

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION IN SESSION

Hottest Factional Fight in Political History of Country Is Expected.

Hundreds of Police and Deputy Sheriffs in Convention Hall—Heavy Details Guard Every Entrance—Cameras and Red Cross Flags Conspicuous.

Chicago, June 18.—When the gavel of Victor Rosewater, chairman of the Republican national committee, fell at noon today, calling to order the fifteenth Republican national convention, the most desperate fight in the history of American politics had reached a crisis.

The Taft men this morning flatly refused the demand of the Roosevelt forces that they agree to a proposition that no vote on the temporary organization be valid unless it received the affirmative vote of 540 delegates—a majority whose right to a seat was unquestioned. This was a novel program and arranged at a session of the Roosevelt delegates that lasted until nearly daylight today.

At 10:15 the doors of the Coliseum were all manned and the ticket-holders began to filter in. The pressure at the doors when they were opened was not great.

Great lines of uniformed policemen were scattered about the structure and massed at every entrance. Grouped with them were 400 special deputy sheriffs, especially commissioned by the sheriff of Cook county to see that there was no disorder. Plain clothes men were distributed through the crowd of curiosity seekers that had flocked to the scene, hopeful that the Roosevelt forces would make good their threat and storm the entrance, thus making a way for all without tickets. Twenty policemen were grouped in front of the platform and 50 in the rear.

Mammoth cameras, aimed at the stage, were perched from every balcony rail.

Red Cross flags at several doorways were a grim reminder possibly of a prophecy.

Two huge megaphones, an ice water tank and a private telephone were the only ornaments of the speaker's stage.

By 11:10 a. m. the hall was more than half filled, and fully two-thirds of the delegates were in their seats. The aisles were jammed and the Chicago fire marshal and his aides kept officers busy clearing them.

The convention was called to order by Victor Rosewater, chairman of the Republican national committee, at 12:02.

At 12:16 request was made that crowd remain quiet while flashlight be taken. At 12:18 everyone in the convention hall was brought to their feet by the strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

At 12:20 Father Callaghan pronounced the invocation.

12:25—Reading of call concluded. 12:26—The chair recognized Governor Hadley, of Missouri, who moved to amend the temporary roll call.

The Roosevelt people have decided on Governor McGovern, of Wisconsin, instead of Senator Borah, as their candidate for temporary chairman, according to a statement just made by Senator Borah to the newspaper men. McGovern is La Follette's choice for chairman and this is taken to mean that the Roosevelt men may swing to the Wisconsin senator in case of a deadlock.

The Wisconsin delegation announced that it will vote unanimously for McGovern for temporary chairman.

Rebels Force Fighting.

Chihuahua — Skirmishing between the outposts of the rebels and federals at LaCruz, 50 miles south of Bachimba, the rebel stronghold, resulted in a loss to the government of 12, and the rebels two dead, according to reports received here. The rebels were commanded by General Del Toro. The significance of the action is that the rebels have determined to make General Uerta fight every inch of his way north toward Bachimba.

Guanajuato, Mexico, Flooded. Guanajuato, Mex.—A cloudburst here flooded the city to a depth of several feet. The loss of life and property was large. The Porfirio Diaz drainage tunnel saved the town from greater disaster. The rainfall was greater than in 1905, when more than 200 lives were lost. The city is in a narrow gorge in which the river runs. Many American mining properties are in the surrounding hills.

LOOKS LIKE CONTEST.

Roosevelt and Taft Factions Ready for Hot Fight in Chicago.

Chicago — The Roosevelt delegates in caucus preparatory for the Republican national convention have voted that it was the sense of the meeting that nothing less than 540 uncontested delegates could be regarded as a binding majority of the Republican convention.

This was construed by the delegates present as meaning, as one of them put it, "a bolt at the go-off."

The resolution in full, which was unanimously supported by delegations from nearly every state which was carried for Roosevelt, follows:

"Resolved, That no election of temporary or other officers of this convention or resolution or other proceeding shall be taken as the act of this convention or have any effect unless it shall receive on roll call the affirmative vote of 540 delegates whose seats are uncontested, and this resolution shall govern and be in force during the temporary organization of this convention and until the permanent organization thereof shall have been effected."

The resolution was first proposed by Mathew Hale, of Massachusetts. R. R. McCormick, of Chicago, one of the Illinois delegates and a leader in the fight to nominate Roosevelt, was asked if the resolution did not forecast a certain bolt of the Roosevelt forces.

