

## SHOW TO WORLD POWER OF NAVY

### Why Fleet Is Sent to the Pacific.

## BEST GUARANTEE OF PEACE

### Demonstration of How Both Coasts Can Be Protected.

## HOW JAPAN TAKES NEWS

### Diplomatic Circles Say Move Is In- opportune—Keen Interest in Europe—No Fear Is Expressed That There Will Be War.

## FOREIGN COMMENT ON NEW PACIFIC FLEET.

**TOKIO.**—Coming of fleet regarded inopportune; better be deferred. Admiral Suhamoto says American navy officers are deficient and most of the crews would desert in war.

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

**HEILAN.**—Japan believed to be preparing to fight United States for mastery of the Pacific, regardless of San Francisco incident.

**THE HAGUE.**—Fleet may cause popular excitement which Washington government may not be able to control.

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

**OSTER BAY, N. Y., July 7.**—The significance of Rear-Admiral Brownson's addition to the somewhat meager information which has come from President Roosevelt regarding the contemplated two-ocean maneuvers of the Atlantic battle fleet is regarded here as having been overlooked in the comment, expert and otherwise, which has since been indulged in on both continents.

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

Best Guarantee of Peace.

What came from President Roosevelt through Admiral Brownson is decidedly a different and much broader design. President Roosevelt has been constant in advocating a large Navy as the strongest guarantee of peace between the United States and all foreign powers. Heretofore a large Navy has been reckoned solely from the point of view of the number of ships, their tonnage, armor, guns and fighting capacity. With this idea the American Navy has grown steadily, ship by ship.

To the somewhat uninteresting array of ships and tonnage, President Roosevelt now proposes to give the world a somewhat startling demonstration of what the American Navy is capable of doing to protect either or both of the extended shores of the United States. Admiral Brownson said: "There is no time like the present for such a demonstration," a time when the United States is at peace with every nation.

Will Return to the Atlantic.

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

While it is asserted with all possible emphasis that there is no foundation for apprehension, either immediate of future, between the United States and Japan, the proposed demonstration with this fleet can be looked upon in no other light than that President Roosevelt intends to use the American Navy for exactly that purpose for which he has advocated its augmentation—a guarantee of international peace.

It was stated here today that Ambassador O'Brien, who has been invited to Sagamore Hill the latter part of the present week, will not be able to confer with the President before going to his new post in Tokio. The ambassador finds it necessary to devote some time to his personal affairs in Michigan, and will not find it convenient to return to the East before departing by the way of San Francisco for Japan. It was remarked that there was no occasion for a conference

between the President and Ambassador O'Brien other than the formality of official etiquette.

## INOPPORTUNE SAY JAPANESE

### Sending of Fleet to Pacific Will Aid in Impairing Friendship.

**TOKIO, July 7.**—Confirmation of the report that a powerful battleship squadron would be sent to the Pacific Coast has been generally received with calmness, though there is some surprise in certain quarters well versed in diplomatic niceties.

It is said that the sudden change of program in the sending of the Japanese training squadron last January, when it was first intended that its voyage should include San Francisco and other Pacific Coast cities, was evidently in deference to the wishes of the Washington Government, made known to the Tokyo authorities in an indirect but unmistakable manner. The change of route was decided upon only a couple of days before the squadron sailed. It was thought then that Japan had been wisely in avoiding a course which might have proved injurious to the friendship between the two nations.

**Baron G. U. Yamamoto, who will head the New York Today to Study Naval Improvements.**

Jurious when a strong anti-Japanese sentiment was prevailing in San Francisco. However, officially stated that the despatch of the battleship fleet to the Pacific is not directed toward Japan, if it felt here that it is most inopportune when an attempt is evidently going on to impair the traditional friendship between Japan and the United States. Though the slightest apprehension is not entertained here it is thought it would be better to defer at this moment anything that would be open to the slightest suspicion of provocation, especially when a portion of the American public is thought to be over-sensitive over the present state of the relationship of Japan and the United States, brought about by prejudice against the Japanese in a section of the latter's dominion.

