

EVENTS OF THE DAY

News Items Gathered from All Parts of the World.

PREPARED FOR THE BUSY READER

Important but Not Less Interesting Happenings from Points Outside the State.

Speaker Cannon has just celebrated his 70th birthday.

Wheat and corn have had another advance in California.

Admiral Evans is emphatic in his views against disarmament.

Jerome may be the Tammany candidate for mayor of New York.

Business is at a standstill at Buenos Ayres on account of the strike. There is much rioting.

A rumor is current in New York that Gould has lost control of the Western Pacific to Mackay.

The lake steamer Shores sunk while on the way to Duluth. The passengers and crew numbered 21.

A statue of Longfellow has just been unveiled at Washington. A granddaughter of the poet pulled the silken cord.

H. E. Huntington is ransacking the globe for rare plants for his home near Los Angeles. He has had a force of gardeners at work two years.

Indictments have been returned against six employees of the American Refining company for alleged frauds in connection with weighing grain for determining duty.

Rapid progress is now being made in the Calhoun trial.

Roosevelt declares the country has a right to pick immigrants.

An industrial exposition will be held in Chicago during August.

More cold weather is being experienced through Kansas and Nebraska.

The death list in the Adana, Asiatic Turkey, massacre, is estimated at 23,000.

Ex-Senator Stuart, of Nevada, died leaving \$25,000, with an estate worth \$1,500.

The fourth Dry Farming congress will be held at Billings, Mont., October 17 and 28.

The government has just sent \$50,000,000 in coin from the San Francisco mint to Denver.

Captain Franklin, United States army, is to be court martialed for failing several hundred thousand dollars.

Commercial and civil bodies of San Francisco gave a brilliant dinner to Admiral Iijima, commander of the Japanese warships in that port.

Harriman is planning a motor car service in Eastern Oregon and Washington in competition with electric lines and a rate war is looked for.

The shah of Persia has granted a constitution.

Taft has declared himself in opposition to an income tariff tax except as a last resort.

The Missouri house has passed a bill for a commission to regulate all public utilities corporations.

The Canadian government is sending 2000 to Montana to round up a herd of 300 buffalo, recently purchased.

Three Wisconsin assemblymen are accused of receiving bribes in connection with the election of United States senator.

Seven of the Pittsburg grafters have been sentenced to fines of \$1,000 and six months in jail to two years in jail and \$500 fine.

A French merchant who has just left all his money to churches for masses for the repose of the souls of his victims of automobiles.

Los Angeles householders are complaining about the carelessness of motorists, who dump out sand promiscuously and ruin laundry on the line.

W. M. Abbott, attorney for the United Railroads, testified to drawing money from the mint alleged to have been used for bribes by Calhoun.

Japan's average death rate is between 17 and 18 per 1,000.

Dr. Henry Waldo Coe, of Portland, may be offered the Mexican ambassadorship.

Conductors and brakemen on the Southern Pacific are to work three days a month.

An investigation of alleged bad conduct of two Federal judges of Missouri has been asked.

Oscar S. Straus has been appointed ambassador to Turkey and W. W. Rockhill goes to Russia.

Seattle Japanese are to spend \$5,000 entertaining the officers and men on the mikado's warships which visit the city.

In a further effort to establish the ester industry on the Pacific coast a school is to be sent from Halifax, Nova Scotia.

After September 1 next it will be a misdemeanor to allow children less than 16 to attend moving picture shows unless accompanied by parents.

PRESIDENT IS BOSS.

New Senate Measure Gives Power to Start Tariff War.

Washington, May 4.—The senate tariff bill, in the section which deals with the maximum and minimum proposition, has, in the judgment of tariff experts, one very important feature. It practically vests in the president the power to declare a tariff war against any nation or to refrain from any such war.

