lawns.

University of Oregon, Eugene—The open air school idea was tried for the first time at the University of Oregon recently when Dr. Joseph Schafer conducted his lecture courses in history on the cool campus lawn west of the library, where long semi-circles of student arm chairs had been arranged. Dr. Schafer, who is president of the Eugene Playground association, is a strong supporter of the open air school and playground movement.

Clatsop Gets Fire Warden.

Astoria—In response to a petition from a large number of timber owners, the county court has appointed Charles Osgood as county fire warden at a salary of \$100 a month and necessary traveling expenses. The appointment is for two months and Mr. Osgood will work under the supervision of the state deputy warden in preventing forest fires in this county.

Rainfall Damages Cherry Crop.

Eugene—Heavy rainfall during the thunder storm recently caused some damage to the cherries of this county, the bulk of which are now dead ripe. Hay was uninjured by the rain, as it was generally well cured, although nearly the whole county crop is still in the field.

ELKS WILL HAVE BIG DAY.

Principal Attraction for Three Days at Astoria Celebration.

Astoria—Astoria lodge of Elks has issued a special invitation to the grand lodge of Elks to attend the clam bake which they are to give as a feature of the Astoria Centennial Pageant on August 11, 12 and 13 next. E. C. Judd, who is also chairman of the Regatta committee of the centennial, extended the invitation to the members of the Grand Lodge of Elks when they were in session at Atlantic City, just after they voted to hold the next convention at Portland.

According to the plans of the clam bake committee, Friday and Saturday, Aug. 11 and 12, will be devoted to attendance at the Centennial festivities. Friday there will be a concert by Ellery's band at the stadium, Indian war dances at the stadium and a spectacular sham battle on Coxcomb hill. Saturday, August 12, there will be a program composed of the Elks parade and Elks ceremonies at Centennial grounds, a grand military parade of U. S. infantry, artillery and Oregon National Guard, and maneuvers and reunion at Centennial grounds, followed at night by Hitt's pyrotechnical production on the water front, destruction of the ship "Tonquin," and championship wrestling matches and boxing exhibitions in the auditorium.

Reduced rates are in effect for all these days and the Astoria Elks are looking for a 30,000 crowd for their reunion.

COVE CHERRY CROWNED.

Union County Show is Attended By 3,000 People.

La Grande—Cove cherries that have thrice carried away gold medals at world's fairs, at St. Louis, Portland and Seattle, came into their own once more when 3,000 people from Union, and a few from Baker and Wallowa counties, were guests at the first annual cherry show at Cove.

Baseball games, recitations, singing, original poems by the poet laureate of Grand Ronde valley, M. L. Carter, a fiddling contest in which a hoary-headed pioneer of Union county won with the "Arkansas Traveler," were some of the features of the day.

Two tons of cherries were distributed to the guests and cherry pies were on sale at very low prices. All this led up to the cherry show proper, when cherries were shown to more people than Cove has ever seen. In an address at the cherry show, the speaker of the house, Jerry P. Rusk, of La Grande, advocated the recall of judges. He was the orator of the day.

The show was arranged and managed by men who represent the largest cherry growers and was backed by the surrounding orchardists, who made great success of the initial exhibition.

FIRE DANGER GROWS.

Dry Weather is Menace to Forests, Says Expert.

Portland—With the summer season well advanced, only two forest fires, both of minor consequence, have occurred in Oregon this season. One of these fires was in Wasco county and the other in Washington county, but in both instances firefighters connected with the forest service were promptly dispatched, with the result that both fires were under control before extensive damage resulted.

"Prior to the rains early in July there were several small slashing fires," said C. S. Chapman, of the Oregon Forest Fire association, "but they did little damage. In the Coast sections the timber is still pretty damp as a result of those showers."

"However, the forests are drying out thoroughly and in another ten days there will be constant danger of fires."

BANDON TO HAVE BIG FAIR.

Business Men and Ranchers Raise Money for August Carnival.

