

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.
Rockefeller says golf beats finance.
An immense stock boom is on in all street.
Roosevelt made a speech to American missionaries in Africa.
The first of this season's wheat has been sold in Texas at \$1.35.
Senator Aldrich will kill the income tax amendment at all hazards.
A San Diego, Cal., woman, her daughter and two sons will be married the same time.
Leaders of the alleged Mexican National lottery have been arrested in New York and a gigantic fraud broken up.
The fire department of Victoria, B. C., is using its chemical engines to exterminate the caterpillar put on the trees of the city.
Secretary Ballinger has approved regulations for opening the surplus lands of the Coeur d'Alene, Spokane and Flathead reservations.
Encarnacion Diaz, leader in the conspiracy to invade Mexico and overthrow President Diaz, who was pardoned by President Taft, left the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan., Friday.
Ho-Wab-Ta, a full-blooded Oneida Indian, stalked into the license bureau of the police department in Chicago, and made formal application in excellent English for a state permit to run an automobile.
By holding a piece of down-town Chicago property 24 years, William K. Steinberg, of New York city, has made a clear profit of more than \$750,000. This is at the rate of more than \$30,000 a year.
Bryan is out with his 1912 slogan, "Be Up and Doing."
Northwest rivers are rising rapidly and high water is looked for.
For the first time in history wheat is being shipped west from New York.
It is reported that oil has been found in Arizona, and great excitement prevails.
An auto jumped a bridge in Seattle, killing the driver and injuring his two passengers.
Martial law is in force at McCloud, Cal., and the soldiers have scattered the strikers.
The Omaha train robbers have been identified and their headquarters broken down to be in Spokane.
Many inhabitants of Molokai are said to be free of leprosy, but do not wish to leave their friends on the island.
J. J. Hill was subpoenaed to appear before the grand jury in an embezzlement case. He accepted the service of the paper and agreed to appear.
A. Y. P. exposition opens with attendance of 89,286 on first day.
The prosecution has almost completed its case against Patrick Calton.
The Portland water board will immediately lay a third pipe line from Hill Run.
Four Methodist ministers at Elgin, Ill., are praying for the recovery of a rocke of lockjaw.
Rockefeller says he is satisfied with the increase made in the assessed valuation of his country residence.
Count Zeppelin says the kaiser was vexed about his airship going to Berlin; that he never intended to go there.
Heavy rains and a cloudburst near Dallas did some slight damage, but did an immense amount of good.
The agreement between the railroads controlled by E. H. Harriman and those controlled by James J. Hill for use of the tracks leading from Portland to Seattle, has been signed, sealed and delivered.
A shortage of \$137,000 has been discovered by the bank examiner in the Lewiston, Idaho, national bank. The stockholders made it good. A man has been arrested in Los Angeles for trying to pawn a bracelet that belonged to a young woman who was murdered at Providence, R. I., nearly a month ago.
Thirty elk broke out of Golden Gate park at San Francisco and roamed the city for several hours.
The most severe wind and rain storm years have deluged the Black Hills country in South Dakota.
General Camacho, leader of the Santo Domingo revolutionists, has been captured and will likely be shot.
Two American mining engineers were arrested as spies in Salvador, Central America, but were soon released.
A son of Julius Krutchnitt, director of maintenance of the Harriman railroad, has been appointed roadmaster of the Siskiyou district. The position is a step above a common track laborer.