It is given to him to decide whether any nation is discriminating against the products of the United States in its system of duties. This permits the government, through the State department and the other agencies provided by law, to make agreements with other nations as to trade and tariff concessions which can be made effective by a proclamation of the president, without the necessity of anything in the way of legislation or treaty agreement.

The bill authorizes the president to employ at his discretion any persons to procure information or assist him in the discharge of these duties, which would mean that he can appoint commissioners representing the United States to go abroad and make agreements with foreign nations.

At the same time, attention is paid to the wishes of those who are not in favor of reciprocal agreements of any kind. The proposition makes it impossible to have any rate established lower than the rate in the tariff law. Any change in the case of any nation must be a change in the way of higher duties. No amount of bargaining or concession can secure for any country any reduction in the tariff law.

MORE EXECUTIONS COMING.

Example to Be Set by Public Hangings in Constantinople.

London, May 4.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Constantinople says that in an interview, Enver Bey, one of the leaders of the Young Turks, declared they had proofs that a massacre of all Turks suspected of Liberalism had been projected in Constantinople and was prevented only by General Scheffer hastening the occupation of the capital.

Enver Bey said he now had no fear that Abdul Hamid would become the center of new revolts. He believed as a result of the court martial there would be an additional 100 executions and as many persons more would be sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor.

The executions would be public, in various parts of the city, beginning probably tomorrow, as it was necessary to show a salutary example. The former sultan, Enver Bey asserted, already had been punished and would not be put on trial.

SEARCH ON FOR ABDUL'S CASH

Reported to Have Kept Much Money Hidden in Palace.

Constantinople, May 4.—The treasures of the palace of Yildiz are being inventoried by a parliamentary commission. Abdul Hamid took the open hill pastures 30 years ago, gradually transformed them into gardens, among which he constructed pavilions for himself, his wives, his children and the palace favorites. He gathered there an immense variety of objects of art and luxury, services of silver and gold, French and Oriental carpets, Greek sculptures taken from the museums of Constantinople, presents of most of the sovereigns of Europe and gifts from wealthy subjects.

Search is being made for the hoards of cash which Abdul Hamid is reported always to have had on hand. He has also great sums invested abroad. None, however, has been found as yet, although the ex-sultan must have had at least a few hundred thousand pounds in the domestic exchequer.

Criminal is Identified.

Paris, May 4.—M. Bertillon, director of the Anthropometric department of police, has identified a man now being held by the San Francisco police as Arthur Bernard, a dangerous criminal. Bernard was arrested recently in San Francisco and gave the name of Samuel. The California authorities forwarded to M. Bertillon measurements and photographs of the prisoner and the identification followed. M. Bertillon says Bernard has been tried twice and convicted, the first time for theft and the second time for murder.

Much Work Ahead.

Springfield, Ill., May 4.—With adjournment only three or four weeks away the legislature will redouble its speed the coming week to clear the calendars of the masses of bills that have accumulated. The senate is for taking a sine die adjournment May 22, and has adopted a joint resolution fixing that day as the time for winding up the session, but the house is shouting for more time, and will probably set May 28 or 29 as the time.

Roosevelt to See Pope.

Rome, May 4.—While on the Red sea, April 17, en route to Mombasa, Theodore Roosevelt wrote a letter to Cardinal Satolli in which he said: "I look forward to renewing our acquaintance a year hence, when I shall present my respects to the holy father, to whom I beg of you to give my personal regards."

Cold Wave Hits France.

Paris, May 4.—Northeastern France is in the grip of an unprecedented cold wave. There have been snowfalls at several places and it is feared that the fruit crops and vineyards have been seriously damaged.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN BRIEF

Friday, May 7.

Washington, May 7.—The senate voted today to fix the duty on lead contained in lead ore at 1½ cents a pound, which is the rate of the Dingley bill and of the pending bill as it was passed by the house.

Fifty-three senators including all the Republicans present and Hughes and McEnery of Louisiana, Democrats, voted for the duty and 19 Democrats voted against it. The vote was not significant.