### Trouble Will Be Adjusted

### France Believes If Trouble Ensues Japan Will Be Aggressor.

**PARIS, July 7.**—President Roosevelt's decision to dispatch a fleet of warships to the Pacific has led the more sensational papers in France to jump at the conclusion that the situation is more delicate than appears on the surface. This view, however, is absolutely repudiated in responsible circles, where the dispatch of a battleship is considered an elementary measure of prudence, on the ground that strategically it will bring the United States against being caught napping, and diplomatically will force Japan's hand, if that nation harbors aggressive designs.

A significant feature of the French comment is that the possibility of complications was foreseen when France, two months ago, in the spirit of friendship, tendered her good offices with a view to the settlement of the Japanese claims to the right of navigation in the Pacific. This view, however, is absolutely repudiated in responsible circles, where the dispatch of a battleship is considered an elementary measure of prudence, on the ground that strategically it will bring the United States against being caught napping, and diplomatically will force Japan's hand, if that nation harbors aggressive designs.

Japanese Admiral Says American  
Marines Would Desert.

**TOKIO, July 7.**—The Hoochi this morning prints an interview with Admiral Sakamoto, in which the Admiral is quoted as follows:

"Should hostilities break out between Japan and America, the result would be indecisive, owing to a want of proper bases of operations. Such bases as exist are too distant for practical purposes. Even the nearest bases, namely, the Pescadores, Cavite and Manila, are at a distance of 600 miles from one another. Even if the Washington Government should decide on a war, it is doubtful if the American navy could reach the bases sufficiently promptly to fight."

Interest Is Keen in Europe

England Is Embarrassed by Anti-Japanese Laws in Colonies.

**LONDON, July 7.**—The political tension between the United States and Japan is exciting the keenest interest among all the European diplomats. None of them, however, believe that it will reach the stage of warfare. Because the heavy burden of debt Japan is carrying as a result of her failure to obtain indemnity from Russia, forbids her embarking on a similar course in the near future. It is very enterprise in the next decade. It is

## MAY BE GLAD TO END THE FIGHT

### Oil Octopus Men In Conference

## GIVEN ONE MORE CHANCE

### Court Willing to Let Standard Say It Never Got Rebates.

## ROCKEFELLER GOES HOME

### Gets Back to Cleveland Too Tired to Go to Church, but Admits He Enjoyed Trip to Chicago.

**CHICAGO, July 7.**—(Special.)—Standard Oil is to have one more chance in court. Judge Landis having decided to permit its attorneys to make good their claim yesterday that they could prove it had never received rebates from any of the railroads. It is not altogether certain, however, that advantage will be taken of this opportunity. The attorneys will hold a conference early tomorrow morning and decide what course they will pursue.

It may be decided to let the entire matter rest as it did with the adjournment of court Saturday night and allow Judge Landis to assess the fine he deems reasonable on the showing at hand. It is in his province to lay a penalty exceeding \$23,000,000, but there is not the slightest indication of how heavily he will bear down upon the octopus. Standard Oil attorneys pool-pool the theory based upon the evidence of Saturday that the Standard is open to criminal prosecution.

Archibald, Felton and other big men of the New Jersey corporation are still in the city, which is taken as an indication that the Standard will offer fresh testimony tomorrow calculated to smooth the ruffled feathers of outraged Justice.

There is also a possibility that the Standard attorneys will not start anything new that will cause the case to drag or go over until October. Judge Landis desires to close his court as to Wisconsin for the summer and has made his arrangements to depart this week. It is thought the Standard attorneys were just as anxious as the court to have the entire matter disposed of at this session.