TORNADO KILLS 32.
Town of Zephyr, Texas, Demolished and Ruins Burned.
Brownwood, Tex., June 1.—A tornado of great fury struck the little village of Zephyr, in the eastern portion of Brown county, at 1 o'clock this morning and left a path of death and destruction seldom paralleled. The death list has reached a total of 32, and the number of seriously or fatally injured will reach 50.
The storm formed a half-mile west of Zephyr and swept down upon the village, cutting a wide swath directly through the residence and business districts. Nearly 50 houses were demolished. Lightning started a fire which destroyed one entire business block.
No effort was made to fight the fire, as the care of the dead and injured demanded the attention of everyone.
A section employe rode a handcar to Brownwood and spread the alarm. In two hours the Santa Fe railroad was speeding a special train to the scene of the storm with nine surgeons and a score of Brownwood citizens.
Hundreds of persons directly in the storm's pathway saved themselves by taking refuge in storm cellars. More than 12 bodies were terribly maimed.
County Clerk Thad Cabler and wife and two children, who had gone to Zephyr to spend the night, were killed. The big stone school building and two churches were demolished.
Brownwood hurried her second relief train at 12 o'clock today, laden with provisions, clothing and necessary articles and carrying 40 nurses. Three persons are still unaccounted for tonight.
Two children were found dead late today two miles from town, having been blown that distance. A special train will leave Zephyr tonight for Temple, carrying the more seriously injured to a hospital. The storm swept the earth for a distance of probably less than a mile.
Surgeons from Brownwood found a desert scene awaiting them. The hillsides at Zephyr were covered with debris of all kinds, carcasses of animals and human bodies. The ruins were dimly lighted by the burning buildings, and the cries of the injured rose above the roar of the elements which threatened a second storm.
A hog roaming through the streets was killed while attempting to devour the body of an infant. Bodies were found twisted about trees and in every conceivable attitude. Residents walked the streets almost naked. Houses which had escaped the storm were turned into hospitals. One house collapsed on a family of nine without serious injury to any of the occupants. Brownwood, which organized the relief work, has the situation well in hand.

AIRSHIP BREAKS ALL RECORDS.
Count Zeppelin Travels 458 Miles Without a Stop.
Berlin, June 1.—Count Zeppelin, whose remarkable performance in his first airship brought unbounded honor to the inventor, accomplished today the most striking feat in his career.
He guided his Zeppelin II from Friedrichshafen to Bitterfeldt, a distance of more than 456 miles without landing. The journey lasted nearly 22 hours, and, so far as known tonight, Count Zeppelin is still in the air on his return journey to Friedrichshafen.
He has already beaten all records for dirigible balloons, with the opportunity of greatly improving the performance. It was announced that the count would come to Berlin and land at the Tempelhof parade ground. Hundreds of thousands gathered there this afternoon.
The emperor and empress, several of the princes and the leading officials and officers were present. Toward evening searchlights were set at work in anticipation of the approach of the airship. Soldiers kept an enormous space clear until half-past 10 at night, when a dispatch from Bitterfeldt announced that the airship was returning to the starting place at Friedrichshafen, which caused intense disappointment.

Ex-Corn King Is Miner.
Baker City, Or., June 1.—Excellent showing of mineral in his Baker County mines has caused George H. Phillips, once the center of attraction throughout the nation as a "corn king," to place more money in development work. He is spending a few days in the Granite mountains west of Baker City. When asked if he ever expected to enter the pit again, Mr. Phillips said: "No, I am done. I would much rather pin my faith and fortune to Baker county mines than to play the grain market."

Removal to be Opposed.
Indianapolis, June 1.—Delavan Smith and Charles R. Williams, owners of the Indianapolis News, charged with criminal libel in having published articles alleged to have intimated corruption in the purchase of the Panama canal zone by the United States government, will appear before Judge Anderson in the United States district court in this city next Tuesday to oppose the removal for trial to the District of Columbia.

Onions Prolong Life?
Bellefontaine, O., June 1.—Mrs. Rebecca Burns, who asserted that when a child she saw George Washington, died here at the age of 111. She attributed her longevity to eating onions twice each day.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN BRIEF

