

THE DAYTON HERALD

Published at noon each morning at the post office at Dayton, Ohio.

DAYTON, OHIO, JUNE 21, 1919.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

In a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

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

An explosion in a Japanese arsenal resulted in the killing or wounding of 100 persons.

Hyde and Alexander have both resigned from office in the Equitable Life Assurance society.

Many Chicago striking teamsters are endeavoring to make terms with their employers for reinstatement.

It has been decided that the Russian government must pay for the British steamer St. Kilda, which was sunk.

F. H. Harroden, of Portland, has been appointed Northwest purchasing agent for the Panama Canal Commission.

Construction shipyards have been assured that they will get their share of contracts for constructing the new navy.

The Russian war party still opposes peace and Linovitch pleads for another battle, saying he has victory in his grasp.

The president has removed Clarence Melzer, deputy collector of internal revenue at Philadelphia, for complicity in election frauds.

In the recent naval battle Admiral Togo narrowly escaped death, a shell striking on the bridge beside him, and a splinter tearing away a part of his trousers leg.

The peace conference will meet in August.

Pope Pius has advised Catholics to go into politics.

France and Germany have agreed to a conference on Morocco.

Police stopped the president's chauffeur for exceeding the speed limit.

Cossacks have killed many wounded Japanese in Red Cross hospitals.

Pittsburgh steel workers threaten to strike. Five thousand men are involved.

The Japanese are forcing the Russian outposts to retreat by flanking movements.

The president is hastening peace negotiations to prevent another big battle if possible.

Lightning struck a tank at Lima, Ohio, containing 33,000,000 barrels of oil. The loss is placed at \$200,000.

The postmaster general and Minister Obaldia, of Panama, have signed a postal treaty between the two countries.

The Chinese government has decorated John Barrett, minister to Colombia, for his services with the Chinese exhibit at the St. Louis fair.

It is estimated that the influx of immigrants has reduced to the verge of destitution 100,000 English speaking families on the New York East Side.

Rioting by Chicago teamsters has again caused trouble.

Railway officials say they can run trains from New York to Chicago in 14 hours.

Russia has tried to change the peace conference to The Hague, but Japan would not consent.

Germany and France have both explained their positions to Roosevelt and seek his support.

Mayor Dunne, of Chicago, will ask the city council to construct 100 miles of street railway lines to be operated by the city.

The Japanese have successfully located two Russian battleships sunk at Port Arthur and war is almost complete to save a third.

Dowie has practically completed arrangements for the purchase of 1,000,000 acres of land in Mexico, and a tropical Zion City is to be established.

It would now seem that a prince of the house of Bernadotte will be selected to rule Norway, King Oscar not being opposed to such an arrangement.

England has just added two new battleships to her navy.

General Maxim Gorky, the idol of the Cuban populace, and the one man above all others to whom the little island republic owes its existence, is dead. He was 74 years old.

The Franco-German dispute about Morocco nears a crisis.

General Maxim Gorky is very low and may die at any time.

Norway is likely to become a republic, as no one desirable for a king is willing to accept.

Governor Brady, of Alaska, wants to attend the Lewis and Clark fair, but Secretary Hitchcock has ordered him to remain at his post for the present, as he may be needed.

The Federal grand jury at Chicago has turned in a number of indictments against beef trust officials, but particularly the eight members of the traffic department, who are being investigated.

The next step in the Far Eastern peace negotiations will be the signing of an armistice by the generals commanding on the field of hostilities.

Not a man was saved from the Russian battleship Alexander III, and but one each from the battleships Borodino and Navarin, sunk by the Japanese in the battle of the sea of Japan.

Commissioner Richards, of the General Land office, has been ordered to Portland to attend the land fraud trials and lend assistance to the prosecution.

A number of clerks are also being sent with records.

BOWEN KICKED OUT.

President Removes Him for His False Charges Against Loomis.

