

BRIP TO UNCLE SAM

Question of Recognizing Norway's New Status.

Wickwire, counsel for Mrs. Della Bigelow and George W. Cable, legates, filed a statement of his formal objections to certain items in the account. These items include the transfer taxes of \$3500 and charges made by attorneys. It was claimed that had Mr. Bryan settled the estate promptly without resorting to litigation, the tax would not have been so large. On the other hand, Mr. Bryan's counsel said that the estate was liable to a 16 per cent penalty, but he got that remitted so that the estate may consider itself that much in. Judge Cleveland reserved his decision.

WILL ENVOYS BE RECEIVED?

Leading Norwegian Citizens of America Will Put Question Informally to the State Department With Explanations.

CHICAGO, July 18.—The Daily News says:

The independent Norwegian government is prepared to ask official recognition from the United States and special envoys have been in this country for some time looking over the ground. These facts developed today with the return from New York of H. Hermann, Mayor of Lake Forest, Ill. Mr. Gadsen is an active worker for an international status for Norway. He has been in New York for the last ten days in conference with J. Irgens, a special Norwegian envoy, who a few years ago was secretary of the Norwegian-Swedish committee that treated and dealt with the consular question. The conference included Christian Haugue, who, up to the time of his resignation a month ago, was the chargé d'affaires and secretary of the Norwegian-Swedish Legation at Washington. After consultations with such eminent international authorities as Professor Moore of Pennsylvania University, and John W. Foster, an informal document was drawn up for presentation to the State Department to serve as a "feeler" for the official document which may be expected to follow.

Questions Raise Issue.

The communication which is to be presented in the name of Mr. Hermann as a private citizen, asks some pertinent questions of the State Department as follows:

"Will the United States Government officially receive diplomats who will recognize Consuls appointed by the Norwegian government?"

"Will the United States be inclined to permit its consular officials in different countries to make charges of the interests of Norwegian citizens there that may require attention until such Consuls can be appointed and sent to such countries by the Norwegian government?"

Norway a Separate Nation.

In connection with the questions above there have been made among others these statements:

"The recent events in Norway have in nowise created any new state of sovereignty nor has there been any splitting up of or separating from any sovereignty."

"The King's household, including all the officials thereof, has been separate and distinct in each country."

"Still more significant, perhaps, is the fact that the tariff systems of the two countries have been entirely different—one being practically free trade and the other protective. There has been no tariff reciprocity between the two countries, and even that goods from one country were subjected to full tariff duty on entering the other."

"By virtue of its separate sovereignty, Norway has, entirely by itself, independent of and unjoined by Sweden, concluded numerous commercial treaties with foreign nations."

"It will further be seen that the form of government has by the recent events undergone no change, but remains a kingship with a royal monarchy. There neither has been nor is there a question of altering the constitution of the country, except only as such refers to the union with Sweden."

NORWAY EQUIPPED TO FIGHT

Militia Under Arms. Treasury Full and Warships Bought.

LACROSSE, Wis., July 18.—In a private letter received by Carl Bernhagen, ex-Sergeant in the Norwegian army at Christiansburg, from Lieutenant Torgerson, the preparations which have been made for war are described. The letter in part follows:

"We are awaiting only the action of the Riksdag which convened June 20. We do not believe in war, but we are not afraid to fight. The country is now in a state of armament has been gathered for a long time. At 700,000 men, 20,000 men are quartered ready for action in the war there is a surplus of 50,000,000 crowns (\$15,000,000); 150,000,000 crowns (\$45,000,000) in England are at our disposal."

"Besides there are two large steel armored battleships, 16,000 tons each, at the Army strong shipyards in England. Special attention has been given the mountain militia so that they have a first-class development in this line, which the Swedes have not. Former Minister of War Stang has been appointed officer in charge of Fort Svanborg, the largest of the forts, at which the capital depends, and who was formerly greatly blamed for his appropriations for boundary protection, but now much praised."

"The new Prime Minister, Michelson-Burgess, has shown himself to be a man of ready action and is undoubtedly in the right position."

LIBERALS OPPOSE COERCION

Friend of Norway Wins Election to Riksdag in Stockholm.

