

JAPAN AND RUSSIA IN CLOSE COMPACT

Knox' Proposal Drives Nations Together.

MANCHURIA RIGHTS DEFINED

Two Will Co-operate in Prosecuting Railway Plans.

OTHER POWERS IGNORED

United Action Promised If Status Quo Is Menaced—Each to Refrain From Unfriendly Competition in Building.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Evidence that the endeavors of Secretary Knox to bring about a concert of action of the powers to obtain the neutralization of the Manchurian Railroad and to further the construction of another railroad in Manchuria and Mongolia had, in reality, the opposite effect of cementing relations between Russia and Japan, was manifested today when the text of the Manchurian convention between those two nations was received in Washington.

The convention is a brief document—so short as to be remarkable among the important treaties of modern times—but it tells the story of the complete understanding of peace in the Far East. Diplomatically, it is a document which masters of international law can find no fault. The treaty will be objected to neither by Great Britain, Germany nor the United States.

Other Nations Ignored.

Ignoring other nations in its wording, the convention in direct terms pledges co-operation in railroad enterprises of mutual interest and promises that each nation shall abstain from unfriendly competition. The status quo, it is pledged, shall be maintained. Interpreters of the treaty read in its third section a warning to other nations to abstain from interference.

The treaty contains only 237 words. It is signed July 4 at St. Petersburg, and is as follows:

"The Imperial Government of Japan and the Imperial Government of Russia, sincerely attached to the principles established by the convention concluded between them on the 17th of July, 1907, and desirous to develop the effects of that convention with a view to the consolidation of peace in the Extreme East, have agreed to complete the said arrangement by the following provisions:

Co-operation Is Pledged.

Article 1. With the object of facilitating communication and developing the commerce of nations, the two high contracting parties mutually engage to lend each other their friendly co-operation, with a view to the amelioration of their respective railway lines in Manchuria and the improvement of the connecting service of the said railways, and to abstain from all competition prejudicial to the realization of this object.

Article 2. Each of the high contracting parties engages to maintain and respect the status quo in Manchuria resulting from the treaties, conventions and other arrangements concluded up to this day between Japan and Russia, or between either of these two powers and China. Copies of the aforesaid arrangements have been exchanged between Japan and Russia.

Status Quo Maintained.

Article 3. In case that any event arises of a nature to menace the status quo above mentioned, the two high contracting parties shall, in each case, enter into communication with each other to arrive at an understanding as to the measures they may judge it necessary to take for the maintenance of said status quo."

The convention had been presented to the State Department by both the Russian and Japanese Ambassadors. The notes of transmission were almost as interesting as the agreement itself.

Baron Rosen, the Russian Ambassador, said in his note that he was instructed in making the communication to express to the Secretary of State the hope that he would find in the convention, which was described as reaffirming Russia's peaceful relations with Japan and as being directed neither against the interests of China nor of any other power, a new pledge of stability and general peace in the Far East.

Ambassador Uchida, of Japan, in his communication to the Secretary of State, said that he was instructed to make similar representations.

Treaty Not Secret.

Just before the State Department closed today a dispatch was received from the American Embassy at Tokio, setting forth more fully the attitude of Japan in making the new treaty and seemingly disposing of the rumor that a secret treaty had been signed by the two countries. It was declared that the negotiations that resulted in the signing of the St. Petersburg convention began last November.

Heralded as a direct and powerful blow at the United States, it is understood that officials of this Government regard the convention itself as little more than a harmless appendage to the convention between Russia and Japan in 1907. That treaty contained an ex-

MISS ILLINGTON IS PREPARING TO STAR

WIFE OF TACOMA MAN ADMITS SHE'LL RETURN TO STAGE.

Actress Declares It Is With Consent of Husband, Who Will Be Her Manager.

CHICAGO, July 12.—(Special)—With the frank admission that the "stage" had proved a stronger attraction than the desire to continue a life of domesticity, Margaret Illington, heavily veiled and dressed in mourning, left Chicago today. The former Mrs. Daniel Frohman was accompanied by her husband, Edward J. Bowes.

They are on their way to Mr. Bowes' home town, Tacoma, Wash., where a new play in which she is to star, will open August 23. The death of Miss Illington's father, I. H. Light, of Bloomington, Ill., explained the mourning.

"I am going back to the stage because it attracts me," said the actress, "and because my husband desires me to."

"No, I have not altered my domestic ideas again to take up my stage career. My husband will be with me all the time. Were it otherwise, I would not do it. You understand it is his play—he is the producer."

When asked the name of the play, Mrs. Bowes shook her head.

WADSWORTH VISITS COLONEL

Nominations Bill Is in Way of Complete Harmony.

