

URNS FIRST SOU FOR SEATTLE FAIR

President Chilberg Wields the Spade Before 15,000 People.

CROWD WILD WITH DELIGHT

Through Cries to See More Dirt Fly. In Excitement Exposition President Hurls Spadeful Over the Silken Gowns of Women.

SEATTLE, Wash., June 1.—(Special.) Ground was broken here this afternoon for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition in the presence of more than 15,000 persons. The three sides of a natural amphitheater on the University campus, which surveys show will seat 20,000, were covered by spectators who sat or stood throughout three hours of oratory that preceded the formal turning of sod that marks the inauguration of work on the 1909 fair.

When President Chilberg sank a gilded spade into the earth and turned over the first piece of ground, the crowd went wild with delight. For five minutes they cheered and clamored for more. Then, in turn, Governor Mead, Governor Hoggatt, of Alaska, John Barrett, W. A. Williams, who represented Governor Chamberlain; Harry White, of Los Angeles, who was here for Governor Gillett, of California, and a half dozen other guests of the exposition took a turn with the spade.

Crowd Clamors for Dirt. The crowd on the hillside was still dissatisfied, and cried to see the dirt hurled into the air. With Governor Hoggatt wielding a golden pick, President Chilberg threw a cloud of dirt aloft. It fell over the gowns of women near by, and covered the silk hats of the exposition guests, but no one noticed it. The pent-up enthusiasm of the crowd near by broke loose, and Governor Mead dashed in to wield the pick, while Harry White, of the state commission, tossed the dirt on high from the exposition shovel. Then John Barrett seized the pick and Harry White shoved dirt for the thousands on the hillside to witness.

A souvenir-mad crowd broke forth from the grandstand, as soon as the ground had been broken. Women went down onto their knees to fill purses with dirt that had been turned over by the Exposition spade. Men filled the pockets of their frock coats and hundreds stripped the grandstand of its bunting and flags to wrap up a part of the soil that had been made interesting by the fact that it was "broken" for the 1909 Exposition.

Mad Rush for Souvenirs. In the excitement, two small boys all but carried off the pick and shovel as souvenirs, but they were captured. The crowd was too delirious in its enthusiasm to have paid much attention if the entire Exposition site had been carried away.

From the time the military pageant moved at noon until ground was formally broken at 3:30 P. M., the Exposition ceremonies moved without friction and amid tremendous enthusiasm. The street railway company did an unprecedented thing in clearing First and Second avenues of streetcars during the time the parade moved on both thoroughfares. Not a vehicle was allowed by the police to be on either street during parade hours. National Guardsmen, regulars from Fort Lawton, bluejackets and marines from the Puget Sound Navy-Yard were in line. These, with three military bands, were taken in a special train to the grounds while the crowd went out on the single streetcar line. At present, there is but one streetcar line to the grounds, though three more are projected, and this led to some confusion on the return.

Portland Well Represented. W. A. Williams, who represented Governor Chamberlain, stirred up the crowd in its first uproarious outburst. Mr. Williams dealt exclusively with superlatives, and the crowd immediately fell in with him and cheered to the echo. Scarcely a person had left the ground when John Barrett was introduced at the close, so intense was the interest. The speaking programme was interspersed with music from the three military bands.

Portland was well represented at the ground-breaking ceremonies and in the parade. In the Portland party were: L. L. Pitcock, Tom Richardson, Colonel H. E. Dosch, W. A. Williams, William Murray and James A. Dwyer. Other well-known Oregonians, including President Hogg, of the Portland Chamber of Commerce. Every city in the Northwest was represented, and each Pacific Coast Governor was either present in person or by special representative.

DEAD OF THE NORTHWEST

Mrs. Sarah E. Lamont. ST. HELENS, Or., June 1.—Mrs. Sarah E. Lamont died at the home of her son, near St. Helens, last evening. Mrs. Lamont was born in Bath, Me., in 1821, and lived there until after her marriage to George Henry Lamont. In 1853 the young couple went to the Sandwich Islands, with Mrs. Lamont's father, a sea captain. They remained in the islands five or six years, then settled in San Francisco, where Mr. Lamont died in the winter of 1863.