STOCKHOLM, July 18.—The result of a by-election in one of the districts of Stockholm for members of the second chamber indicates that the opinion of the Liberals is turning against coercion of Norway. A Liberal candidate, who announced himself as in favor of recognizing Norway as a separate state without humiliating conditions, obtained 847 votes, while another candidate opposed to recognizing Norwegian independence without stringent conditions polled only 124 votes.

SWEDEN DISCUSSING TERMS

Houses of Riksdag Differ and Cabinet May Resign.

STOCKHOLM, July 18.—Both Houses of the Riksdag were in secret session yesterday and today, almost uninterceptedly. It is understood that the Senate has concluded the preliminary discussion of the relations between Sweden and Norway and that when the chamber arrives at a decision, both houses will meet and jointly endeavor to adjust their very material differences. It is reported that the government will be rejected and that the cabinet will resign.

Gives Bryan Another Rap.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 18.—A hearing was held in the Probate Court today on the acceptance of the account of W. J. Bryan in respect of the estate of the late Philip S. Bennett. M. H.

COSSUTH PARTY'S PLAN TO LIBERATE HUNGARY.

Advises People to Refuse Payment, Do No Military Duty and Ignore Orders.

BUDA PEST, July 18.—The coalition majority of the lower house of the Hungarian Parliament today issued a manifesto attacking the Fejervary Cabinet as unconstitutional and holding that the present government of Hungary is acting unlawfully. Therefore, the manifesto says, it is the duty of all good citizens to refrain from paying taxes, rendering military service, or obeying the mandates of the government. It warns municipal officials not to perform the duties laid down by the state authorities and adds that, if they do so, they will be liable for failure to perform said duties, they will be reimbursed by the constitutional government when it is fully formed.

WILL STUDY UNITED STATES

Paul de Rouldeau Thinks Our Constitution is Best.

PARIS, July 18.—Paul de Rouldeau, who recently refused to return to France under President Loubet's amnesty proclamation, after having been in exile in the United States for the purpose of studying the American constitution, will make a lecture on the subject of the French constitution today by his brother, Andre de Rouldeau. In response to statements that Paul de Rouldeau was going to South America, Andre de Rouldeau writes:

"The United States has a constitution which my brother always desired for France. It has broad principles which inspired the Frenchmen of the last century, while our present constitution is patterned after the restricted document of Uruguay. Moreover, President Roosevelt's personality inspires the sympathy of patriots of all countries, and therefore my brother is considering going to New York instead of South America."

PRINCE SUES FOR DIVORCE

Sequel to Princess Louise's Elopement With Cavalry Officer.

GOTHA, Duchy of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, July 18.—Prince Philip, of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, today filed at the Provincial Court, a petition for a divorce from his wife, the Princess Louise of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

(Princess Louise is the eldest daughter of the King of the Belgians. In 1897 she eloped with Count von Matuschek-Kelchberg and today filed at the Provincial Court, a petition for a divorce from his wife, the Princess Louise of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.)

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NO ELECTION THIS YEAR.

Balfour and Chamberlain Dissipate Hopes of Opponents.

LONDON, July 18.—Premier Balfour has dissipated the hopes of his opponents of an early dissolution of Parliament. At a meeting of Unionists today the Premier urged his supporters to regular in their attendance at the House of Commons, so as to prevent the defeat of the Government as the result of a snap division. He pointed out that a dissolution of Parliament would be inconvenient to the House and to the country. The Premier said he did not anticipate any trouble in bringing the session to a close in the week ending August 12.

Joseph Chamberlain in a brief speech said that, while he formerly differed with Mr. Balfour on the question of an election, he now thought there was no good reason why Parliament should be dissolved soon.

Improved Status of Macedonia.

LONDON, July 18.—In the House of Lords today Foreign Secretary Lansdowne, replying to Lord Newton, said that Sir R. O'Connor, British Ambassador at Constantinople, had reported a distinct improvement of affairs in Macedonia. Lord Lansdowne said that a satisfactory agreement had been reached by the powers interested by which the scheme of financial reform would be carried out under international control.