Colonel Roosevelt had said previously that the defeat of the direct nominations bill by the Republican state organization would be one of the main topics of discussion. Whether a Republican candidate for Governor was considered is not known.

Col. Roosevelt will have more politics at Sagamore Hill tomorrow. Perhaps the most conspicuous will be Timothy L. Woodruff, chairman of the Republican state committee.

WOODRUFF'S TURN TODAY

Result of Meeting With Governor Not Likely to Be Known Until First Steps Are Taken in New York Fight.

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SAVAGE QUITS SYNDICATE

Playwright Says Klaw & Erlinger Did Not Keep Agreement.

NEW YORK, July 12.—(Special)—Henry W. Savage, who recently decided to send his attractions to both syndicate and independent houses, says:

"I have severed all connections with the syndicate and my attractions will not appear in any house owned or controlled by the syndicate. My resignation is a radical step because I claim the privilege of offering my goods in the places that seem best suited to my interests and those of the public at large, and because Klaw & Erlinger are unable or unwilling to fulfill the agreement recently made by them with me, which stipulated that my productions should play in the syndicate houses wherever they happen to have theaters, and in those controlled by members of the National Theater Owners' Association elsewhere."

CHARLTON NEAR FREEDOM

Word From State Department Will Result in Release.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Only a word from the State Department at Washington is necessary to set Porter Charlton free. This was made apparent today when Prosecutor Pierre P. Garven was told that unofficial advice from Washington indicated that the United States Government would not grant the request of the Italian government for extradition to Italy of the confessed wife murderer.

"If the United States Government sends word to me that it will not honor the extradition papers from the Italian government, I will not hold the prisoner," said Mr. Garven. "An application will be made to the court for Charlton's release as soon as such word, in case it should come, arrives."

HENRY T. BONA IS SAFE

Tacoma, Recovering From Illness, Finds Himself in San Francisco.

TACOMA, Wash., July 12.—Henry T. Bona, manager of the Eastern Manufacturing Company, of this city, who mysteriously disappeared five weeks ago, is safe in San Francisco.

A letter arrived from him last week saying he had come to himself after an unaccountable illness which affected his mind. A telegram was sent asking him to meet his wife on the train arriving in San Francisco last Saturday night.

A telegram was received yesterday from Mrs. Bona saying that her husband had met her and that they would be home this week. Mr. Bona's affairs were all straight and he had been with the company 14 years in the East.

GLACIERS MOVE RAPIDLY

Twelve Feet a Day Makes New Record for Alaska.

JUNEAU, Alaska, July 12.—The great glacier in Rainy Hollow, near Haines, Alaska, is moving at the prodigious rate of 12 feet a day. Huge masses of ice are falling with a thunderous noise over the precipice at whose brink the glacier discharges.

This is a season of glacial advance all over Alaska. Never has there been an extension of the ice rivers been known in the history of the world. The theory is that avalanching caused by earthquakes is responsible for the increased flow.

The National Geographic Society has an expedition in Alaska studying the phenomena.

INDIAN SHOOTING NEGRO

Slayer Unknown Cherokee Who Refuses to Explain Reasons.

HUGHES-T. R. PLAN IS KEPT SECRET

Conference Is Held at Oyster Bay.

WADSWORTH VISITS COLONEL

Nominations Bill Is in Way of Complete Harmony.

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Result of Meeting With Governor Not Likely to Be Known Until First Steps Are Taken in New York Fight.

GOVERNOR WELCOMES COLONEL

GOVERNOR HUGHES received an enthusiastic welcome from Colonel Roosevelt. The Governor came down in the car of William E. Wilcox, chairman of the public service commission of the first district. Mr. Wilcox left almost immediately for his summer home in Gloucester, near Oyster Bay. Colonel Roosevelt, after a hard day in New York, motored some, reaching Sagamore Hill only a short time before the Governor.

After dinner, the Colonel and Governor withdrew to the former's library, where they talked far into the night. The Colonel sent out word that neither he nor the Governor would be interviewed.

Col. Roosevelt has made it clear that he will fight for the direct nominations bill, and James Wadsworth, speaker of the State Assembly, said with equal frankness today, when he called on Col. Roosevelt in New York, that this bill was the one thing that loomed up as a rock in the smooth sea ahead.

The speaker's chat with the Colonel was brief, but apparently must to the point, and gave Col. Roosevelt, in advance of his talk with the Governor, a clear view of the attitude of the Republican organization. The speaker said, with a broad smile, afterward that his position was unchanged, and that as far as he was concerned there would be no "sacrifice of principles."

When Col. Roosevelt came out of his office a little later he said:

"I talked politics with the speaker."

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NORTON TO HAVE CABINET BERTH

Taft's Private Secretary to Succeed MacVeagh.