"This resolution would prevent a bolt," he said. "It was designed for that purpose, because if the 540 delegates vote on temporary organization you then have a convention and there could be no bolt."

The resolution, it was said, will be introduced in the convention immediately after the convention is called to order.

The meeting adopted the text of a long telegram to President Taft appealing to him to disavow the action of the national convention committee in its defeat of the Roosevelt contests. The telegram, after it was given out was held up to get the approval of Senator Dixon.

A resolution was adopted at the suggestion of the Illinois delegation reading as follows:

"No vote on the temporary organization or any question concerned therewith shall be valid unless it receives the affirmative vote of 540 uncontested delegates."

This would be a majority of the 1078 delegates constituting the full convention. This resolution was first adopted by the Illinois delegation by a vote of 57 to 1.

JAPANESE IMMIGRANTS SICK WITH HOOKWORM

Seattle—Thirty immigrants from the Orient, including 20 Japanese "picture brides," are held in quarantine at the United States immigration station here because they are afflicted with hookworm.

"About 50 per cent of the Japanese women entering America are victims of hookworm," said Dr. Jolivar J. Lloyd, of the United States public health and marine hospital service. "Only 12 per cent of the male immigrants from Japan have the disease. The greater prevalence of the disease among the Japanese women than the men is because the women go barefooted while working in the rice fields, while the men have been accustomed to wearing shoes. The disease is contracted by the larvae of the hookworm entering the system through some abrasion of the skin, frequently on the feet. It has been estimated that 90 per cent of the Chinese boys who enter this country have the disease."

Woman Attacks Asquith.

London — While Premier Asquith was holding an official reception in honor of the king's birthday, a fashionably dressed suffragette tried to tear the epaulettes off the premier's coat. Mrs. Asquith tried to rescue her husband from the unwelcome attentions of the woman and then an usher literally dragged the suffragette away from the premier and ejected her from the building. Some reports say the woman beat Premier Asquith.

REBS MAY FIRE ACROSS BORDER

Mexican Insurrectos Would Violate Neutrality Laws.

Leader Says Mexican Consul Is Recruiting Troops on American Side—Government Denies.

El Paso, Tex.—Mexican insurrectos would not hesitate to fire into American territory from Juarez if any troops recruited by the Mexican federal government on American territory attempted to cross the Rio Grande here. Colonel Pascual Orozco, Sr., father of the rebel chief and head of the Juarez garrison, in this way replied to the demand of Colonel Steever, commander of the department of Texas, that no rifle shots or bombs or shells must cross into the United States from Juarez at any time.

Colonel Pascual Orozco said that while he would direct his men to avoid as far as possible firing into El Paso in case of fighting, yet if any men recruited, as he alleges, in El Paso by E. C. Lorente, the Mexican consul here, composed the attacking force, he would feel justified in giving his men no instructions. The Mexican government officials deny that any force has been enlisted by them on American soil.

The arrest of General Campa, who is one of the few rebels, it is said, whose aim is to help the poorer classes, is believed to have placed General Orozco in jeopardy with his troops. Sixty picked men left Juarez for Chihuahua Sunday to form a personal bodyguard.

CALIFORNIA IS FLOODED.

Thousands of Acres Inundated, With Great Loss.

San Bernardino, Cal.—Flood scenes are common along the treacherous Colorado River. Through a dozen or more breaks in the dykes between Old Fort Mojave and Yuma, the floodwaters are pouring over thousands of acres of alfalfa fields and truck farms. Lincolnville, the first town inundated, has been almost obliterated, and the people of Blythe and Randall are leaving their homes in boats. The entire Palo Verde valley, one of the richest in Southeastern California, is threatened by inundation and the Imperial valley, with products valued at many millions, is said to be endangered.

The high tide of the floods is not expected for two weeks and while there is said to be no immediate prospect that the great river will break over and race again into the Salton Sea, men are laboring to strengthen weak places.

RAINS HEAVIEST KNOWN.

Northwestern Railroad is Tied Up for Long Time.

Baker, Or.—The rains, which have been the heaviest known in this part of the country, have caused much damage. In the Snake river region there have been more waterspouts than have ever been known. The Connor creek and the Fox creek bridges were washed out, and dams on the Basche and Baker ranches destroyed.

The Northwestern railroad is tied up for an indefinite time because dirt several feet deep has been washed on the tracks for several miles.