Kills Himself in Argentina.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Baron von Ende, brother of Baron Krupp's widow, has been found dead on his estate in the Province of Cordoba, says a Herald dispatch from Buenos Ayres, Argentina. The Baron had been killed by two shots, and according to the authorities, inflicted them himself. However, there is a suspicion of foul play.

Italians Will Suppress Cretan.

ROME, July 18.—The government has decided to assist in the suppression of Cretan rebellion. Questions concerning foreign relations of Crete are determined by Italy and the representatives at Rome of Russia, Great Britain and France.

Nine French Hunters Drowned.

PARIS, July 18.—Nine Parisians were drowned today while shooting wild fowl near St. Nazaire, at the mouth of the river Loire. The boat containing them was overturned by a squall.

DAY BOAT FOR ASTORIA

Close Connections for Ocean Beaches

Steamer Lurline leaves Taylor-street dock at 7 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for Astoria and way landings, making connections for ocean beaches. Tourists, travelers and citizens, you cannot enjoy a day's rest in Astoria, the city by the sea.

HAS DONE HIS PART

President Will Not Meddle in Peace Conference.

IS HOPEFUL OF AGREEMENT

Believes Russia and Japan Are Anxious to Make Terms and Has Advised Japan Against Harsh Demands.

OYSTER BAY, July 18.—No advice, either from this country or abroad, has reached President Roosevelt which would warrant, even by indirectness, a pessimistic view of the result of the forthcoming peace conference between the plenipotentiaries of Russia and Japan. On the contrary, it can be said that such advice as a President has received indicate that a sincere effort on the part of the belligerents will be made to reconcile their differences and negotiate a treaty of peace that will be permanent.

The terms that Japan will propose have not been made known even to Mr. Roosevelt, and they probably will not be until the conference assembles as a peace commission. That the terms will not be drastic is believed generally in administration circles.

It is known that the President has intimated to the Japanese government his belief that an agreement with Russia can be reached without serious difficulty, provided Japan's terms are not harsh or of a kind seriously to humiliate her adversary.

"The President has indicated definitely that his work as an intermediary between Russia and Japan practically is completed."

He is gratified that he has been able to bring the two belligerent nations together to discuss and consider their differences with a view to the negotiation of a treaty of peace. That he will have an active hand in the conference is regarded as quite unlikely.

The envoys will be afforded every facility and assistance by the negotiators of the Government for their conduct at the negotiations, but they will be given an absolutely clear field for their conference, held entirely free from any possible interference.

It is believed the President will not be drawn into the controversy between the two sets of plenipotentiaries, as one or the other of the two nations directly interested almost certainly would regard such a contingency as interference. Some formalities have yet to be observed by the President, the chief one being the signing of the peace negotiations as at an end.

JAPANESE ARE NOT ANGELS

Hayashi's Comment on Suggestion of Moderate Terms.

LONDON, July 18.—Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister here, said to the Associated Press that Russia had proposed good terms as peace plenipotentiaries. Nevertheless, even M. Witte and Baron Rosen had not inspired Japan with confidence in a favorable outcome of the negotiations.

"We do not know," the Minister added, "what powers have been delegated to them and after the events of the past eighteen months Japanese put faith only in accomplished facts. The terms will be communicated only at the conference. Then we will discover what powers the Russian plenipotentiaries possess."

The Associated Press representative suggested that the opinion revealed that the Japanese terms would be moderate.

"I cannot see where people get such an idea," replied the Minister, "the public evidently mistake the Japanese for angels."

Baron Hayashi intimated that Japan was ready to continue the war unless she secured suitable plenipotentiaries. In view of the fact that practically the entire sum realized by the last two loans was unexpected and said the capture of the island of Sakhalin and a friend island was not undertaken principally because of the severe winter and because the summer season was preferable for campaigning and the establishment of a new government in the island.

WU TING FANG WILL ATTEND

May Demand Hearing at Peace Conference—Japan Suspicious.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—(Special.)—A report that China has decided to send Wu Ting Fang to the United States as an observer of the peace negotiations, is viewed with great interest in official circles. Nothing has yet been confirmed by the State Department confirming this report.