Washington, June 21.—The dismissal of Herbert W. Bowen, for some years United States minister to Venezuela, and the exoneration of Assistant Secretary of State Francis B. Loomis, the allegations brought against him by Mr. Bowen, are the outcome of the Loomis-Bowen controversy which has attracted wide attention for many months past. This disposition of the case is made by President Roosevelt in a letter addressed to Secretary Taft, made public tonight, approving Mr. Taft's report on his findings and conclusions in the case. The president scathingly arraigns Mr. Bowen, declaring that his conduct is "especially reprehensible," that Mr. Bowen asked one of his witnesses to enter the employ of a certain company for the purpose of "in plain words, stealing" documents which he hoped might incriminate Mr. Loomis, and that Mr. Bowen has "evidently for many months, indeed, for the last two years, devoted himself" to hunting up scandal and gossip, until it became a monomania and caused him "to show complete disloyalty to the country he represented."

The president says he had hoped to promote Mr. Bowen, as during much of his service he had done good work; but that his needlessness in the diplomatic service is now at an end. The president adds that he would direct that Mr. Bowen's resignation be received, and that he be ordered to leave the service. The president also orders the dismissal of Mr. Bowen, and the dismissal of Mr. Bowen is therefore ordered.

JURY SECURED.

Will Pass on the Innocence or Guilt of Senator Mitchell.

Portland, June 21.—The trial of Senator John H. Mitchell began yesterday in the United States court. It was lacking in anything sensational, but it was not devoid of interest. It resulted in the selection of a jury, after nearly eight hours of effort, that will decide upon the guilt or innocence of the defendant. It demonstrated that out of 25 men drawn from the box, 12 could be chosen without opinion or prejudice to try the merits of this one of the most important cases that ever came before an Oregon tribunal.

The jury was chosen yesterday afternoon after an effort lasting from 2 o'clock until 5:30, when the court adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock, at which time the charge will be made to the jury by Mr. Hanes, the use of the defense will be outlined by either Judge Bennett or Senator Thurston, and the introduction of evidence will begin. The jury is thought to be a good one, and entire satisfaction is expressed on both sides with the men chosen. It is a farmer's jury, all with the exception of two being men who follow the plow, and those being in both cases men of high standing in their respective communities.

SWEEP RUSSIANS BACK.

Immense Strategic Movement Begun by Japanese Army.

St. Petersburg, June 21.—A number of private telegrams which have been received during the past 24 hours from Caidapudzy indicate that the Japanese forward and turning movement now being developed in Manchuria is the largest in the history of the war, and indicates that it is the intention of Field Marshal Oyama to endeavor to sweep all Northern Korea and Manchuria clear of Russian troops of every kind.

Three Japanese detachments are reported as advancing from Korea northeastward. The first consists of 6,000 infantry and 700 cavalry, with several batteries of mountain artillery, who are working toward Chitzany, the third is turning from Kanchan on the Russian front. The Japanese line extends from the Japan at Gensan across Korea and Manchuria to the Mongolian frontier.

No Move for an Armistice.

St. Petersburg, June 21.—Russia finds no objection to August 1, suggested by Japan, as the date for the meeting of the plenipotentiaries and instructions to accept it. In spite of the dispatches from Washington indicating the possibilities that Count Cassini and Minister Takahira may sign a temporary armistice before the end of the week, the foreign office declares positively that there have been no official exchanges on the subject, and that no such move is likely.

Negotiate for Separation.

Stockholm, June 21.—The council of state, at a meeting today, adopted a proposition which will be presented to the riksdag tomorrow. According to the best information, the main points are that Sweden refuses to recognize the one-sided dissolution of the union by the Norwegians, but that the government asks the riksdag for authority to enter into negotiations with Norway in order to establish the basis for a dissolution on which both countries can mutually agree. Little good is expected, however, from the move.

Will Use Captured Ships.

Victoria, B. C., June 21.—According to mail advices from Japan the steamer Empress of China, which captured Russian ships, with the exception of the Orei, which requires extensive overhauling, will be placed in commission at once, it being necessary to make only a few minor repairs.