## OIL KING RETURNS HOME

## Too Tired to Attend Church—He Will Play Game of Golf Today.

**CLEVELAND, July 7.**—(Special.)—John D. Rockefeller returned to Cleveland from his lively Chicago experiences at 7 o'clock this morning, apparently tired and anxious for rest. He denied himself to all callers during the day. For the first time in years he failed to attend services at Euclid-avenue Church, where he invariably worships. The church was crowded with his friends, who had hoped to meet him. After breakfast, Mr. Rockefeller took a long walk through the woods on his estate. Miss Adams, his private stenographer, was not at Forest Hill during the day, and the magazine gave no thought whatever to the mass of business letters and telegrams piled up here.

It is said tonight he has planned to remain here several weeks. Tomorrow he intends to devote himself to golf, after he has cleaned up the more urgent business matters, and it is likely he will witness the National amateur golf tournament, which will be played on his property.

When his delayed train arrived at the depot Mr. Rockefeller was almost strangled by smoke and gases. Emerging from his car, he placed his handkerchief to his nose and made an undignified rush for open air. He entered into a lengthy discourse upon the wretched sanitary conditions at the station, and said that Cleveland was too important a center to endure such a nuisance.

Mr. Rockefeller declined to discuss his Chicago visit in any form, although he admitted he had enjoyed the trip.

## NOT BUYING NAVAL SITE

## United States Has Made No Over- tures to Mexican Government.

**WASHINGTON, July 7.**—Acting Secretary of State Advoe tonight denied that the United States Government has made any overtures, or contemplates any negotiations for the purchase from the Republic of Mexico of a naval site on Magdalena Bay, in Lower California. The Government has no idea of making any such proposition to Mexico, he said.

## LIPTON WOULD TRY AGAIN

Desires a Yacht Race if "Racing  
Machines" Are Not to Be Used.

**NEW YORK, July 7.**—There is some prospect for another American cup race next season, with Sir Thomas Lipton again a challenger, according to reports in yachting circles. When Sir Thomas was in this country last year he expressed a desire for another try at the trophy, but only on the condition that the races will be sailed under the new

## EVENTS OF COMING WEEK

**Will Meet in Seattle.**

Two young people's conventions will meet at the Hotel Astor, the Christian Endeavor, at Seattle, the other, the Young People's Union of the Universalist Church, at Boston.

Many notable men from all over the world will address the gathering of the first-named organization, including Vice-President Fairbanks. The meeting of the Universalist Young People's Union essentially will be of a business nature.

**Japanese to Study Navy.**

Baron G. U. Yamamoto, vice-admiral of the Imperial Japanese Navy and Minister of Marine during the Russo-Japanese War, is expected in New York July 8, in company with five other Japanese naval officers, to participate in a conference for the study of the latest naval improvements preparatory to the re-fitting of some of the Japanese navy-yards.

**Knights Templars' Conclave.**

The triennial conclave of the Grand Encampment, Knights Templars of America at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., July 7-11, will be the first gathering of this order since the New York state. Knights Templars from all parts of Europe and America will be present at the conclave.

**Down to Business at The Hague.**

Several of the more prominent subjects being discussed at the International Peace Conference at The Hague are gradually rounding into shape for adoption.

## APPROVE PRESIDENT'S PLAN

## SPOKANE MEN PRAISE ATTITUDE ON LAND QUESTION.

### Banquet to Secretary Garfield and Forester Pinchot Given by Chamber of Commerce.

**SPOKANE, Wash., July 7.**—(Special.)—Secretary of the Interior Garfield and Chief Forester Pinchot were guests tonight of a banquet given by the Chamber of Commerce. The following resolution was adopted without a dissenting voice:

"We earnestly approve the public land policies of President Roosevelt's administration, which have been so ably presented tonight by the honorable Secretary of the Interior and Chief Forester."