During the day Clapp, of Minnesota, spoke at length in favor of lowering the tariff duties, and Owen, of Oklahoma, upheld the constitutionality of an income tax.

Thursday, May 6.

Washington, May 6.—Little progress was made in the consideration of the tariff bill by the senate today, the lead schedule being under discussion. Bristow made a strong fight against increases over the duties provided in the house, on the ground that such increases would unnecessarily increase the cost of paint, which the farmers used extensively.

Cummins addressed the senate in favor of the lower duties, especially in the iron and steel schedules. He declared that the people would take matters into their own hands if the law did not check monopolies.

Bristow renewed his attack on the lead schedule and Beveridge protested against haste when a vote was called for. Bristow then remarked:

"For the third time a vote has been called for on this paragraph while I have been attempting to get recognition of the chair. I am a new member here, and perhaps it is considered that I have no right to be heard, but I am here, just as are others who have been members of the senate for 30 years, and I have the same constitutional right to be heard as they have."

Bristow continued to discuss the lead schedule and a vote was not ordered. Aldrich tried unsuccessfully later to reach a vote, but the discussion lasted until adjournment.

Wednesday, May 5.

Washington, May 5.—The reading of the tariff bill and the adoption of amendments passed over when the measure was first read in the senate was resumed today, having been displaced since April 23 by speeches of senators who have discussed the measure as a whole.

Amendments on the schedules for lead ore and for lead products from which point is manufactured called forth a storm of criticism. Bristow moved that the house provision of 2½ cents per pound instead of 3½ cents per pound on orange mineral, as proposed by the committee, be retained, this being the first of the committee series of increases relating to lead that was reached.

The regular order being called for on demand by Bristow for an aye and nay vote, the rollcall was begun. Heyburn attempted to take the floor and the chair ruled that it was too late to interrupt the call. A murmur of protest was heard in various parts of the chamber, Heyburn angrily announcing: "If we start in that spirit there will be trouble."

The vote on orange mineral was regarded as a test, and the rate proposed by the committee of 3½ cents per pound, instead of the house rate of 2½ cents, was agreed to, 41 to 35.

Tuesday, May 4.

Washington, May 4.—At the session of the senate today, Dooliver, of Iowa, attacked the methods under which protective tariff bills are formed, and had a lively tilt with Aldrich. Democratic senators remained silent. At times the Republican debate threatened to become acrimonious, but the Iowa senator was every ready with a humorous reply which called forth laughter when angry words seemed unavoidable.

Borah concluded his speech on the income tax, delivering an extended legal argument to show that there was ample reason for believing that the Supreme court might reverse itself if the constitutionality of that tax should again be presented to it.

A strong plea for the extension of the protective tariff system to jute was made by Bradley, of Kentucky, who declared that with the protective policy covering products of his state, Kentucky would be safely Republican in the future.

Monday, May 3.

Washington, May 3.—An extended defense of the duty on lumber provided in the Dingley bill was met in the senate today by Piles, of Washington. He was followed by Borah, who discussed the income tax, not only declaring that it was just, but, in view of the divided opinion in the Supreme court of the United States, insisted that it was the duty of congress again to submit the question of the constitutionality of the tax to the court.

A plea against free lumber, and a story of Oriental labor figuring in the difference of cost between the two sides of the Canadian boundary line.

Mehammed Sends Thanks.

Washington, May 6.—Sultan Mehmed V of Turkey has cabled a message in acknowledgment of the greetings sent to him by President Taft on his ascension to the throne. Ambassador Leishman at Constantinople cabled that the government had taken energetic means to suppress further attempts at disorders and to punish perpetrators of the recent trouble. The government, he said, appeared to be able and anxious to restore peace.

was the substance of Piles' speech. Piles contended that a tariff sufficient to save the American manufacturer the United States market for his low grade lumber and shingles will make it possible for him to utilize every part of the tree.

Jealous of Use of His Face.