From Sasebo it is reported that hopes are held of restoring the Admiral Nakimoff, Monomach and Dmitri Donokoi. Investigations are being made.

Looking Into Rebates.

Chicago, June 21.—Railroad rebates, the relationship between the railroads and the packing industries and questions concerning icing charges are to be reopened by the Federal grand jury which is investigating the beef industry. Eight members of the traffic department of the railroads were today served with subpoenas and the first of these witnesses will be heard tomorrow morning.

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

SCHOOL LAND FRAUD.

State Will Hold Back Titles to Large Tracts in Oregon.

Salem—John De Laitre, a Minneapolis banker, appeared before the state land board last week to show himself and members of his family to be innocent purchasers of 20,000 acres of land sold to the state under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1909, which gave the state the right to acquire the land from the government under the homestead laws. In order to determine the rights of the state and the settlers, the government has assigned a special agent at Klamath Falls to go with State Land Agent Oswald West and ascertain the character of the land.

Through the state's claim is adverse to the settlers, there is no question on the part of the state land board to oust the settlers from their homes. On the contrary, the assertion of the state's claim will be a protection to the settlers, for it will remove all doubt as to the validity of their title. If the investigation should result in a decision that the state's claim is good, all bona fide homestead entries will be given an opportunity to buy from the state at the minimum price of \$1 per acre.

There is room for dispute as to the character of the land. It is low and for a considerable part of the year is covered with water. Late in the summer the water recedes sufficiently to permit hay harvesting, and the settlers save a crop for winter feed. In many, and perhaps all instances, the settlers cannot live on the land all the year, for the reason that it overflows. If it is in fact swamp land, the settlers could not acquire valid title through their homestead entries, and the state would have the land back. Some of the settlers realize the condition of their title and are desirous that the state press its claim in order that they may know whether they can secure the land from the government or not. If they cannot, the sooner they find it out the less will be their loss. If they can, the determination of that fact will leave them with indisputable titles.

In the case of the Warner valley lands the state sold the swamp lands to men other than the settlers, and litigation has thus far resulted adversely to the settlers. In this instance the state will settle the question of title before selling the land, and then, if it is decided that the state owns the land, under the swamp land grant, will give bona fide homesteaders a chance to purchase.

KREBS MEETS WITH SUCCESS.

Hop Raisers are Signing Up for Big Pool for 1905.

Salem—President Krebs, of the Oregon Hop Growers' association, has returned from St. Paul, in the north end of this county, where a meeting of growers was held. Mr. Krebs says that about 45 growers were present and that all signed agreements to transfer their 1905 crop of hops to a corporation of growers to be formed at Salem at some future date. Committees were appointed to secure similar agreements from those growers in the St. Paul district who were not present.

Mr. Krebs says that the movement for the organization of a growers' corporation is meeting with much greater success than he anticipated. The independence district, all but three growers have signed agreements to transfer their hops to the corporation. The enthusiasm with which the growers are taking up the project convinces Mr. Krebs that 90 per cent of the 1905 crop will be in the hands of the corporation.

The plan is to have the affairs of the corporation managed by a board of directors composed of growers elected from the various districts by the growers themselves.

Year of Growth at Varsity. University of Oregon, Eugene.—The class that was graduated this year is not the largest ever graduated by the University of Oregon; there being 31 members only, but the increase in attendance and the general character of work done is such as caused every alumni to approve of the regime of President P. L. Campbell. One of the greatest changes made in the university during the past year was the adoption of the partially free elective system. That change was made as a result of the firm growth of state high schools, thus making it possible for the university not only to abolish the preparatory department, but also to place the student upon his own responsibility in choosing a course of study.

One Bar Made Easier. Independence.—The government dredger in the river below here has completed its work on the bar and will go on down the river to smaller obstructions. The work is expected to be completed by July 1. No work will be done above this point this year. A channel 35 feet wide at the bottom and 45 at the top is being cut. This will give four feet of water during low water and will enable the boats to make the run between Salem and this place throughout the summer, which has not been possible heretofore.