Capital Report Is Present Secretary of Treasury Will Resign in Favor of Friend.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—(Special)—The statement is made here in unusually well-informed circles that Secretary MacVeagh, of the Treasury Department, will resign his portfolio in the Fall, and that he will be succeeded as Secretary of the Treasury by Charles D. Norton, private secretary to President Taft.

Secretary MacVeagh, it is said, has already received all the honor the place can bestow, and desires to retire from active political and business life. When he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury he brought Mr. Norton here with him from Chicago and practically turned over the routine work of the Treasury to him. He acquitted himself so well as to meet the warm approval of both Mr. MacVeagh and the President, and when the latter was looking about for a private secretary to succeed Mr. Carpenter, he selected Mr. Norton, whom he has been closely identified in the preparation of the tariff bill and in all matters affecting revenues and appropriations in the last Congress.

Mr. Norton since his entrance into public life has attracted the attention of Senator Aldrich, with whom he has been identified in the preparation of the tariff bill and in all matters affecting revenues and appropriations in the last Congress.

Special dispatches received here from Washington and other American cities reported that the German Foreign Office had issued a statement today that "Germany refuses to recognize any right on the part of the United States to supervise her diplomatic relations with other countries. Central and South American countries in general, and Nicaragua in particular."

Denial Is Emphatic.

When this report was placed before the Foreign Office it was given an emphatic denial.

No such statement, an official declared angrily, had been issued by that department or by any other department of the German government.

He affirmed that no declaration of such nature could be made because there was no necessity for it and therefore anything published in such a sense was pure invention.

Officials Wrought Up.

German government officials are greatly wrought up by the attempts made to have this country appear in a role of antagonism to the United States when, on the contrary, it has been the desire of the government to develop both commercial and diplomatic relations with America.

The present situation has arisen from the publication of a letter from Emperor William to Dr. Madriz, president de facto of Nicaragua.

Significance Is Misjudged.

In several quarters, apparently, the significance of this letter has been misjudged, and it became necessary today, in order that no wrong construction might be placed on it, to issue a statement through the Foreign Office, explaining that the letter was merely a formal acknowledgment of a notice received from Madriz of his election to the presidency.

This explanation was accompanied by the statement that Germany had no intention of intervening in any way in Nicaragua's internal affairs.

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NO ANTAGONISM, DECLARE GERMANS

Nicaraguan Matter Is Misconstrued.

UNFRIENDLINESS RUMOR FAKE

American Attitude in Southern Continent Not Opposed.

FOREIGN OFFICE EXPLAINS

Emperor William's Letter to Madriz Merely Acknowledgment of Later's Election—Kaiser Will Not Intervene in Struggle.

LEGAL POINT CROPS UP

Commerce Commission May Decide on Commutation Rates.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The consideration of a question involving the interests of 250,000 people and of practically all of the railway lines operating out of New York City is to be taken up by the Interstate Commerce Commission. This question is whether the Commission has jurisdiction over commutation passenger rates of the lines, not only in New York City and vicinity, but also throughout the country.

It is a question with the Commission over which it has under the law, any jurisdiction over commutation. The rates are considerably less than the recognized and legal rate one fare.

It is the responsibility of the Commission to suspend the tariffs recently filed by the railroads increasing their commutation rates. Oral arguments are looked for in support of the proposed suspension of the rates, but no testimony is to be taken on the subject by the Commission. It is expected that the Commission will announce its decision. It will be determined by that decision whether the Commission proposes to assume jurisdiction over the rates under the existing law. If jurisdiction is assumed, then it will be incumbent on the Commission to pass on the reasonableness of the rates advanced in commutation rates recently made by the railroads.

CHICAGO TO TEACH CHILDREN TO SWIM

WOMAN SUPERINTENDENT TO START NEW COURSE SOON.

Mrs. Ella Flagg Young Says Even Teachers Should Know Water. Practical Training Necessary.

CHICAGO, July 12.—(Special)—"Every boy and girl ought to know how to swim," said Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, Superintendent of Public Schools, today, and recently elected head of the National Educational Association, "and every boy and girl attending the public schools will soon be compelled to learn to swim, just as he or she is taught to read and write in the regular grammar course."

"Every teacher ought to know how to swim, and the first step in accomplishing this fact will be the introduction into our teachers' training course at the normal school of a course in swimming."

"Eventually we will establish swimming tanks in each of the high schools throughout the city and children attending the various grammar schools can be brought to the high schools to receive their practical training."

"Instructions in the proper way to swim can be given in the classroom, but the actual practice will have quicker results and will rob the water of whatever terror it has for some of the more timid ones."

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AERONAUT DROPS 'BOMBS' ON DECK

Curtiss Bombards Ship With Oranges.

AIRSHIP'S WAR VALUE PROVED

Aviator, Soaring 300 Feet in Air, Shows Deadly Aim.