Washington, May 8.—Forester Gifford Pinchot has appealed to the Department of Justice to investigate several nursery companies in California which have been circulating literature bearing his name and picture. Pinchot made the request when Associate Forester Price returned to Washington and reported that the literature was being circulated in California by companies promoting eucalyptus growing. Although no actual statement is made in the literature to the effect that the government is behind the eucalyptus projects, Pinchot said he believed it was intended to create this impression and he wanted to learn the legal status of the case.

Pardon Asked for Meldrum.

Washington, May 4.—Henry Meldrum, former surveyor general of Oregon, will be pardoned if the efforts now being made by his Oregon friends prove successful. Petitions are now coming to the president reporting that Meldrum has served much of his sentence, that his friends believe he had no criminal intent when in office, that he drifted into wrong doing and that strong drink was largely responsible for his undoing. The petitions will be filed with President Taft by the Oregon senators.

Deficit is Still Growing.

Washington, May 7.—The statement of the government receipts and expenditures for April shows unsatisfactory results both as to receipts from customs and internal revenue. The receipts from customs for the month were \$28,031,600 and from internal revenue \$18,935,896. This is a falling off of about \$600,000 in the receipts from customs, as compared with March, and a decrease of \$1,000,000 in the receipts from internal revenue. The deficit for the month is about \$3,000,000.

Session May Be Continued.

Washington, May 7.—President Taft has come to the conclusion, as a result of a talk with senators and members of the house of representatives during the past two days, that there is little chance for adjournment of congress before June 15 or July 1. The president has also declared that he favors an income tax only as a last resort, that recourse in case of a deficiency under the new tariff act should first be had to an inheritance, and next to a corporation tax.

Voyage Cost But Little.

Washington, May 5.—Secretary of the Navy Meyer today declared that the 16 battleships of the Atlantic fleet, which had made the voyage around the world, were in excellent condition, due to the fact that they were accompanied by a repair ship throughout the trip. The secretary said that he found that the voyage had cost only \$1,600,000 more than if the battleships had been kept at home. The battleships needed no extensive repairs.

Large Tract is Withdrawn.

Washington, May 7.—Secretary of the Interior Ballinger announced today the withdrawal from entry for use in the Malheur project of 148,000 acres of land in the Burns district, 22,000 acres for use in the John Day project in the Dalles district, 10,000 acres for use in the Harney project in the Burns district, and 62,000 acres for the Deschutes project in the Lake View district.

Crooked River Land Withdrawn.

Washington, May 8.—The secretary of the interior today withdrew from public entry under the first form of withdrawal of the reclamation act, approximately 23,040 acres of land in connection with the Crooked river project in the Dalles land district. Any tracts, title to which have passed out of the United States, were exempted from the order of withdrawal.

Squadron Nears Gibraltar.

Washington, May 4.—The American armored cruiser squadron, composed of the North Carolina and Montana, which left Guantanamo, Cuba, April 23, under orders from the Navy department to hurry to Alexandria, Turkey, to protect Americans there, was 1,150 miles west of Gibraltar last night, according to a cablegram received by the Navy department.

Teach Fruitgrowers to Pack.

Washington, May 8.—Pomologist George H. Powell, of the Department of Agriculture, will visit the Yakima, Wenatchee and Puyallup valleys, Washington, during July to instruct the fruitgrowers in methods of cooling and packing fruit for shipment.

Richie Made Timber Cruiser.

Washington, May 7.—C. W. Richie, of Roseland, has been appointed timber cruiser in the general land office service. Bruce C. Keister, assistant clerk on Senator Bourne's committee, has been appointed special agent in the general land office.

Hawley Goes to Denver.

Washington, May 4.—Representative Hawley left for Denver last night on a brief business trip. He will return to Washington before the tariff bill passes the senate. Before going he secured leave of absence from the house.

WORK OF NATURE.

Scenic Beauty of A.-Y.-P. Grounds Not Work of Man.