Ask Noonday Service. Oregon City.—Improved mail service between this city and Portland is an object that has been undertaken by the Oregon City Board of Trade, which has instructed Secretary Campbell to prepare petitions to be forwarded to the Postoffice department at Washington, asking that a noonday service out of Oregon City to Portland be resumed as formerly. Under the present service, a letter mailed here after 9 A. M. does not reach Portland until the following day, making it inconvenient for merchants ordering goods.

Silverton Sawmill Sold. Silverton.—The King sawmill, together with 700 acres of timber land, has been sold to William J. Swinson, of Minnesota, for a cash consideration of \$11,500. The 700 acres of land is said to be one of the best bodies of timber in this vicinity, averaging about 1,500,000 of first grade fir to each 40 acres. Mr. Swinson is an experienced millman and will continue to operate the mill after making some improvements.

Portland Markets. Wheat—Club, \$2.68 1/2 per bushel; bluestem, \$2.80 1/2; valley, 85c. Oats—No. 1 white, feed, \$30 per ton; gray, \$30. Hay—Timothy, \$14 1/2 per ton; clover, \$11 1/2; grain, \$11 1/2; cheat, \$11 1/2. Eggs—Oregon range, 19c per dozen. Butter—Fancy creamery, 17 1/2 1/2 per pound. Strawberries, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per crate. Apples—Table, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per box. Potatoes—Oregon, fancy, old, \$1.25 to \$1.35; Oregon, new, \$1.50. Hops—Choice, 1904, 19 1/2 to 21c per pound. Wool—Eastern Oregon, best, 19 1/2 to 23c per pound; valley, 26 1/2 to 27c; mohair, choice, \$1 3/4 to \$2 1/4.

TITLE CLAIMED BY STATE.

Klamath County Land Good Now Only for Hay.

Salem—The state of Oregon has asserted title to 4,500 acres of land in the vicinity of Swan lake, Klamath county, and questions the right of a dozen settlers to acquire the land from the government under the homestead laws. In order to determine the rights of the state and the settlers, the government has assigned a special agent at Klamath Falls to go with State Land Agent Oswald West and ascertain the character of the land.

Through the state's claim is adverse to the settlers, there is no question on the part of the state land board to oust the settlers from their homes. On the contrary, the assertion of the state's claim will be a protection to the settlers, for it will remove all doubt as to the validity of their title. If the investigation should result in a decision that the state's claim is good, all bona fide homestead entries will be given an opportunity to buy from the state at the minimum price of \$1 per acre.

There is room for dispute as to the character of the land. It is low and for a considerable part of the year is covered with water. Late in the summer the water recedes sufficiently to permit hay harvesting, and the settlers save a crop for winter feed. In many, and perhaps all instances, the settlers cannot live on the land all the year, for the reason that it overflows. If it is in fact swamp land, the settlers could not acquire valid title through their homestead entries, and the state would have the land back. Some of the settlers realize the condition of their title and are desirous that the state press its claim in order that they may know whether they can secure the land from the government or not. If they cannot, the sooner they find it out the less will be their loss. If they can, the determination of that fact will leave them with indisputable titles.

In the case of the Warner valley lands the state sold the swamp lands to men other than the settlers, and litigation has thus far resulted adversely to the settlers. In this instance the state will settle the question of title before selling the land, and then, if it is decided that the state owns the land, under the swamp land grant, will give bona fide homesteaders a chance to purchase.

HAY HARVEST IN LANE COUNTY.

Vetch Has Come Into Popular Favor and is Raised Generally.

Eugene.—Farmers in this county are nearly all in the midst of hay harvest, and for two weeks all energy will be directed towards putting in the hay for market or for winter use. The crop for this year has been seen here for years. All kinds of grass have grown better than usual and on account of a shortage a year ago there is an increased acreage.

