

# NEWS OF THE WEEK

A Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

## APPENINGS OF TWO CONTINENTS

Resume of the Less Important but Not Less Interesting Events of the Past Week.

A general strike has been ordered in...

Secretary Wilson has announced rigid...

Martial law has been proclaimed at...

Duma leaders have deferred a general...

The government has brought suit to...

Turkey objects to receiving Leishan...

The Russian province of Kharkov is...

Great Britain will build three more...

Rosell Sage left nearly all his wealth...

The U. S. Commerce commission has...

Both Dowie and Voliva have lost their...

There are a few cases of smallpox at...

Germany hopes to absorb Holland when...

The government has bought the Anzany...

Revolutionists are landing large supplies...

Premier Stolypin declares that the policy...

China proposes a radical reform in her...

Citizens of Lander, Wyoming, are up in...

Police are looking for the teller of the...

The coolies employed in the Chinese...

Several members of the Russian parliament...

A successful test has just been made...

Rear Admiral W. T. Swinburne will...

Paper makers in 33 mills of the International...

President Stikney, of the Great Western...

William Rockefeller says he will return...

Enforcement of the eight-hour law...

German immigrants charge peonage...

The Pan-American congress is in session...

Germany says she has no intention of...

The car is holding down the capital...

Rosell Sage is dead. He leaves a...

By order of the president the provisions...

A general strike has been ordered in...

The state of Michigan has just won a...

A westbound passenger train on the...

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## BALANCE FAVORS ISLANDS.

Philippine Exports Exceed Imports First Time Since Annexation.

Washington, July 24.—The two most noteworthy features of the commercial returns of the Philippine islands for 1905 are a balance in favor of the islands for the first calendar year period in the history of the American occupation, and the advance of American goods to the first rank in the import trade. The favorable trade balance is due to increased export values, which aggregated \$33,454,744, or more than \$4,000,000 in excess of the exports for 1904. An increase of \$500,000 in American trade in 1905 with the islands, combined with a decline in rice imports, gives to the United States the lead, and in view of the anticipated further decline in the demand for foreign rice in the islands, the United States is expected to continue to increase its lead.

The increase of \$2,000,000 in the imports from the United States in the last five years is largely made up of imports of iron and steel and their manufactures; cotton, raw and manufactured, and illuminating oil. The iron and steel trade approximated \$3,000,000 in value. Great Britain gained most in the iron and steel trade with the islands, but the United States takes the lead, whereas Great Britain was formerly in the lead. There is still great room for improvement in the exports from the United States to the islands.

## CANNED MEAT EXPORTS.

Japan Used Large Quantities During War With Russia.

Washington, July 24.—Complete figures of the exports of American canned meats for the past fiscal year are shown today in a statement issued by the department of Commerce and Labor. The value of canned meats exported from the United States in June, 1906, was \$461,100, against \$797,127 in June, 1905, and in the fiscal year 1906, \$9,233,410, against \$9,977,045 in 1905. The figures for the fiscal year 1906 included: Canned beef, \$6,430,446; canned pork, \$1,215,857; and other canned meats, \$1,587,107. The quantity of canned beef exported in the fiscal year was 54,523,350 pounds, as against 66,688,568 pounds in 1905.

The reduction in exports occurred almost exclusively in the shipments to Japan, which country took large amounts of American beef during the war, but greatly decreased her imports on the disbandment of the army. The exports to Japan during the fiscal year 1906 were 2,306,583 pounds, against 14,687,165 pounds in 1905, and in the month of June, 1906, were 34,412 pounds, against 3,612,188 pounds in June, 1905. The United Kingdom was the greatest buyer of canned beef, exports to that country increasing 4,758,815 pounds for the fiscal year, but decreasing for the month of June, 1906.

## YEARN FOR OLD HOME.

No Houses for Hundreds Who Would Return to San Francisco.

San Francisco, July 24.—San Francisco's greatest need is homes. The people who were driven from the city at the time of the disaster are eager to return, several thousand laborers are imperatively needed to aid in the work of rebuilding, but there are no houses for them. The rehabilitation committee has set to work to furnish relief, but the resources at its command will admit of only slight assistance. This committee will build some 3,000 homes for workmen, but this will not even serve to house the thousands still living in tents.

It is to individual initiative that the city must look. Evidences that this will be forthcoming are beginning to appear.

In the Richmond district, the section located between Golden Gate park and the neck of the bay, several homes are being erected and have been rented in advance.

Still it is to the stretch of land south of Market street that the people must look for the rebuilding of homes in sufficient quantity to solve the problem. Here dwell the thousands of the city's poorest and it is to this section that they wish to return.