The injury to the farmers will amount to high in the thousands. The outbuildings of the Winslow and Flick ranches in the Connor creek district have been swept away and crops destroyed. Near Durkee the water has destroyed many thousands of dollars' worth of crops. The roads in the Burnt river district are almost impassable and the alfalfa has been beaten flat on the ground.

Lumbering has been abandoned in the Muddy creek district because of the floods. The crops in this and the Haines district are not advanced far enough to be damaged.

Ship Truckers Strike.

Vancouver, B. C.—A large number of Industrial Workers of the World invaded the wharf where the blue-funnel liner Cyclops, just arrived from Liverpool via the Orient, was unloading and induced 80 truckers to demand an increase of wages. The stevedoring company engaged other men but work was temporarily suspended. The men who went on strike have been getting 25 cents an hour.

Nineteen Truck Horses Burn.

Tacoma — Shortly after midnight Sunday a fire of unknown origin was discovered in the livery barn of the Tacoma Truck company, and quickly destroyed that structure, together with sheds of the Union Iron works. Nineteen truck horses were burned to death and approximately \$25,000 property damage done.

BILL IS THREATENED.

House Dislikes Senate Amendments to River Measure.

Washington, D. C.—The conference committee on the river and harbor bill is tightly deadlocked and after a spirited row adjourned for a week. Threats are being made by house members that the whole bill will be defeated unless the senate recedes on some of its larger amendments.

One amendment which brought about a serious disagreement was the senate's increase in the appropriation for the Celilo canal from \$600,000 to \$800,000.

The house conferees are insisting that they will not stand for this increase, but senate members of the conference insist that this and all other increases are justified by the recommendations of the army engineers and that no increases have been made that were not recommended by the War department.

In regard to the Celilo canal, the engineers specifically said that if they could have \$800,000 this year and a like amount of even \$1,000,000 annually thereafter, they could hasten the completion of this project and effect a substantial saving in cost. It was on this report that the senate increased its appropriation to the figure named.

Senators on the conference committee declared that they will not recede from their more important amendments and the house members threatened to defeat the entire bill rather than permit it to pass with the senate amendments attached. It is understood that none of the other Northwestern amendments is attacked by the house, Celilo being the largest increase made in that section.

POWDER TRUST DIVIDED.

Court Gives Directions How Property Shall Be Disposed of.

Wilmington, Del.—The final decree was entered in the United States Circuit court by Judges Gray, Buffington and McPherson in the government suit against E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co. et al., providing for the dissolution of the alleged "powder trust."

The decree directs that the following concerns be dissolved and the property distributed among their stockholders: E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co, 1902 Delaware; Hazard Powder company, Delaware Securities company, Delaware Investment company, Eastern Dynamite company, California Investment company, and Judson Dynamite & Powder company.

The order of the court directs the organization of two corporations, in addition to the E. I. DuPont de Nemours Powder company 1903, which shall be capitalized according to a schedule given, or reorganized; the Laffin & Rand Powder company and the Eastern Dynamite company, or either of them, to be used instead of one or both of the two corporations, and in case the Eastern Dynamite company is selected, then it need not be dissolved.

In case the Laffin & Rand Powder company is not used, the company is directed to be dissolved and the property distributed among the stockholders.

ARMY INTRIGUE CHARGED.

Major General Leonard Wood Alleged Victim of Plot.

Washington, D. C. — Startling charges of an intrigue against Major General Leonard Wood, chief of staff of the army, begun by the late Marcus A. Hanna and kept alive by his friends, were part of a series of sensational incidents which attended the adoption by the house of the army appropriation bill conference report.

Reference to a Western senator, whose son-in-law, Brigadier General Pershing, would be one of the first officers in line for General Wood's office if President Taft signed the bill which deposes the chief of staff, allusions to Major General Charles F. Humphrey as "the agent for the powder trust" and to Senator Du Pont's connection with the powder business furnished other incidents in a stormy afternoon.

In spite of a vain fight led by Representatives Prince, Cooper and Martin, the house adopted the report which had been approved by its conferees and accepted by the senate. If President Taft signs the bill, as it is said he will, General Wood will be removed from his office on March 4, 1913, and the future of many army posts which the War department has characterized as useless will be left to a commission.

House Begins Probe.

Washington, D. C.—By unanimous vote the house has directed a sub-committee of the judiciary committee to go to Seattle, Wash., and other places to investigate charges against Judge Hanford, of the federal bench, which have arisen through his decision in the Olsson Socialist citizenship case. Chairman Clayton named the following sub-committee to go to Seattle: Representatives Graham, Illinois, chairman; Higgins, and McCoy.