The amphitheater of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition has been accomplished partly by human efforts, but for the most part the work has been done by nature. On the high precipitous shores of Lake Washington, looking across a succession of bays, and snow topped peaks of the Cascades are brought clearly into view and this forms the back ground of the amphitheater stage. Three sides rise from the floor and these have a stately upward slope; only in the development of these natural seating places has it been necessary for work to be expended.

About the tiered sides of the amphitheater chairs rise one above the other and in the vast forest theater 30,000 people can have comfortable and slightly positions. Surrounded at the back and sides to towering trees of Douglas fir and massive cedar, the place seems to have been created by giants of old for spectacular events; it is so fashioned and designed that open air acoustics produce results which could be generally looked for only within the walls of structures built with this property always in mind.

It was in this spot that the first shovel of earth was removed in the building of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition. Without any work of preparation, 25,000 people were easily accommodated within its borders. During the course of the exposition the amphitheater will be the scene of many interesting events and with its arrangement as now perfected will afford the grandest out of doors theater in existence.

WAR VERY COSTLY.

Next Session of Peace Conference Will Hear Interesting Report.

Chicago, May 3.—Amazing statistics will be presented to the National Peace society, which convenes here today, by Benjamin F. Trueblood, secretary of the American Peace society. In a report compiled for distribution among the delegates it is asserted that 15,000,000 persons have sacrificed themselves in wars since the beginning of authentic history.

"This vast number of victims," says Mr. Trueblood, "is about equal to all the people who inhabited the globe for the last 600 years, allowing three generations to the century and 650,000,000 estimated population of the world at the opening of the Nineteenth century as the average population per generation."

"The usual estimate of the number of men lost in the wars in the Nineteenth century, including those who died of wounds and diseases, places it at 14,000,000. Of this number the Napoleonic campaigns are responsible for about six million."

"Losses in the American Civil war have been variously estimated at from 800,000 to 1,000,000 men. The brief war between Prussia, Austria and Italy in 1866 entailed a loss of 45,000 men."

STORM REACHES ATLANTIC.

Seaboard Cities Suffer Severely as Hurricane Passes Out to Sea.

Atlanta, Ga., May 3.—The storm which for three days has swept eastward across the Southern states, passed over the Atlantic ocean Saturday. At least 200 were killed and perhaps 400 injured. News of 34 more deaths in Georgia were received today. At Savannah the storm tore through the old town, unroofed many houses and destroyed much property.

Towns in North Carolina and Florida suffered devastation. The casualty list will be incomplete for several days. Property worth probably several million dollars was destroyed.

The southwestern section of Savannah was struck at 11:30 o'clock Saturday by a severe storm which uprooted trees, unroofed houses, tore down fences and injured several people.

The McKane hospital for negroes was badly damaged. A factory was unroofed and one man badly injured.

The storm lasted not more than half a minute.

Cold Wave Throughout East.

Washington, May 3.—A great storm, sweeping from the Upper Lake region over the Middle and Southern Atlantic states, with heavy rains, high winds and snow in spots, figured conspicuously on the weather maps Saturday. A May-day snowstorm prevailed in the vicinity of the Upper Lake and Upper Mississippi Valley states, the temperature dropping rapidly in the Central states; and there was freezing weather all the way from the eastern end of Lake Superior southward to New Mexico.

Iceicles on Orchard Trees.

Kansas City, May 3.—Freezing weather, with the temperature in Western Kansas going as low as 20 degrees above zero, still prevailed in the Southwest Saturday, according to the local observer. It covered most of Missouri, all of Kansas, the greater portion of Oklahoma and extended into the Texas panhandle. On many Kansas fruit farms ice three-quarters of an inch thick formed and there is not much prospect of a fruit crop this year.

1,000 Chinese En Route.