The widow and her young son then came to live with a brother-in-law, Captain Francis A. Lamont, one of the early residents of St. Helens. She lived in Portland and Walla Walla a number of years. Her son, George H. Lamont, and his family and a brother, Rev. C. E. Philbrook, residing near Olympia, are the only relatives on this coast.

Found With Crushed Skull.

OAKLAND, Cal., June 1.—With his skull crushed by repeated blows from a sledge, Joseph Block, a second-hand dealer, whose home is 1400 Myrtle street, was found yesterday in a dying condition at Treble Glen, East Oakland. Robbery was the motive for the assault. The man was lying unconscious in the bottom of his wagon when discovered. His condition is considered precarious.

Mrs. Polly Robinson. DALLAS, Or., June 1.—Mrs. Polly Robinson died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. A. A. Kellogg, south of Dallas, aged 84. She was a pioneer of 1848. Burial took place yesterday.

Lawrence Hornshuh. OREGON CITY, Or., June 1.—(Special.)—Lawrence Hornshuh, for 20 years a resident of Clackamas county, died sud-

denly at an early hour this morning at his home in this city of heart disease, aged 74 years. He is survived by a wife and six children, Edward, of Shubel; Henry and Will, of Oregon City; Fred, a student at the University of Oregon in Eugene; Mrs. Tillie Grace, of Clarkes, and Mrs. Mary Honeg, of Portland. Deceased formerly lived at Clarkes, and through his industry and frugality accumulated a comfortable fortune.

Mrs. Hunt, of Springfield. SPRINGFIELD, Or., June 1.—(Special.)—Syntha A., wife of S. N. B. Hunt, proprietor of the Hotel Springfield, died from heart failure at 12:10 o'clock this morning, after an illness of but 11 days.

Syntha A. Hayes was born in Cowitz County, Washington, October 3, 1834, and was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hayes. With her parents she moved to Coos County in 1872 and June 17, 1888, she was married to S. N. B. Hunt. Last January they moved to Springfield with their family and took possession of the Hotel Springfield. Mrs. Hunt united with the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ in May, seven years ago, and has since lived a true and devoted Christian life. She leaves a husband, three daughters and one son.

CAMPS TO CLOSE AT ONCE

PUGET SOUND LUMBERMEN SO DECIDE AT MIDNIGHT.

Demoralization of California Markets Direct Cause—Some 12,000 Men Are Affected.

SEATTLE, Wash., June 1.—(Special.)—Manager E. E. Brehm, of the Washington Logging & Brokerage Company, announced at midnight tonight that practically every logging camp dumping timbers into salt water had decided tonight to call their men out of the woods immediately. This decision was reached as a result of the utter demoralization of the California lumber market. About 12,000 men are affected, and a curtailment of between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 feet daily will result. It had previously been decided to order a gradual close-down of the Brokerage Company's camps, but tonight's decision means every camp will close at once. This includes the Gray's Harbor district.

Victoria Shipping News.

VICTORIA, June 1.—The steamer Otter arrived today from Sechart whaling station with another cargo of whale oil. She brought news that the whalers are continuing successful, having taken 19 whales, including three sulphur bottoms, last week. Mr. Bjornsgaard, representative of a Norwegian whaling company now here, is negotiating for two stations on the North British Columbia coast, and if successful will also establish whaling stations in Alaska and bring a fleet of whaling vessels from Norway. The Barrow, Hubbard Company of San Francisco, building a whaler at Seattle, will establish a station at Skillingo, Alaska.

A Ketchikan dispatch says the steamer Salvo passed through today conveying the Steamer Northwestern, raised from Latache Point, for Esquimalt for repairs.

Captain W. Peppett, of this city, has just launched the sailing schooner Pasawaha at Liverpool, Nova Scotia, for the Cape Horn sealing business.

British Warship for Fushimi. VICTORIA, B. C., June 1.—His Majesty the King, as a mark of personal friendship and high esteem for Prince Fushimi, has placed a warship at his disposal, and the Prince and party have accepted the offer and will sail on June 24 from Victoria. The only British warship on this coast at present is the sloop-of-war Shoalwater.