IRONCLAD'S DAY NEARS END

Experts Agree Experiments Prove Aeroplanes' Bombing Would Wreck Any Warship Before Guns Could Train on Them.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 12.—John H. Curtiss today tossed oranges as mimic bombs within three feet of the decks of the yacht *John E. Mehner II*, used in place of a battleship during the sham battle arranged to demonstrate the utility of the aeroplane in coast defense.

The mock "bombs" were dropped from a height of about 300 feet and Curtiss purposely failed to strike the deck of the yacht for fear of injuring the officials and passengers on her decks.

Experts agreed that the experiments showed that a fleet of aeroplanes armed with bombs could wreck any warship before guns could be trained on them.

"Bombs" Drop True.

Curtiss was flying about 45 miles an hour when he dropped the "bombs" and officials on the deck of the yacht declared that he was within accurate distance of rifle fire less than half a minute.

Colonel William Allen Jones, retired, formerly of the United States Engineers Corps, who is an advocate of aeroplanes for coast defense, stated after the trials his belief that the air machine has proved its efficiency.

"The armored battleship is approaching its last days as an engine of attack against a city or country guarded by aeroplanes," he said.

Fleet Could Be Destroyed.

"I believe a fleet of a score of air machines would absolutely protect any coast city. A night flight by such a fleet not only would probably demolish an entire fleet of battleships but would so demoralize the crew of the attacked vessels as to make them useless."

Curtiss also dropped oranges over a fortification marked out on the beach making practically every shot a "hit" although the trajectory was sometimes 30 degrees, because of the wind and his speed.

Walter Brookins' last flight here today was sensational, the adept driver gliding his machine toward the ocean until its runners were submerged in a breaker. He rose safely and glided to the beach.

Aviators Given \$500 Prizes.

Today's flights ended the meet. Prizes of \$500 each were presented to Brookins for breaking the altitude record, and to Curtiss for establishing a 50-mile American record over the course yesterday. Twenty-two flights were made in the 10 days' meet.

OPEN ASSEMBLY VS. CLOSED BACKROOM.

INVITATION TO EVERY REPUBLICAN.

HELP SELECT CANDIDATES IN OPEN ASSEMBLY.

REPUBLICAN WELCOMES.

PRIVATE STATE.

NO ADMITTANCE.

SHHH! NOT SO LOUD!

THE ASSEMBLY WAY.

THE ANTI-ASSEMBLY WAY.

WOMEN INJURED IN WRECK

Excessive Speed of Excursion Train Fatal to Two; Nine Hurt.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 12.—Leaving the rails on a sharp curve near Metastation, 30 miles south of Salinas, the special train which left Chicago July 4, carrying over 100 delegates to the American Chemical Society's convention, plunged over an embankment today, killing the engineer and fireman and injuring four women passengers and five fatally. The train, it is said, was making 60 miles an hour.

The engine rolled down the bank, crushing its crew to death, while two cars were derailed. The passengers in the derailed cars were derailed but not damaged, and three were left on the rails.

The accident occurred shortly after 5 o'clock in the morning and few of the passengers in the sleeping car had left their berths. The four injured women were in a cupped tourist sleeper but none of the passengers in the standard coach sustained any hurt. All the delegates, including the injured, were taken to San Francisco on a special train.

COTTON EXCHANGE BACKS

Liverpool Body Will Help Members Against Alleged Swindlers.

LIVERPOOL, July 12.—The directors of the Cotton Exchange have decided to support financially any legal proceedings taken by members arising from losses suffered by dealings with the Alabama firm of Knight, Yancey & Co. A large number of Liverpool cotton firms suffered heavy losses in May through having made payments on alleged false bills of lading received in America.

The firm of Knight, Yancey & Co., which were in bankruptcy, was charged with having drawn drafts on Liverpool and other foreign firms to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars against bills of lading representing cotton that had never been shipped.

ECONOMY IS WATCHWORD

Motorcycle Is Purchased to Save Expensive Auto Hire.

MONTESSANO, Wash., July 12.—(Special)—County Commissioners today purchased a \$300 motorcycle for Sheriff's office. It was delivered this morning.

Service fees for sessions for the grand jury now in session have cost \$250 during the last week because it was necessary to hire an automobile every day to reach the harbor cities. The Commissioners are desirous of cutting down expenses.

MAN SOUGHT AS FORGER

Officer of Seattle Corporation Said to Be Defaulter.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 12.—A warrant was issued today for the arrest of G. Albert Pound, secretary and treasurer of a court reporting company, charging him with forgery in connection with alleged defalcations amounting to \$37,000.

Pound has disappeared. He came to Seattle several months ago from Big Timber, Mont. He was 31, single, and according to his employers, had very expensive habits.

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