There is an immense amount of vetch, which has proven to be one of the best fodder crops ever introduced here, for the triple reason that it is very nourishing, yields a heavy crop and enriches rather than impoverishes the land. Its use has become general and nearly every farmer raises more or less of it.

Less grain will be cut for hay than usual, on account of the abundance of the purely hay crops.

Continue Normal School. Pendleton.—At a meeting of the board of regents of the Eastern Oregon Normal school, held here, it was decided to continue the institution, regardless of state assistance. Funds will be solicited from private sources, and the board announces that over half of the amount needed has been promised. A committee consisting of President R. E. French, G. W. Probst and P. A. Worthington, secretary of the board, was appointed to secure the funds necessary for the maintenance of the school.

Hop Men Demand Thirty Cents. Hillsboro.—A meeting of Washington county hop growers has held here last week to make an offer for the 1904 crop. It was voted to not accept the quotation, and the prospective buyers were notified that no offer of less than 30 cents would be given any consideration. Practically all of the hops now sold are in the hands of growers who can afford to hold, and there is no inclination to part with holdings unless the price named above, and it is probable that they would even sell at 30 cents.

No Warrants for Supplies. Salem.—All advertisements for supplies for the state institutions will hereafter contain the provision that the supplies will be paid for with certificates of allowance, for which warrants will be issued when an appropriation becomes available. This provision will be inserted so that those who furnish supplies will know what they are to get, and cannot afterward say that they made their bids with the expectation of receiving warrants.

First Crop of Alfalfa Cut. Pendleton.—F. B. H. Brock, manager of the Oregon Land & Water company, of Irigone, was in the city last week attending the good roads convention. Mr. Holbrook says that the first crop of alfalfa in his vicinity has been cut and stacked, and that the second crop is already a foot high. Strawberries in that section are nearly gone, and black cap raspberries are on the wane, having been ripe for several weeks.

Grain Ready for Threshers. Milton.—A number of farmers north and east of this place have binders at work binding their grain, which is almost ripe enough to thresh. While it may be bound before it is entirely ripe, the berries are perfectly formed, and while yet in the dough it ripens in the stack. The yield of grain being bound will be far above the average, as crop conditions have so far this year been ideal in this vicinity.

JUDGE FACES DISGRACE.

New York Legislature Will Remove Supreme Justice Hooker.

New York, June 20.—For the first time in its history, the legislature of New York will meet in special session this summer for the purpose of formally expelling a justice of the Supreme court.

The last time that this power of the legislature was invoked was during the exposures following Tweed's downfall, when three Supreme court justices who had worked hand in hand with the old Tammany boss, were stripped of their judicial ermine. But that was at a regular session.

The machinery of the law is now being invoked by a Republican governor to enable a legislature overwhelmingly Republican in both branches to retire a Republican judge.

The person who will be removed is Warren B. Hooker, long a congressman and longer still an influential Republican politician in the upper section of the state. There is not a doubt in the world but that he will be put out, and every big Republican in the state has begged and implored him to resign, but he is stubborn.

New York state rewards its judicial officers more liberally than any other in the Union. In New York city a justice of the Supreme court receives \$17,500 a year for 14 years, with a court day lasting from 11 to 1, and 2 to 3:30 or 4, together with nearly four months' vacation in summer. And the United States Supreme court, the highest judicial tribunal in the land, only pays \$10,000. Hooker is an "upstate judge," but was transferred here by the governor soon after he succeeded the bench, and, in consequence, is paid as highly as the men who were elected by the city voters.

The charges against Hooker are many, and are involved in the case against Machan, the celebrated, or rather, notorious, postal official.

Hooker's young nephew wanted money to go through college. Hooker had him appointed a clerk in a post-office. He never did any work, but he drew the salary.

A man in the district owed Mrs. Hooker, wife of the judge, \$2,500. He was promptly appointed a letter carrier, and each month turned over his check to Mrs. Hooker. This man admitted on the stand that he never did any work for the government and never expected to. He simply adopted an easy way, suggested to him, to pay off a bill.