## SPEND DAY SEEING COUNTRY

### Spokane's Guests Motor Through In- land District Viewing Timber.

**SPOKANE, Wash., July 7.**—(Special.)—James A. Garfield, Secretary of the Interior, Chief Forester Gifford Pinchot and a large party of representative citizens of Spokane, motored in a half-dozen large machines through the Spokane Valley to Lake Coeur d'Alene this morning. The party left Coeur d'Alene Lake before noon and journeyed to Hayden Lake, where they dined, returning to Spokane this afternoon. The automobiles each covered about 100 miles. Secretary Garfield said tonight he would be in North Yakima tomorrow, to inspect the dam and irrigation project. He also will make a stop on the way and be greeted by the citizens of Yakima Valley. On Tuesday the Interior and Pinchot will be in Seattle, and on Wednesday the party probably will be in Portland. Secretary Garfield expressed himself in complimentary terms on the outlook in Spokane. The trip took much interest in the timbered area around Lake Coeur d'Alene.

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## BRADLEY'S STORY WELL HELP STATE

### Says There Were Two Explosions.

## MAT SHREDS HIT HIS FACE

### Orchard Declared He Threw Mat Over the Bomb.

## WIFE BEGS MOYER TO TELL

### Story Out That She Wants Him to Make Clean Breast of It—Attorney Miller's Partner Arrives and Is Closeted With Darrow.

**BOISE, Idaho, July 7.**—(Special.)—Tomorrow the reading of the depositions secured at San Francisco and bearing on the attempt to kill F. W. Bradley with a dynamite bomb will be read before any more witnesses are put on in the Haywood case.

While no official statement has been given out respecting the deposition made by Mr. Bradley, it is the understanding it is very favorable to the state. According to apparently reliable information, Mr. Bradley claims there were two explosions, one of which flashed in front and brought a portion of the building down about him and the other following which hoisted him into the street. He further states that shreds from the door mat were driven into his face. It will be recalled that Orchard stated he threw the mat over the bomb when he had placed the infernal machine. Mr. Bradley made a deposition in the suit of the state against the defense. The company that it was a gas explosion as his deposition is understood to show, and he adheres to the theory there was an explosion of gas but that it followed closely upon the other.

## Spokane Attorney Sees Darrow.

Frank C. Robertson, of the former firm of Robertson, Rosenhaupt & Miller, of Spokane, arrived this evening and was soon afterward closeted with Clarence Darrow. That firm was for many years attorney for the Western Federation. The defense will claim the explosion was due to gas in the building against the gas company that it was a gas explosion as his deposition is understood to show, and he adheres to the theory there was an explosion of gas but that it followed closely upon the other.

## Will Moyer Tell All?

There have been constant rumors respecting Moyer and they have increased lately. Within the last few days several of the correspondents have sent out dispatches stating he was likely to confess. These dispatches have been sent to papers favorable to the defense. The latest is that Mrs. Moyer has sought to induce her husband to make a clean breast of it. So far as can be learned that story is well founded, it being declared Mrs. Moyer has urged her husband to give testimony for the state. The story came out through the defense, and it is supposed Moyer advised them to that effect.

## HAYWOOD TO LAY LIFE BARE

## Will Deny in Toto Orchard's Story Connecting Him With Crime.

**BOISE, Idaho, July 7.**—The attorneys for William D. Haywood today completed details of their plans for the final week of the defense, which begins with the opening of court tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Interest in the trial at this time centers in the forthcoming appearance upon the stand of Haywood, who, it is claimed, has been the moving force in the Western Federation of Miners for the past several years, and one of his co-defendants, Charles H. Moyer, the president of the miners' organization. The third defendant in the famous case, George A. Pettibone, will not take the stand, it is said until his own case comes up to be heard.

Steve Adams, whose recent trial for the murder of a man in Northern Idaho resulted in a disagreement of the jury, and who has been variously implicated by Harry Orchard in many of the latter's crimes and alleged conspiracies with the leaders of the Western Federation, is still in the Boise jail, available as a witness for the defense, but it has been definitely decided that he will not be called to the stand. The prosecution still claims it would welcome such a man as the appearance of Adams on the stand might open the way for the introduction of a portion, at least, of Adams' repudiated confession.