## Unbreakable Passenger Car.

Washington, July 24.—A steel passenger car has recently been completed in Pittsburg for the Southern railway which is regarded as the beginning of the general use of steel instead of wood for all kinds of railway cars. The car is 74 feet 4 inches long over all and weighs 110,000 pounds. There was no wood used in its construction except for the interior decorations, and that wood was made fireproof. It is said that the car could not be telescoped in a collision, neither could the ends be smashed in, and it is non-combustible.

## Kaiser as Czar's Evil Genius.

St. Petersburg, July 24.—Tonight stories were industriously spread that the emperor's final decision to dissolve parliament was not taken until he had communicated with Berlin. According to one story, a member of the German embassy engaged a wire for direct communication with Emperor William, and only after receiving and transmitting a 1,000-word dispatch from Emperor William to Emperor Nicholas was the ukase finally signed.

## Cigarmakers May Establish Stores.

Chicago, July 24.—The cigarmakers' union, it is understood, has taken up seriously a proposal to establish factories for the making of cigars in all the large cities in the United States, and also of stores under the control of the union, through which to get the manufactured goods to the consumers.

## APPEAL TO PEOPLE

Russian Parliament Tells Them Not to Pay Taxes.

## CZAR MAY IMPRISON LEADERS

Guards Prevent Newspapers From Publishing Revolutionary Manifesto—Much Disorder.

St. Petersburg, July 24.—The great news of today is the adoption of an address to the people by the deputies to parliament, who assembled at Viborg, the language of which, with its revolutionary demands that the people cease to furnish money and troops to the government and repudiate further loans, affords pretext enough for the government to lodge its authors in the fortress if it feels strong enough. A rumor was spread tonight that this course had been decided upon.

Copies of the appeal to the people are in the hands of all St. Petersburg newspapers, but it will scarcely be printed tomorrow, for the reason that a detachment of police is posted at the door of every newspaper printing office in the city, with orders not to permit any papers to leave the building until authorized by the censor. The authorities hope by equally vigorous measures to prevent the publication of the appeal in other cities, and in the meantime to nullify the fears of the people as to the possible effect of the appeal.

Meanwhile the masses of the Russian people, slow of thought and action, have not yet roused themselves to the gigantic upheaval which is sure to follow the dissolution of their parliament. Minor disorders are reported from a dozen cities. An incipient anti-Jewish outbreak at Odessa has been checked by the police. A sympathetic strike has been begun at the Kharkov railroad shops, which may inaugurate a general strike of communication, but St. Petersburg, Moscow and most of the other great centers are still calm.

## SECRETS OF DREADNAUGHT.

British Admiralty Makes Public Her Plan of Armament.

London, July 24.—The first official announcement regarding the battleship Dreadnaught is contained in a white book on naval construction the past year, which was issued tonight. Besides ten 12-inch guns announced, the Dreadnaught will have 27 12-pound quick firing anti-torpedo boat guns and five submerged torpedo tubes. In the arrangement of the armament six of the big guns are mounted in pairs on the center line of the ship, and the remaining four are mounted in pairs as broadsides.

In view of the modern potentialities of torpedo boats, and considering especially the chances of a torpedo attack toward the end of the battle, the anti-torpedo boat guns are widely separated, so that the whole of them cannot be disabled by one shell.

The speed is designed to be 27 knots. The bunker capacity is 2,700 tons, with which the Dreadnaught can steam 5,800 sea miles at economical speed and 3,500 miles at 18 1/4 knots.

The estimated cost of the Dreadnaught, including guns, is \$8,987,485.

## MANY BURIED ALIVE.

Building in Massachusetts Town Collapses on Workmen.

South Framingham, Mass., July 24.—At least eight and perhaps twice that number of masons, plumbers and Italian laborers were crushed to death today in the sudden collapse of a building in process of erection on Concord street, while ten others were dragged or dug out of the wreck, some seriously injured. At a late hour tonight ten men were missing and a large force of laborers was at work on the ruins, searching for the dead.

Firemen and members of the Ninth regiment of infantry of the state militia, in camp here, succeeded in digging out half a dozen injured, and later found others.

## Panic Among Odessa Jews.

Odessa, July 24.—The Jews here are in a state of panic, fearing an anti-Jewish outbreak as the result of the killing of a drunken Cossack who recently wandered through the Jewish quarter brandishing his saber and shouting: "Death to the Jews." Governor General Kauibars, addressing a delegation of Jews today, said: "I vouch for my soldiers, but I am unable to say what the Cossacks or Christian civilians might do." The slightest incident might start trouble. Cossacks this morning looted three Jewish shops.

## Bloodshed by Railroads.

Washington, July 24.—The accident bulletin, which has just been issued by the Interstate Commerce commission for the three months ending March 31, 1906, shows the total number of casualties to passengers and employes to be 18,296. The number of passengers and employes killed in train accidents was 274. The total number of collisions and derailments was 3,490, of which 289 collisions and 167 derailments affected passenger trains.