Celebration at Hillsboro.

HILLSBORO, Or., June 1.—Preparations are being made for a grand celebration here on the Fourth. The Washington County G. A. R. encampment will be held here July 1, 2 and 3.

Coast Builders Make No Bids.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The Navy Department today sent out to five shipbuilding firms, under the seal of confidence, the plans for five 700-ton 28-knot torpedo destroyers, authorized by the last congress. Bids are to be submitted August 1. No shipbuilding concerns on the Pacific or Gulf Coasts applied for plans.

Goodrich Takes New Command.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Command of the New York Navy-Yard was today relinquished to Rear-Admiral Goodrich, who was formerly a member of the Endicott Board of Fortifications, president of the Naval Institute and Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific fleet.

The woods of New South Wales are so varied as to meet the world's requirements.



IF YOU WANT TO KNOW WHAT SMARTLY DRESSED MEN WILL WEAR THIS SEASON ASK BEN SELLING

Your Spring Suit

If bought here will have been designed by artists, tailored by experts, superbly finished. It will cost you no more than the ordinary suit bought elsewhere, and you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you are properly attired.

Our Juvenile Apparel

Made with the same care and attention to detail as the men's

BEN SELLING LEADING CLOTHIER.

OUT OF FEDERATION

Brewery Workers Expelled for Open Revolt.

THEY APPEAL TO UNIONS

bodies and the 35 state branches affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, or from receiving the support or recognition in any way of the members of the 113 international unions holding charters from the Federation. The Federation at Minneapolis, in November, 1904, notified the workers that unless a settlement should be reached engineers, firemen and teamsters must withdraw from the Brewery Workers' Union.

LEAVE IT TO ORGANIZED LABOR

Brewery Workers Insist on Same Rights as Other Trades.

CINCINNATI, O., June 1.—The executive board of the International Union of the United Brewery Workers of America from headquarters here today issued a statement in defense of its position in the fight with the American Federation of Labor. The statement in part says:

"The brewery workmen ask nothing more than is conceded to the mine workers, longshoremen, seamen and others who hold within their jurisdiction the engineers and firemen employed in the mines, on the docks and on the vessels of the rivers, lakes and sea. The brewery workers have been identified and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor for 21 years and have at all times been loyal to the cause of labor. Their record is such that they do not fear the outcome of this controversy, and their cause is so just that they can safely leave the question to organized labor at large. "The revocation of the charter of the brewery workers by the American Federation of Labor will not interfere with the business of our international union, and we will continue the same as ever. The revocation of a charter by the American Federation of Labor does not imply that the members of

that union are no longer union men or not recognized as such."

PACIFIC SHIPS WIN PRIZES

Battleship Illinois Takes Trophy for Marksmanship.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—It was decided at the Navy Department today that the battleship Illinois should be awarded the battleship trophy for a superiority in gunnery. The Boston won the cruiser trophy; the Princeton the gunboat trophy and the Preble the torpedo boat prize. This gives to the Pacific squadron three prizes and all of the vessels of that squadron qualified as star ships, in that they made more than 55 per cent of the score of the best ship of their class.

DECREASE DEBT \$8,555,092

Treasury Statement Shows Reduction in Total to \$894,782,525.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The monthly statement of the public debt issued today shows that at the close of business May 31, 1907, the debt, less cash in the treasury, amounts to \$894,782,525. This is a decrease for the month of \$8,555,092. The increase in cash in the treasury during May amounts to \$5,341,222. The cash in the treasury is given as follows: Gold reserve fund, \$130,000,000; Trust funds, \$1,150,001,869; General funds \$18,656,152. In National bank depositories, \$183,510,372; in treasury of Philippine Islands, \$1,127,786; total, \$1,822,541,231, against which there are demand liabilities outstanding of \$1,275,011,715 which leaves a cash balance of \$547,529,516.

Air that has been inhaled has a higher electrical conductivity than has normal air.