CURRENT EVENTS OF THE WEEK

Doings of the World at Large Told in Brief.

General Resume of Important Events Presented in Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

Harry Thaw has begun his third attempt to gain release from prison.

President Taft has vetoed the army bill removing Major General Leonard A. Wood.

Mrs. Julia Clarke, of Denver, was killed in a practice flight while learning aviation.

So far as known, only three persons lost their lives in the volcanic eruption on Kadiak Island, Alaska.

A Vancouver, Wash., woman risked her life to save her son's picture from a fire which destroyed her home.

The first spring shipment of gold dust from Alaska has arrived at Seattle. It consists of \$255,000 worth.

Roland Garros, a French aviator, won the grand prize of the Angers meet, amounting to \$10,000, by flying 683 miles.

Warner E. DeLarm, once a millionaire orchard land promoter and dealer in Columbia River Orchard Co. stock, died a pauper in a hospital in Placerville, Cal.

Mexican rebels three times hurled back the vanguard of General Huerta's forces, who are trying to proceed north to attack Bachimba, the headquarters of the rebels.

The S. P. company has been denied relief from the operations of the long-and-short haul clause of the Interstate Commerce act as applied to its business between Portland, Or., and San Francisco bay points.

Captain Richmond Pearson Hobson, of Spanish war fame, will run for senator from Alabama on the anti-liquor ticket.

A rancher at Montague, Siskiyou county, Cal., has a nicked tag bearing the inscription, "North Pole, July 1, 1906, Major Andree," which he claims to have found on the leg of a wild goose which he found feeding with his poultry.

New Oklahoma wheat is on its way to St. Louis mills.

The craze for the "Turkish towel" hat for women has entirely depleted the stocks of the Portland dry goods stores.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Track prices: Bluestem, 95c; club, 90c; red Russian, 90c; valley, 90c; 40-fold, 90c.

Hay—Timothy, \$13.50@17; alfalfa, \$12; clover, \$8@9; oats and vetch, \$10.50@11.50; grain hay, \$9.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$25.50 per ton; shorts, \$28; middlings, \$32.

Corn—Whole, \$39; cracked, \$40 per ton.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$38@40 ton. Berries—Strawberries, 50c@1.35 per crate; gooseberries, 2½@5c per pound; raspberries, \$1.25 per crate.

Fresh Fruits—Cherries, 6@8c per pound; apples, red, \$1.50@3 per box; apricots, \$1.25@1.50 per box; cantaloupes, \$3.50@4.50 per crate.

Potatoes—Jobbing prices: Burbanks, old, \$1.50 per hundred; new, 2½@2½c per pound.

Vegetables — Artichokes, 65@75c per dozen; asparagus, \$1 per box; beans, 8@10c per pound; cabbage, 2½c; cauliflower, \$2.75 per crate; celery, \$5@6; cucumbers, \$1@1.50 dozen; eggplant, 25c per pound; head lettuce, 12½c per doz.; hothouse lettuce, 75c@1 \$1 box; peas, 4½@5½c per pound; peppers, 2@2½c; radishes, 15@20c dozen; rhubarb, 2@2½c pound; spinach, 4@5c; tomatoes, \$2.75 box; garlic, 8@10c pound.

Butter—Oregon creamery, cubes or solid pack, 27c pound; prints, 28c.

Eggs—Fresh Oregon ranch, candled, 20c dozen; case count, 19c.

Pork—Fancy, 10@10½c pound.

Veal—Fancy, 12@12½c pound.

Poultry—Hens, 12½c pound; broilers, 18@20c; ducks, young, 12@14c; geese, 10@11c; turkeys, live, 13c; dressed, 25c.

Hops—1912 contracts, 22c; 1911 crop, nominal, 34@35c.

Wool — Eastern Oregon, 14@19c per pound; valley, 20@22c; mohair, choice, 32c.

Cattle—Choice steers, \$6.85@7.35; good, \$6.50@6.85; medium, \$6@6.50; choice cows, \$6@6.35; good, \$5.50@6; medium, \$5@5.50; choice calves, \$7@7.75; good heavy calves, \$6@6.50; bulls, \$3.50@5; stags, \$4.75@6.35.

Hogs—Light, \$7@7.75; heavy, \$6@6.50.

Sheep — Yearlings, \$3.75@4.25; wethers, \$3.25@4.25; ewes, \$3@3.50; lambs, \$4@6.