## British Express Sympathy.

London, July 24.—A British address of sympathy with the Russian people and parliament is being circulated. Already the signatures of many persons have been obtained.

## NOT HIS LINE.

Not all men are fitted for all things. The fact that an individual shines in one profession is no proof that he may adopt any career with equal success. Rob, whose adventures are recorded in Mr. Whitmarsh's "The World's Rough Hand," was a good fellow, and doubtless played his part in the world with credit to himself, but he was not born to be a diver, as his experiences show. One of the greatest dangers in diving is that of panic.

The quality a diver needs more than any other is presence of mind. A young Scotchman, six feet tall, by the name of Rob, applied to me for a position as diver. He had a sweetheart at home, and, tempted by the high wages, was anxious to learn the business. One time, when work was slack, I let him go down.

I told him minutely how to manage, screwed on his face glass and sent him under. I felt him land on the bottom and signal that all was right. Then he walked away from the boat, paying out most of the line. After a little he stopped. I imagined him resting, and thought he was doing remarkably well.

All at once I noticed a dark, bladder-like object floating at some distance from the boat. At first I thought it was a turtle. Something made me look at it more carefully, and then I began to haul the line in. The "turtle" was Rob. As he drew nearer we could hear him screaming his loudest inside the swollen dress. I got him alongside, unscrewed the escape valve, and hauled him on deck. All the time he was crying, "Let me out!"

When Rob came to his senses, we learned that he had become frightened lest his dress should burst, and had screwed the escape valve the wrong way, keeping in the air instead of letting it escape. He lost his presence of mind altogether, and fell down. The confined air accumulated in the bulkhead part of the dress and floated him.

The second attempt Rob made as a diver nearly cost him his life. He made the very same mistake with the valve. Then, crazed by fear, he began to unscrew his face glass. Fortunately for his sweetheart, he lost consciousness before he got it off. He was delirious for some hours after we had hauled him up. We decided he was not fit for a diver, and that his road to fortune lay in some other direction.

## HOUSE KEPT ON PROBATION.

After a Week's Trial Widow and Widower Are Duly Married. Lamar County furnishes a case of marriage after probation that is unique and suggestive.

A widower farmer desiring a wife was introduced by a mutual friend to a widow with children temporarily abiding in a charity institution.

Both were favorably impressed at first acquaintance, but the woman suggested that she keep house for the farmer for a week and at the end of that time each could more intelligently determine the grave question of a union for life. Accordingly she went with her children and was duly installed as housekeeper.

The experiment was eminently satisfactory to both parties and at the end of the week they were married.

Perhaps it will shock the sentimental and the romantic, but the incident contains the wise suggestion that folk desiring to become husband and wife should be sure of knowing each other in their common clothes and under workaday conditions.

Parlor manners on the part of the woman and picnic gallantry on the part of the man are not conclusive indexes of character, nor is the yummyness of infatuation sufficient evidence of compatibility.

Keeping company nowadays runs too much to bonbons and embossed stationery. Of course, there is abundant opportunity to get acquainted after the engagement, but it is before the avowal that the pair ought to put each other through the practical paces.

It would save many a heartache, though it may play the dickens with the business of the divorce lawyers.—Fort Worth Record.

## The World.

They tell us in our childhood days The world is round and w, With youthful heedlessness, except The doctrine easily.

When we are grown to man's estate We are so overwrought With constant struggling we've no time To give its shape a thought.

At last when we approach the end And see how small a lot Of stuff we've gathered as compared With what some folks have got,

What we were told comes back and we Are quite prepared to swear Whatever other shape it has, It surely isn't square. —W. J. Lampton in Judge.

## Not His.

"I don't see why Peckham should make a poor mouth all the time. He commands a good salary every week of his life."

"He may command it, but his wife demands it every week."—Philadelphia Ledger.

## Circumstantial Evidence.

Lawyer—Has there ever been any insanity in your family? Witness—Well—er—I have a daughter who jilted a plumber and ran off with a poet.—Judge.

## Best Thing to Do.

Cremnitz White—I'd do anything in the world for art. J. Caustic—Well, why don't you quit painting?—Judge.

## TURNED LOOSE ON THE WORLD.



## LUZON'S LONGEST RAILWAY.

New Government Line Runs Through a Fertile Country.

The longest railway in the Philippines will be the government line leading through the wonderfully fertile interior of Luzon from Manila to Aparri, the northernmost port of the island. It will be, as it were, the great transcontinental system in the islands.

The survey calls for a line 336 miles in length. With the exception of one difficult grade, the road will be comparatively level, and trains should make the trip in ten hours. Recently the writer traveled over the line of this survey on horseback. In all the trip there was only one hillside of about three acres which was barren land, and here it was being worked for a lime quarry.