## Will Last Three Weeks Yet.

Viewed in the light of the closing plans for the defense and prosecution, there seems little hope that the trial, which has already been in progress for two months, can be brought to an end inside of three weeks. The defense will require at least all of five or six days yet, for it is announced that Haywood, when he takes the stand, will be prepared to lay bare his entire life's history. His testimony as to his connection with the Western Federation of Miners will be interspersed with much documentary evidence, and the introduction of this and the reading of it to the jury will take up much time. The de-

fense expresses its willingness that the cross-examination of Haywood shall take the widest possible range. The defendant it is said will not only deny in toto all that Orchard has said as to his connection with any of the witness' crimes, but will offer a perfectly plausible explanation of the instances of which the state has associated Orchard and Haywood, notably the instance of Haywood's part in the deception of the second Mrs. Orchard as to the whereabouts of her husband in the late Summer of 1906.

## Will Explain Stimpkins' Draft.

Haywood will also be called upon to explain the sending of several drafts to Jack Stimpkins, a member of the executive board and an organizer for the Western Federation, whose presence in Caldwell with Orchard just prior to the assassination of former Governor Steunberger, has not been denied by the defense. The attorneys for the federation say that those payments were the regular sums due Stimpkins for his work as an organizer and had absolutely nothing to do with any crime or proposed criminal act. The sending of \$75 to Steve Adams in Ogden, Utah, will also be a

subject of inquiry when Haywood takes the stand.

The fourth instance to which the state attaches importance in tending to connect Haywood with the alleged conspiracy as revealed by Harry Orchard upon the witness stand, was the sending of a message to Haywood at the Silver City, Idaho, instructing the federation officers there to see that attorneys were engaged for Orchard and to protect the interests of the miners' union.

Long Depositions to Be Heard.

Haywood's examination and cross-examination can hardly be accomplished in less than three or four days. One day this week will be given for the reading of depositions secured by the defense in San Francisco, contradicting Orchard's claim that he destroyed the Bradley house with a dynamite bomb. With a supporting affidavit from Bradley, the defense will claim the explosion was due to gas in the building against the gas company that it was a gas explosion as his deposition is understood to show, and he adheres to the theory there was an explosion of gas but that it followed closely upon the other.

The state may indefinitely prolong the trial by going into the Colorado labor troubles on rebuttal. The defense has tumbled up the field by introducing testimony as to the acts of the military and mine owners at Cripple Creek and Telluride.

The defense avers that the calling of the militia at Cripple Creek was organized and the deportation from those places was nothing less than lawless outrages upon the persons and property of the union miners. The state undoubtedly will require several days to introduce a case which would show that the conditions which prevailed in these mining districts at the time Governor Peabody proclaimed martial law.

## State Will Contradict Defense.

In addition to the Colorado matters, the state will undertake to contradict the statements of many of the defense's witnesses. This will require several days, the attorneys interested being at a loss themselves to say how many.

The progress made during the past week was anything but encouraging, but this partly due to the holiday attending the Fourth of July celebration. The Western cities vie with one another as to the extent of their patriotic demonstrations to this year Boise decided to outstrip all competitors. The three days celebration was filled with incidents and entertainment. The delay in the arrival of the San Francisco depositions was also a cause for delay last week.

## PLAN TO FIND SOUTH POLE

## English Expedition Being Fitted to Explore the Antarctic.

**LONDON, July 7.**—To continue the exploration of the South Pole, a party has been organized by Lieutenant Shackleton, who was a member of Captain Scott's crew, and will shortly start for the Far South. Lieutenant Shackleton has secured an ideal vessel for his purpose. She is the *Endurance*, and as the Nimrod, spent many seasons in the North Atlantic in search of seals. Her hull is of English oak and she is now being refitted for the two years that are to be spent in Antarctic waters.

The expedition leaves in July, and will make its headquarters on King Edward VII Land, a virgin field for exploration. Captain Scott and his men having obtained to reach the South Pole.