China's failure to be officially recognized in the peace negotiations after requesting that privilege is believed by some to be a complication of no small importance. China's desire to be recognized is due to the conviction that her territorial interests are largely at stake. During the war and prior to it, the Empress Dowager has been perfectly willing to remain passive while Japan and Russia quarreled over her territorial interests.

Japan regards it as strange that China should justly be so concerned over her territorial interests. She sees Russian influence back of it. Officials here would not be in the least surprised if the famous Mr. Wu should turn up at Portsmouth, and, as the representative of China, demand a hearing.

OTHER NATIONS INTERESTED

Witte Says They May Be Called Into Conference.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 18.—M. Witte, the czar's plenipotentiary to the Russo-Japanese peace conference at Washington, said to your correspondent today:

"It is quite possible that there may be complications in connection with my mission. Reports from Germany to the effect that Count Lamsdorff and I intruded against Count Muraviev were unfounded. The Count's health alone prevents him from acting on the peace commission. All published statements of the conditions to which Russia is likely to agree are inexact."

The renewal of a continental anti-Japanese alliance is now impossible. The conference in Washington will be between the belligerents only, but other nations' interests are involved and this will necessitate their action

ELECTRIC PROCESS OF TREATING FLOUR PROVES A BIG SUCCESS

Increases Whiteness and Improves Bread-Making Qualities of Hard Wheat—Installed by Wasco Warehouse Milling Company for Making White River Flour.

Real Lightning Does It. A flaming discharge of electricity, tearing air into ions, ionized air being pumped into the agitator of a flour mill so it reaches and treats every minute particle of flour—This new process has so improved the qualities of hard wheat flour that it bids fair to revolutionize the milling of Oregon and Washington hard wheat.

Mill is the first of the kind to be installed in Oregon. Hard wheat flour, made from Blue-stem wheat, has long been recognized as superior in bread-making qualities to any other Pacific Coast flour, and the equal of Minnesota flour. The Minnesota flours, however, have had the advantage over the coast hard wheat flours, in that they have possessed a whiteness which the Blue-stem flour lacks. By this electric treatment, the whitest bloom is given to the Blue-stem flour, and at the same time its bread-making qualities are so improved as to make it actually the superior of famous Eastern flours, known the globe over for quality.

Exhaustive tests have shown that the digestibility of flour is increased greatly by this electric treatment. The ionized atmosphere seems to absorb certain oily properties which make starch less accessible to the digestive juices. Experiments have demonstrated that flour thus freed from these oily substances lends itself more readily to assimilation. This is one reason why some health foods have been found easy to digest.

This electric process practically transforms flour into health food. Not only does extracting this oil leave the flour lighter in color, but gives it a liveliness and absorbent power which is impossible for flour which still retains its oil. This gain is without sacrificing anything that is a benefit in the wheat.

Rich in gluten—containing a higher percent of this nutritive substance than any other wheat—our own Oregon Blue-stem wheat has been the pride of the state. As a muscle-builder it has been without a competitor. In addition, it now can have that delicate whiteness of which housekeepers are so fond and of which in bread they are so proud—this by the same process which increases its digestibility and its absorbent qualities, or "bread-making" qualities.

machinery sweet and clean. The completed flour is then blown into what is known as an agitator.

Connected with this agitator is a pump, operated by a dynamo, which forces the flour into an aeriform fluid, the ionized air. This fluid, which looks like air but isn't, comes from a tank, through which are constantly playing actual flashes of lightning. The flashes operate upon purified air, literally tearing it to shreds with the force of galvanic action. The nature of the air is radically altered.

This ionized air is so remarkable in its properties that breathing it is a delight. It produces an exhilarating effect akin to that produced by the administration of Sweet and Rare ozone. It tastes sweet and rare, like rich mountain air of limpid purity.

It is predicted that all the mills of the Northwest which grind hard wheat flour will install this new process, the practical effects of which have been demonstrated and proven by the flour itself having been in actual household use for months, with results that surpassed the highest expectations.

JUST RATES TO ALL

Townsend Tells Object of Railroad Reform.

TOLEDO, O., July 18.—"The welfare of the railroads and the welfare of the people of this country depends on an early and a fair and just settlement of the rate problem. There may be a compromise, but there cannot be a compromise of principle. The law calls for a fair and just rate to all, and that is the only settlement on which the people will make an agreement."