A building owned by the judge was leased by the government for a post-office at what was admittedly an exorbitant rental. Despite this the amount was twice raised at intervals of a few months.

SPY OUT TRADE CONDITIONS. Government Sends Out Five Special Agents to Foreign Countries.

Washington, June 20.—The department of Commerce and Labor has completed preparations for sending five special agents abroad to investigate trade conditions, with the object of promoting the foreign commerce of the United States. The five agents selected are: Professor Lincoln Hutchinson, University of California; Charles M. Pepper; Harry F. Burrill; Raymond F. Crist and Dr. Edward Bedloe.

As the appropriation is only \$30,000, it was decided to limit the several fields of investigation in order that the best results may be obtained for presentation to congress early in the approaching session. Messrs. Burrill and Crist will go to Orient. Professor Hutchinson will go to South America, and has already entered upon his work. He will visit all the ports of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of that continent.

Mr. Pepper will go to Canada, and subsequently to Mexico, extending his investigations to the Central American countries. Dr. Bedloe will be sent to the West Indies, Venezuela, British, Dutch and French Guiana. It is expected that the investigation will be completed in the field by the close of the present year, and that all of the agents will have their final reports ready for congress in January.

Millions From Alaska. Seattle, June 20.—According to a cablegram received by James D. Hoge, \$2,000,000 in gold is stored in his Bank of Nome awaiting shipment on the fleet that will soon start back for this port. Another \$1,000,000 is held by other banks. The Scandinavian-American bank has been notified that \$1,000,000 in gold is on its way to that institution. The Union Trust & Savings bank has \$500,000 to come. The Wild Goose mining company, of San Francisco, has a large amount, besides much for local institutions.

Driven From Jewish Quarter. Warsaw, June 20.—In connection with the discussion of the proposed law which prohibits Jews obtaining the right to the National assembly, the Warsaw Socialists yesterday organized a street demonstration, ostensibly to protest. A procession was started toward the Jewish quarters, and when it reached the principal street there it was fired upon by the soldiers and two persons were seriously wounded. The soldiers then charged the crowd and wounded a number of persons with the butt ends of their rifles.

Swedish Prince for the Throne. Stockholm, June 20.—It is openly asserted that the plan to have a Swedish prince ascend the throne of Norway has been perfected, and that it will be brought before the Riksdag soon. King Oscar, according to those who are cognizant of the plan, will protest at first, but will finally reluctantly consent. It is positive that one of the conditions to be expected will be that the Norwegian fortifications on the Swedish frontier be dismantled.

Fatal Explosion in Colliery. Ekaterinoburg, Southern Russia, June 20.—Five hundred persons were killed in the explosion which occurred at the Ivan colliery at Kharkisek, belonging to the Russian Donets company.

VICTIMS OF HEAT

Torrid Weather in East Prostrates Many People.

TWELVE DEATHS ARE REPORTED

Dwellers in Cities Flee to Seashore for Their Lives—Children Among Victims.

New York, June 20.—Many prostrations and four deaths, the latter all of young children, accompanied the renewal of yesterday's torrid temperature, aggravated by a high degree of humidity in the early hours of today. At 12:30 P. M. the thermometer marked 88 degrees with every indication of a further rise, but soon afterwards relief came in the shape of a cool breeze from the sea, accompanied by a rapid fall in temperature and humidity, which continued steadily until tonight, when the air was almost too chilly for the comfort of the thousands who had fled to the seaside resorts to escape the heat of the morning. Nowhere in the city was the suffering so intense as in the East Side tenement section, where little preparation had been made for it. Ordinarily such days do not come until early in July. From hundreds of stuffy tenements, thousands of children swarmed into the street, many of them half clad and others struggling to rid themselves of such fragments of winter garments as still clung to their little bodies. Mothers with haggard faces peered out of lofty windows and shrieked in vain for their little ones to come in. The police were constantly called upon to quell infantile riots, and scores of children were reported lost at nightfall.