Friday, June 4.
Washington, June 4.—Although Aldrich has indicated the tactics he intends to pursue to kill the income tax amendments to the tariff bill in the senate, and although he has demonstrated his ability to get votes enough to accomplish his purpose, those senators who sincerely believe in income tax legislation and who have had the courage to stand by their convictions still hope against hope that at the critical time they will muster enough strength to secure the adoption of their pet measure. This is optimism in the extreme degree.
Through forenoon, afternoon and evening sessions the senate today labored on the cotton schedule. La Follette completed his long speech, attacking changes in the Dingley rates recommended by the senate finance committee.
The senate adopted LaFollette's resolution calling on the president to send to the senate correspondence between the state department and the German government, or its representatives, relating to the German report on wages.
Thursday, June 3.
Washington, June 3.—LaFollette was the center around which a storm raged in the senate today and tonight. In the afternoon he resumed his speech in opposition to the cotton schedule, but was forced by exhaustion to suspend. When he resumed he made a violent attack on the "autocracy of the senate," aiming his attack directly at Aldrich.
An amendment by Aldrich placing a duty of 25 per cent ad valorem on tannin when mixed with other vegetable substances was adopted. The paragraph on furs was changed so as to levy a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem on dog, goat or sheepskins which have been sewed together, instead of 35 per cent duty, as reported by the finance committee.
Aldrich offered a substitute for the paragraph placing a duty of 60 per cent ad valorem on jewelry, by which specific rates were placed on a long list of articles of jewelry. Aldrich said the new paragraph would prevent under-valuation and would increase the revenue. It was agreed to.
The most important amendment adopted was a reduction of the duty on common gloves for women and children from \$1.75 to \$1.25 per dozen. The rest of the glove schedule, which was a restoration of the Dingley rates in place of the house rates, which were considerably higher, was agreed to. The amendment was offered by Aldrich.
Quilts were made dutiable at 35 per cent ad valorem and a 50 per cent duty was placed on combs of horn or metal, on which the house rate was 40 per cent. The committee amendments to the paragraphs on works of art were agreed to.
Wednesday, June 2.
Washington, June 2.—With the adoption of a resolution providing for day and night sessions beginning tomorrow, the senate heard today a suggestion of a policy for limiting dilatory motions which caused an earnest protest from Bacon and others. The vice-president, basing his action upon a precedent made in the last congress, when the Aldrich-Vreeland fair currency bill was under discussion, held that attention could not be called to the absence of a quorum if the senator occupying the floor declined to yield for that purpose. Bacon declared this was one of the revolutionary rulings when the currency bill was under consideration and that under it there would be serious abuse of rules.
A long speech dealing with the pledge of party leaders was begun by LaFollette and will be continued tomorrow. By numerous quotations he maintained that no question could be raised as to the pledge of the party for a revision downward and declared that before he should conclude his speech, he would demonstrate that on the whole, the pending bill placed the customs duties above the Dingley rates. Since the enactment of the Dingley law and until 1904, he said, the control of trusts had been extended to 8664 plants with a capital of more than \$20,000,000,000.
Tuesday, June 1.
After, in effect, receiving information from Chairman Aldrich that night sessions for the consideration of the tariff bill would be held, beginning tomorrow, the senate began consideration of the cotton cloth schedule today. Smoot and Lodge, both majority members of the finance committee, were the principal orators and both spoke in support of the committee provisions. Lodge spoke of the general policy of the Republican party with reference to tariff revision. He contended that the purpose of the party had been merely to revise the tariff as to protect American manufacturers against cheap foreign labor.
Senator Jones today introduced an amendment to the tariff bill, placing Calcutta grain sacks on the free list.
Fear Trouble at Adana
Washington, June 2.—The Times Constantinople correspondent says apprehension has been caused among the Young Turks and Armenians by news that the new Vali of Adana, who is described as a fanatical Kurd, has entrusted the important task of the government relief fund to Bagdad, a Turkish landowner, who was the first to lead a band of armed men into the bazaar at Adana, and began the slaughter of the Armenians.

If this amendment is voted down, he will propose another reducing the present duty from 1.76 cents to 1 1/2 cents on sacks and reducing the duty on bur-lap from 1.43 cents per pound to 1/2 cent. This is intended to cheapen bags to the wheat growers of the Northwest.
Cotton minimums were reduced from 25 to 20 per cent ad valorem on suggestion of Aldrich, following which a clash ensued between the Rhode Island senator and Dolliver, when the latter attempted to secure an amendment replacing with ad valorem rates a line of specific rates on cloth not dyed or otherwise treated.
The house was in session only 18 minutes today, adjourning until Thursday without transacting any business.

Monday, May 31.
Washington, May 31.—Agreements were reached in the senate today upon many sections of the tariff bill, so that as the hours for adjournment approached, the paragraphs relating to agriculture were nearly all disposed of.
More than two hours were consumed by a debate on the proposition to increase the duty on lemons from 1 cent a pound, as provided by the Dingley law, to 1 1/2 cents a pound, and after earnest opposition by Root, the increase recommended by the committee was sustained 43 to 28.
Among other duties affected was that on dried peas, which was reduced from 30 to 25 cents per bushel. The duties on chicory root, chocolate and cocoa were reduced, as was that on salt, from 12 to 10 cents per 100 pounds in bags and from 10 to 8 cents in bulk.
Stout, ale, beer and porter were given an increase of duty from 40 to 45 cents when in bottles, etc., and from 20 to 25 cents per gallon when in bulk.
Senators were very sour looking as they entered the senate chamber because of their having to meet on a legal holiday that most of them had usually devoted to exercises in commemoration of the day.
The roll call being demanded only 43 senators, not more than a quorum, answered to their names.