WHERE TROUBLE HAS BEEN

Author of Esch-Townsend Bill Cites Inequalities in Rates and Greater Power Given Railroad.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 18.—M. Witte had a final interview with Emperor Nicholas at Paterhof today. Foreign Minister Lamsdorff, secretary of the North Atlantic Steamship Company for Sweden, do not include the heavy clandestine emigration of persons who lack courage to apply for steamship tickets through the regular channels in Sweden, while the danger of war hangs over the country. Many of these are leaving ostensibly for Norway, England, Denmark and Germany.

STAMPEDE TO AVOID WAR

Great Increase in Emigration From Sweden and Norway.

STOCKHOLM, July 18.—(Special.)—There is every indication that the disruption of the union will heavily increase Scandinavian emigration to America. The departure from Swedish ports were 25 per cent larger in June, 1905, than for the same period in 1904, and 35 per cent larger during the first fortnight of July than during the same period in 1904.

These figures, which were supplied by C. Hallstrom, secretary of the North Atlantic Steamship Company for Sweden, do not include the heavy clandestine emigration of persons who lack courage to apply for steamship tickets through the regular channels in Sweden, while the danger of war hangs over the country. Many of these are leaving ostensibly for Norway, England, Denmark and Germany.

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ROOSEVELTS CAMP OUT

President and His Boys Take to Long Island Woods.

OYSTER BAY, July 18.—President Roosevelt and his three sons, accompanied by a party of cousins and friends, left Sagamore Hill this afternoon on their annual camping-out expedition. Provisions were carried down to the four boats in waiting for the party on the Presidential barge. The President, Jack, Phillip and George Roosevelt, sons of W. Emmet Roosevelt; two sons of Mrs. J. West Roosevelt; and one of Mr. Roosevelt's nephews, accompanied by a friend of Theodore, Jr., who is visiting him. The party is expected to return to Sagamore Hill tomorrow about 9 o'clock.

HOOKER CASE THURSDAY.

New York Legislature Has Evidence and Will Vote Next.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 18.—Every indication tonight favors a Thursday night decision of the Senate on the charges against Warren B. Hooker. The taking of testimony for both sides was completed today and the argument of counsel will begin tomorrow.

The constitution requires for removal a separate two-thirds vote of all the members elected to each house. Thus 23 votes would be required in the Senate and 103 in the Assembly.

Judge Warren B. Hooker was a voluntary witness today at his trial before the joint legislature on charges growing out of the postal investigation. Justice Hooker, whose career in Congress ceased in 1888, said that it was the custom in many districts for retiring Congressmen to have the postoffice patronage. He spoke feelingly of the vast number of requests that came to a Congressman. Many of his constituents, he said, regarded him as an errand boy between them and the departments.

In the charges against Hooker it is alleged that Frank P. Ball, of Dunkirk, was given a position in the Fredonia postoffice at the solicitation of Hooker; that Ball never performed any service; and that his salary was applied to liquidating notes given by Ball and endorsed by Justice Hooker's wife. The witness asserted that neither he nor his wife loaned a dollar directly to Ball. Hooker went on his notes only as accommodation endorser.

The fact that Ball was not doing any work in the Fredonia postoffice, the witness asserted, was never brought to his notice, nor did he ever have any conversation with Ball or arrangement by which Ball was to do no work and was to apply the salary toward the payment of the notes.

Of his nephew, Maurice Hooker, he said he never knew that young Hooker, who had a position as laborer in the Fredonia postoffice, was not actually doing the work. "I never paid a dollar," said the witness, "of the money which Postmaster Taylor of Fredonia restored to the Government for Ball's and Hooker's salaries."

LINCOLN, Neb., July 18.—At a special election for Representative held today in the Third Congressional District, Ernest M. Pollard, Republican, of Nebawaka, was successful over his opponent, Francis W. Brown, carrying the district by a majority of 1500. Carew Sandruv, state secretary, was cast. Mr. Pollard will succeed E. J. Burkett, who resigned to become United States Senator.

POLLARD WINS IN NEBRASKA.

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