Victoria, B. C., May 3.—There are over 1,000 Chinese on the way to Victoria. The Empress of Japan is due tomorrow with 575, and the steamer Ning Chow, of the Blue Funnel line, is bringing over 600 according to advices from Hongkong. The Canadian Pacific is bringing 300 tons of raw silk from Japan, valued at \$750,000.

WIN BARREN VICTORY

Commodities Clause Upheld, but With Limitations.

RAILROADS MAY CONTROL STOCK

May Not Haul Goods They Produce Directly, but May Control the Producing Company.

Washington, May 4.—It has been many a day since a decision of the United States Supreme court has been received with as much interest as was manifested yesterday in the reversal of the Circuit court's "commodities clause" decision, affecting the anthracite coal carrying railroads. These cases had been decided by the Circuit court favorably to the railroads, in that the clause of the Hepburn rate law which prohibits interstate railroads from carrying commodities manufactured, mined or produced directly or indirectly by the road was declared unconstitutional. The general impression had been that the decision would be affirmed by the Supreme court. When, therefore, there was a reversal instead of an affirmation the interest was much magnified. When again it was found that the reversal was based on technical grounds, and that the effect was really favorable to the railroad companies, sentiment took another turn.

The decision was announced by Justice White, who declined to give out more than a summary, showing the net result of the court's finding. Because of the court's delay in announcing its conclusion it was generally supposed that the court would be found to be much divided. Only one dissenting opinion was announced—Justice Harlan's statement that he did not follow the conclusion on the point that the law did not prohibit the railroad ownership of stock in commodities-producing companies.

Analyzed, Justice White's decision is that congress did not transcend its constitutional authority in enacting the commodities provision, but it was held that the government's construction of the provision had been entirely too comprehensive. As construed by the court, the sole object of the clause is to prevent carriers being associated in interest with the commodities transported at the time of transportation. Summed up, the act only compels companies to disassociate themselves from the products they carry and the government contention that the law applies to the ownership of stock and prohibits the transportation of commodities simply because they have been produced by a railroad company is untenable.

The effect of the decision is favorable to the railroads and the government lost on practically all points except in the sustaining of the principle involved.

The decision sustained the provision of the law exempting timber from the operations of the commodities clause. This exemption was used as a basis of attack by the railroads.

WELCHERS CANNOT DODGE.

Insurance Companies Liable for Loss in San Francisco Fire.

San Francisco, May 4.—In an opinion handed down by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals today, the effort of certain insurance companies to bring losses sustained by fires during the conflagration of 1906 under the earthquake clauses of the policies, because the shock broke water mains and thus prevented the extinguishing of the fires, was rejected and characterized as being as trivial as it would have been to seek the same action on appeal because the men and horses of the fire department had been injured by the earthquake. The companies involved were the Commercial Union Assurance company, the Alliance Insurance company and the Norwich Union Fire Insurance company and the Pacific Union club was the policyholder in each case.

Exodus of Sultan's Harem.

Constantinople, May 4.—Since the deposition of Abdul Hamid there has been an exodus daily of the women of the imperial harem from the Yildiz Kiosk. Forty-five carriages, each containing two or three women, left the city yesterday and 15 more were seen proceeding to Stamboul today. It is evident that the total number of fair prisoners in the palace must have been prodigious. Palaces have been set apart for their accommodation, but in the present condition of the country their fate is pathetic.

Dynamite in Postoffice.

Butte, Mont., May 4.—Twice within the last two weeks a package containing dynamite, wrapped, stamped and addressed to a town in Nova Scotia, Canada, has been dropped into the package chute of the local postoffice. The first incident happened nearly two weeks ago and the second last Saturday. The postoffice authorities, hoping to capture the guilty parties, have kept the matter a secret. No clew has yet been obtained, however.

Snowbound in Rockies.

Sulphur Springs, Colo., May 4.—The train on the Denver, Northwestern & Pacific (the Moffatt road) which left Steamboat Springs Friday morning, is still snowbound at Carona pass and probably will not be released until tonight.