Bandon — Bandon will have a big carnival and agricultural fair in August. The dates have not yet been definitely decided upon, but will probably be August 24, 25 and 26. More than \$1,000 has already been subscribed by business men and ranchers of Bandon and vicinity, and the subscriptions are still coming in, assuring the financial success of the fair.

In addition to the agricultural display, which will consist of the fruits and grains of Coos county, as well as livestock, there will be many outside attractions, and the committee in charge intends to correspond with outside companies that have good carnival attractions. Several concessions have already been booked.

Sixty Bushels to Acre Predicted.

Elgin—Preparations are in order for the caring for the immense grain crop of this section, new outfits being unloaded every few days for threshing. Among others, Sam Boothe and Ed Thompson have purchased a fine new outfit with which to thresh their large contracts. It is predicted that Elgin and vicinity will set a new yield record along the grain line this year, many farmers claiming as much as 65 bushels per acre for fall wheat.

Industrial Course is Planned.

Salem—In a course of study which is now being prepared by superintendent Alderman for the work of next year will be included a complete industrial course as well as a course in hygiene. The complete course probably will be finished next month.

CHIMES OF NORMANDY RING ALL SUMMER



THE Chimes of Normandy will ring all summer, for during the entire season Normandy will celebrate its one thousandth birthday.

Northmen are the heroes of the Norman birthday. Up the river to Rouen will come swift Viking ocean greyhounds, dashed on by their banks of oars. The first are Norwegian; and, instead of fire and sword, they bear gifts—in particular an exact reproduction, one-third size, of the magnificent old Viking ship discovered three years ago in a mound at Oseberg, complete with its ancient arms and tackle. All react the strange events of just 1,000 years ago.

A sail! King Frederick of Denmark looks proud, now. Up comes another Viking pirate craft with gifts—in particular, a granite copy of the Jelling stone, greatest of Runic monuments, dating exactly from this period, 1,000 years ago. It is the gift of the Carlsbergfund, a Danish academy of arts and sciences.

A sail! Again! It is King Gustaf's turn. Up the old river dances the Swedish bark of King Hugelak (Hjelak), who conducted—as the Swedes contend—the first Vikings to the land of the Franks. Its heathen warriors also bear a treasure gift to the millennium—a copy in massive gold of Hjelak's arm bracelet, weighing two pounds, wonderfully carved. The Swedes are, indeed, willing to prove that Rollo himself was of their country.

See the rich old city of Rouen outdo itself! Each of its stones is a story. It calls the world to its birthday. It prepares magnificent corteges, tournaments, jousts and reproductions. It hangs gay old tapestries outside its windows to light up the streets with color as cavalades of armored knights go clattering out to the lists—or robber barons to discuss a scheme to conquer England.

Foundations of English. But what must thrill every English-speaking person is that the very foundations of his language were laid, 1,000 years ago, in the little town of St. Clair-sur-Epte, between Paris and Normandy, with a present population of 569 inhabitants and a ruined feudal castle built by Henry II. of England.

Tourists who stop off at St. Clair-sur-Epte must look with their historic eye behind that ruin. Two hundred and fifty years before it was built the site was occupied by a villa dating from old Charlemagne. His great empire had been broken up by the quarrels of his incompetent successors; and the so-called emperor, Big Charles, saw helplessly a swarm of Northern pirates sailing, rowing up the River Seine, and even attacking Paris! President Fallieres will sit with the three Northern kings beside him. Thus Normandy was squatted by their pirate ancestors—who came to stay.

In vain the magnificent Count Eudes defended Paris and drove back the Northernmen. Count of Paris, Blois and Orleans, inheritor—with the great French seigneurs and people also—of the Roman culture, Eudes was easily the most powerful and respected lord of West France. The people acclaimed him; and the nobles crowned him to replace Big Charles. But not for long. Jealousies caused generous Eudes to resign, not to waste the land by civil war. So, in the year 893, he begged his brother seigneurs to swear allegiance to Charles the Simple. He was simple. This is why we find him at St. Clair-sur-Epte, 1,000 years ago, signing a treaty with Rollo, the Northman chieftain. It was called a treaty, but after having his foot kissed (Charles purely and simply ceded away to Rollo and his crowd all the present great province of Normandy).