The party of 12 men will be divided into groups of three each, one being composed of the strongest physically, who will attempt to reach the pole, while the other sections will explore King Edward VII Land. A high-power automobile is being taken to haul the sleds inland and supplies over the ice. Manchurian ponies also form part of the equipment to be used when motoring becomes impracticable.

## POLICE QUELL RACE FIGHT

## Trouble Over Woman Starts Riot Near Washington City.

**WASHINGTON, July 7.**—A race fight occurred late tonight at Chesapeake Junction, a small resort near this city, and two negroes were seriously injured and several other persons are reported slightly injured. Police reserves restored order after making several arrests of white persons and negroes. The fight grew out of a controversy over a woman.

## DESIRE COOLIE LABOR ADMITTED

### Japan States Position Through Yamaoka.

## DISLIKES CLAUSE IN TREATY

### Thinks That Renewal in 1911 Should Be Different.

## WANTS THE GATES OPENED

### Has Sent Confidential Memorandum to Agents on Coast and Will Dis- patch Investigators to See About the Conditions.

**WASHINGTON, July 7.**—That the Japanese government will not consent to the renewal of the present treaty with the United States if this Government reserves the right to insert a clause in the compact excluding Japanese coolie labor from continental United States is indicated by semi-official advice purporting to give the views of Foreign Minister Hayashi, which were received here today by Otakari Yamaoka, the personal representative of Count Okuma, leader of the Progressive party.

Mr. Yamaoka, who left Seattle in April to confer with the leaders of the Progressive party in Japan, after an alliance between the Japanese of the Pacific Coast and the Progressive party had been perfected for the purpose of bringing about the overthrow of the Saiton Ministry and the annulment of the exclusion clause of the immigration bill, is authority for the statement that Foreign Minister Hayashi has received from Secretary of State Root a preliminary "note" regarding the new treaty which the two governments propose to substitute for the convention which expires July 11, 1911. The draft of the new treaty submitted by Secretary Root, according to the communication, called for the renewal of article 2, clause 4, of the present treaty, which gives to each nation the right to regulate immigration. With reference to the "note" submitted by Secretary Root, Mr. Yamaoka says that Foreign Minister Hayashi has issued an official memorandum outlining the Japanese government's attitude on the question of the limitation of immigration, which in substance is as follows:

**Japanese Government's Position.**

First—That the government of the United States has submitted a proposal for the enactment of a treaty which provides for the limitation of immigration. The government of Japan has rejected the proposal and will not in the future entertain any such proposition.

Second—That if the new treaty, which is to be operated from the forty-fourth year of Meiji (1911), the government of Japan will insist on striking out the article 2, clause 4 (defining the power reserved by the contracting parties to enact laws with regard to police, immigration regulations), for that purpose the government of Japan shall take a most vigorous attitude. Although the negotiations for the end are not yet developed, we firmly believe that the government of the United States will fight with determination to reserve the clause.

Third—That the government of Japan contemplates sending representatives to the United States to investigate conditions on the Pacific Coast and determine if the Japanese residents are discriminated against.

Mr. Yamaoka, it is said, has sent copies of Foreign Minister Hayashi's confidential memorandum to the Japanese societies of San Francisco and Seattle and to correspondents in this country. Dr. Masuji Miyakawa, the Japanese lawyer, admitted that he had seen a copy of the memorandum. The attitude of Foreign Minister Hayashi as a concession to the Progressives, which have strongly opposed the clause in the immigration bill excluding coolie labor from this country.

## SONOMA RAMS THE ADVENT

## Schooner Badly Disabled and Mem- bers of Crew Are Taken Off.

**SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.**—The steamer *Conan*, arrying from the North today, reports that the steamer Sonoma ran into the schooner Advent off Mendocino early on the morning of July 6. The Advent's bow was cut and her fore and main masts were carried away. Her crew was taken on board the Sonoma. The captain of the Advent and the first officer of the Sonoma remained on the Advent.

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