WANT BETTER WORK

Chinese Interpreters Fall Below Required Standard.

STRAUS MAKES TRANSFERS

Inefficiency Charged in Service of Immigration Bureau and Secretary Shakes Up Appointees in Effort to Correct the Evil.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—A violent shake-up has been given the Chinese immigration service by Secretary Straus, of the Department of Commerce and Labor. Many complaints have been made of inefficiency and some instances unreliability of the Chinese interpreters at the various immigrant stations. Commissioner Sargent, of the Bureau of Immigration, has been directed by Secretary Straus to transfer every Chinese interpreter in the service, the transfers to take effect at once. The officer in charge of the stations to which the Chinese interpreters are transferred has been requested to report as soon as possible on the qualifications of the interpreters. Secretary Straus has also detailed two of the best interpreters in the service, one in the East and one in the West to make

an independent report on the qualifications of the interpreters.

GERMAN TREATY PROCLAIMED

Reduced Tariff Rates on American Products in Effect.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The President today issued a proclamation announcing the conclusion of a commercial relation between the United States and Germany under the third section of the Dingley act. The proclamation is brief, simply announcing the list of articles upon which the United States grants reduced duties to Germany and the undertaking of the German government to make reciprocity concessions. A letter from Secretary Cortelyou, dated April 9, is made public, in which the Secretary says that the negotiation of the proposed commercial agreement would promote friendly relations and would otherwise be of benefit to this country. The State Department also has made public an analytical statement of the points of the new arrangement, from which it appears that the articles of American production embracing most of the articles of trade during the past year, are to be subject to the minimum tariff rates upon admission to Germany.

Regret is expressed that it has not been possible, owing to the attitude of the German government, to secure the minimum tariff rates for all American products, and it is declared that this concession can only be secured by substantial tariff concessions by the United States in the shape of a reciprocity treaty, subject to the approval of Congress. The President's proclamation in its preamble recites that the German government has entered into a commercial agreement with the United States under section three of the Dingley act, which the President regards as securing "reciprocal and equivalent concessions" in favor of the United States. The new arrangement, it is said, secures for American export trade the benefit of the present German conventional rates. As evidence of this, the statement enumerates these articles of American origin upon which the minimum tariff rate is conceded by Germany: Rye, wheat, barley, oats, maize, sorghum, beans, linseed and hemp seed, four (except oats), walnuts, hazelnuts, apples, pears, quinces, fresh peaches, oranges, dried apples, pears, apricots and peaches, sheep, hogs, fresh, chilled or frozen or prepared meat, lard and grease, wine, tinned foods, preserved tomatoes and olives, lubricating oils, benzoin, gum and resin, boots and shoes, wall paper, abrasive stones, phonographs, small arms, watches and cases, organs and musical boxes.

LOOKING OUT OVER LAKE WASHINGTON FROM ALASKA-YUKON-PACIFIC GROUNDS, SEATTLE.



VIEW OF NATURAL AMPHITHEATER WHERE GROUND BREAKING CEREMONIES OF ALASKA-YUKON-PACIFIC EXPOSITION WERE HELD YESTERDAY.

It is stated that for the following articles special reductions from 25 to 50 per cent have been secured below the minimum tariff: Timber, wood-laying and casks; leather saddles and trunkmakers' wares, miscellaneous leather goods and harness; rubber tubes, wares and coated textiles; many kinds of paper, books, glass plates, hollow and sheet; engine-water and steam and miscellaneous machines; freight and motor cars and motor cycles and carriages.

The statement shows that 92.7 per cent of the total importations of American products will continue enjoying in Germany the treatment of the most favored nation. It is admitted that a considerable number of commodities are not included in the list of reductions, but it is stated that in these the United States has little or no export trade with Germany. On the other hand it is said: "According to German statistics the reduction of duties on American goods will be only \$268,162 per annum, while, according to our statistics the remission of revenue on German goods will be only \$2,654,000 per annum, while, according to the State Department joint by cable to American consuls in Germany full instructions in conformity with the proclamation.

Cotton growing in Peru dates back beyond the time of the Spanish conquest.