What Might Have Been. It is momentous speculation—what would have been the world's history had not Eudes miscalculated. He hoped to save France from civil war—of course, to fight the Norman invaders. Eudes would have pushed them back to their boats in the ocean. And neither you nor any living man with a drop of English blood would have been born what we are. England would have remained Saxon.

As things were, see the stupendous adventure. A swarm of hungry Viking pirates suddenly became masters of Normandy—when the name, Normand, Northman—with their chief as duke. King Haakon says they were from Norway; King Gustaf says they were from Sweden; King Frederick says they were from Denmark. It matters little. The stupendous thing in the swiftness with which those heathen barbarians became the magnificent Christian knights and haughty aristocrats whose "Norman blood" was certainly worth more than "simple faith" in the mind of Sir Walter Scott and probably of Tennyson as well.

They wore leather and sheepskins with the wool out. They were bare legged. They were bearded and mustached, and the ornaments were tangled and matted with food and drink. Their banners displayed crows, bears and dogs as emblems. Their only armor was odd pieces captured from their enemies. Shields they had—of bull's hide. They had nothing. They needed everything—and took it.

One detail shows the swiftness with which they became smart. In the famous Bayeux tapestry every Norman of them is represented as smooth shaven, while the English all wear beards or mustaches.

Their leader, Rollo, after sacking the castle of the count of Bayeux in the year 890, had married the count's daughter by force; yet here in 911 we find King (Emperor) Charles the Simple actually giving him his daughter, Gisele, in wedlock.

In three generations after Rollo—Long-Sword, Sans Peur and Richard the Good—we see Rollo's great-grandson, Robert the Devil, putting his brother-in-law on the throne of Flanders, wresting the Vexin from the king of France, forcing the duke of Brittany to do homage to him, and starting an expedition to England that was stopped only by a storm and a treaty. In a trifle over 100 years they were exploiting all Normandy.

Norman Conquest Reproduced.

Rollo's original crowd of hungry pirates came up the River Seine to Rouen. Here, where the river is wide, deep and beautiful, with islands, bridges and quays for the crowds to circulate at ease, will take place the earlier water fetes representing the conquest of Normandy—before that of England.

Any summer's day along the Seine, Loire or other river or canal you can see rival crews of young men planted on long rowboats, armed with heavy, blunt lances and breastplates. As the rival boats approach, each chooses his man and tries to push him into the water, and the winning boat is that which forces the other to the shore.

At Caen the historic cortège will be based on the foundation of the two great abbeys, which still stand perfect. William the Conqueror founded the Abbey of Men, and Matilda, his wife, the Abbey of Ladies. Always favored by their descendants, Caen in the year 1300 was "a city greater than any in England, save London." Here, in the church of the Abbey of Men, a black marble slab in front of the high altar marks the tomb of the Conqueror himself. Rollo and his son lie in Rouen cathedral. So do Richard the Lion Hearted and Henry II. of England.

At Bayeux there will be a procession of Matilda and her ladies—protected by their men-at-arms, secretaries, prelates and pages—to hand over the famous tapestry to the cathedral. The tapestry itself will be exposed in full all summer. It is a strip of linen cloth 230 feet long and nearly two feet broad, embroidered with colored worsteds with 58 scenes leading up to the conquest of England, each explained by a short Latin text, equally embroidered. Eight colors were used. Its story is that Harold betrayed a trust. Sent by Edward the Confessor to announce to William that he would "soon be king of England," he concealed it from the people and lets himself be crowned by Stigand. (Halley's comet appears in the next scene as a reproving portent.) Three of the most curious scenes are before Mont St. Michel—already a stronghold of the duke of Brittany—amid quicksands from which Harold rescues two Norman knights. Uncounted thousands have since perished in those same sands, and Mount St. Michel was for centuries after the French bulwark against England.

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