Eight Deaths in Pittsburgh. Pittsburgh, June 20.—At noon today the government thermometer registered 89 deg., and was rising steadily. One death and several prostrations were reported up to noon. The maximum reached by the government thermometer was 92. This evening at 8 o'clock it was down to 85 with promise of showers and cooler weather tomorrow.

In the district including Pittsburgh, Allegheny and McKeesport there were eight deaths and six prostrations reported up to 11 o'clock tonight and no doubt others were not reported.

Several Prostrated in Washington. Washington, June 20.—Several persons were prostrated by the heat in Washington today. None of the cases was serious. The temperature rose steadily from 4 A. M. until nearly 1 P. M., when a storm threatened and some relief followed. The maximum temperature recorded by the Weather bureau was 93 degrees.

IGWA FARMS UNDER WATER. Mississippi River Threatens to Swamp Several Towns.

Des Moines, Ia., June 20.—The Mississippi river is out of its banks from Clinton to Davenport. Thousands of acres are inundated, and the crop and property loss will run up into the hundreds of thousands. The situation at Muscatine and Clinton is critical. A rise of another foot will flood part of the streets in both cities. The river is now rising at the rate of about one inch per hour.

The Pleasure island at Davenport was surrounded today, several thousand people who had gone there on the electric line having to be removed by boat from the road having been covered. The river is rising at Dubuque, but is rising more rapidly at Burlington and Keokuk, where the danger is apprehended. Hundreds of men are working on the levees at Muscatine, the water threatening to break through at any time.

ENVOYS TO CHOOSE PLACE. President Will Not Intercede in Behalf of Any City.

Washington, June 20.—President Roosevelt today received the invitation of Governor Chamberlain and Mayor Williams to have the peace commission meet at Portland, if it is decided to leave Washington after the first formal meeting. It is said at the White house that the president will not advise the commission on that point, as he does not feel that it is within the proprieties of the situation to do so. He will leave the selection of a place of meeting outside Washington to the envoys, only taking care that ample provision is made for their comfort and convenience while in session.

Shouting for War. Stockholm, June 20.—It is considered significant here that the Conservative newspapers, which up to the present time have declared that all talk of a conflict between Norway and Sweden was idle gossip, have suddenly changed their tone and are now urging that the Swedish army and navy be mobilized at once. They also print rumors current along the frontier that the mobilization of the Norwegian army is already in progress and that troops are being massed on the very frontier between the two countries.

Log Raft Across Ocean. San Francisco, June 20.—A log raft containing 10,000,000 of spars and pilings is to be towed across the Pacific to Shanghai during the summer. This is the gigantic plan of a new company just organized under the laws of British Columbia, which is to be a branch of the Robertson Raft company, of this city. At the head of the concern is H. R. Robertson, who is said to have been very successful in raising lumber from northern points to San Francisco.

Must Leave Port Arthur. Chefoo, June 20.—American and European firms still in Port Arthur have been notified by the Japanese authorities to depart and to remove their merchandise. Many of the firms are now arranging to charter steamers for that purpose.

TRAINS COLLIDE.

Eighteen People Killed and Sixteen Others Badly Injured.

Baltimore, Md., June 19.—Eighteen persons are known to have been killed and a score more injured tonight in a train wreck on the Western Maryland railroad about a quarter of a mile from Pateasco, a small station between Westminster and Finksburg. Passenger train No. 5, westbound, was running at a very high rate of speed when at the point named it crashed into a double header freight running east. All three of the engines were reduced to scrap iron, two baggage and express cars smashed and a number of the freight cars splintered. The passenger coaches sustained little injury and almost without exception their occupants escaped with nothing worse than a bad shaking up.

The fatalities occurred among the crews of the engines and workmen employed by the railroad. Not being regular passengers they had boarded the baggage cars and engines. Those in the baggage cars were badly mangled and the crews of all three engines were killed outright.

The three coaches in the passenger train remained on the track and none of the passengers were seriously hurt, but a few escaping with a bad shake-up, and bruised. As soon as word of the accident was received a special train with physicians