From Manila the road will run northeast 125 miles through the valley of the Pampanga to the Caraballo Mountains, which run north and south from ten to thirty miles from the west



LUZON RAILWAY ROUTE.

coast of Luzon. It will cross these mountains over the South Caraballo pass, elevation 3,750 feet. The summits are covered with immense hardwood trees.

The railroad will climb for thirty-five or forty miles through these mountains. The country reminds one of the Cumberland mountains of Tennessee. There are occasional little settlements in the valleys where the Indians—Igorrotes from Benguet Province—grow coffee. Every little farm is protected with a bamboo fence to keep out the deer and wild boar. There are no native Tagalogs dwelling in the mountains. These Indians are stronger and more industrious than the Filipino of the plains.

About twenty-five miles above Bambang in Nueva Vizcaya Province the survey strikes a tributary of the Magat River at an altitude of a little more than 2,500 feet. From this point until near Aparri there is an almost imperceptible decline in the grade.

Bambang is the prettiest little town in the Philippine Islands. The people are "pacific" and took no part in the insurrection. Only one company of American troops has ever been in Bambang. Fifty years ago the Spanish built great cathedrals and bridges and improved the roads. The country is rolling and the valley is open. The long, low, slanting foothills are densely covered with timber. The country is capable of supporting an immense population.

From Bambang the railroad will run almost directly east down the Magat Valley to the Cagayan Valley, fifty-nine miles by the rail, then down the Cagayan Valley almost due north to Aparri.

In all this traveling one is impressed by the fact that the Philippine islands still possess vast stretches of immensely fertile but unsettled country.

## CARELESSNESS IN AMERICA.

Larger Percentage of Accidents than in Other Lands.

Our national carelessness is the explanation given by the Literary Digest for our dreadful record of accidents, says American Medicine. In reviewing

an article by G. E. Walsh upon accident-preventing devices in America (Cassier's magazine), it is shown that we stand first in the world in the accident record and that the rule seems to apply to all trades and professions. The proportion of miners killed, for instance, is nearly treble that in France, and about double that in other European countries. For every five men killed by accident in the United States there are only three in all nations of Europe combined. Our railroads alone kill twenty-one people every day. The remarkable fact is brought out that we lead the world in the invention of accident-preventing devices, and adopt fewer of them than any other country. Indeed, many of the inventions travel to Europe for recognition and adoption. It is claimed that our workmen will not use the safety devices, as something childish, but prefer to run the risk like men. This is true, but it is also true of European workmen. Indeed, the old story of the safety lamp in mines shows that accustomed dangers are forgotten or minimized.

Permanent "museums of security," such as that in Amsterdam, Walsh says, should be established. In these there are on constant exhibition every conceivable device for lessening risk to life from accident. They will educate the public, and the workmen will gradually be brought to the point of demanding protection. It is suggested that employers be held to a stricter accountability and be compelled by law to safeguard employes, as in Europe, but it can be replied that American workmen will not submit to restrictions easily imposed in Europe. They are free agents, with a right to kill themselves, if they please, or injure others. No man is his brother's keeper here, and this is probably the real basis for our national disregard of the rights of others. It is more than carelessness.

The surgeons of the country see all these accidents, and carefully investigate each case. It seems reasonable to suggest that they should be able to see the causes and suggest remedies. Knowing more of the matter than any other body of men, can they not take some concerted action which would make life safer in America?

American disregard for human life is the fact which seems to impress European visitors more profoundly than any other characteristic. Since we claim to be the most democratic people on earth, it seems remarkable that with more power in our hands than any other nation, we are unable to safeguard ourselves to anything like the extent accomplished by monarchic nations of the enlightened parts of Europe.

## Her Idea of Gentle Folk.

The following anecdote recently brought to Richmond by a Georgia woman is a true story:

A Boston couple were recreating near Augusta and met an old negro woman to whom they took a fancy. They invited her to pay them a visit and the black woman accepted, especially as her expenses were paid. In due time she arrived in Boston and was installed in the house of the white folks. She occupied one of the best rooms and ate at the same table with her host and hostess. At one of the meals the hostess said:

"Mrs. Jones, you were a slave, weren't you?"

"Yes, marm," replied Mrs. Jones. "I belonged to Mar's Robert Howell."

"I suppose he never invited you to eat at his table," remarked the Boston woman.

"No, honey, dat he ain't," replied Mrs. Jones. "My master was a gentleman. He ain't never let no nigger set at de table long er him."

And in making this speech she meant no disrespect to her hostess. She meant merely to point out a natural distinction.—Baltimore Sun.

## Stopped Walking.

"I suppose your husband hasn't done much walking since he bought his new auto?"

"No, indeed. He broke his leg the first time he went out in it."—Cleveland Leader.

Of course it's all right to be born a leader, but the man in the rear has a better opportunity to get away.