Saturday, May 29.
Washington, May 29.—During two hours before adjournment today, the senate made more real progress in the adoption of tariff schedules previously passed over than has been usual during an entire day.
Despite protests voiced by Beveridge and Root, the duty on barley was increased from 25 cents a bushel, as proposed by the House, to 30 cents, as recommended by the committee on finance.
The tax on hops was advanced. The committee on finance had formerly advanced it to 15 cents. Today the committee brought in an additional amendment, making the rate 20 cents. The duty on potatoes was made 45 cents per bushel, instead of 25 cents, and oysters in the shell were advanced from three-fourths of a cent a pound to 25 per cent. The increase in the rate on oysters was made on motion of Piles, who has an industry in bivalves to protect against Canadian competition. Eels or smelt, fresh or frozen, are taxed 1 cent per pound.

Confere on Labor Measures.
Washington, June 4.—Samuel Gompers, president and Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, had a conference with President Taft today regarding the various matters affecting organized labor, which were presented to the president by the executive council of the federation several weeks ago. The recommendations of the council cover a wide range of subjects which it is desired to have the president take up in his annual message to congress next December. Mr. Taft promised to take the matters up with his cabinet.

McFatrige Confesses.
Washington, June 4.—Major E. McFatrige, until recently Indian agent at Umatilla, is in Washington, and today, accompanied by Representative Ellis, called upon Secretary Ballinger to ask reinstatement.
He frankly admitted that his conduct at Umatilla laid him open to censure, though he cited what he called extenuating circumstances. He contended that the punishment laid out for him was too severe for his offense and made a plea to be permitted to resume his old position.

Middies Must Not Marry.
Washington, June 3.—President Taft approved today a change in the naval regulations recommended by Secretary Meyer by which midshipmen are prohibited from marrying until the completion of the prescribed six years' course of training. Permission of the secretary of the navy has been sought by a number of midshipmen who desired to marry after their graduation from the naval academy and by others while on their two years' cruise.

Nation After N. P. Land.
Helena, Mont., June 1.—In the United States district court here today District Attorney James Freeman, in behalf of the government, instituted suit to recover from the Northern Pacific railroad all lands within its grant which are mineralized. The exact amount is not known, but it is said by mining men to include a large area.

Taft Associate G. A. R. Man.
Washington, June 1.—President Taft today accepted honorary membership in the Associate Society of Chapin Post, G. A. R., at Buffalo, N. Y., said to be the largest G. A. R. post in the country.

GREAT FAIR IS READY.
President Taft Will Press Solid Gold Key at Noon June 1.
Seattle, Wash., May 31.—When President W. H. Taft presses the golden key in the White House at noon, Pacific Coast time, June 1, the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition will be opened, complete in every detail. Officers of the fair have made good their promise of preparedness on opening day and during the last week there has been a rush night and day to have the exhibits in order. The finishing touches were put on the grounds early this week.
President Taft will use a telegrapher's key, made from the first gold taken from the Klondike, and set with the identical nuggets taken out by the discoverer of the Northern Eldorado, August 16, 1896. The key has been mounted on a slab of Alaska marble, and was presented to the President of the United States by George W. Carmack, discoverer of the Klondike gold field.
The opening program at the exposition grounds will begin at 9:30 o'clock with a parade of United States army troops, mariners and sailors from the Pacific cruiser fleet and from the Japanese warships under Vice-Admiral Ijichi. Col. T. C. Woodbury, U. S. A., acting commander of the Department of the Columbia, will be grand marshal. His chief aide will be Captain A. M. Weatherill, U. S. A., who has been assigned to the exposition by the war department. The marching soldiers and sailors will be reviewed by the American and Japanese admirals and the visiting governors at the head of the court of honor.
The exercises at the natural amphitheater will begin at 10:45 o'clock, with an overture by Innes' band. The invocation will be offered by Bishop Edward O'Dea, of Seattle. A short address will be given by Director-General I. A. Nadeau, and the band will play "Gloria Washington," the official march of the exposition. James J. Hill will deliver the opening address. He will be followed by J. E. Chilberg, president of the Exposition. Bishop E. W. Keator, of Olympia, will pronounce the benediction.
The program at the amphitheater will be timed to close at noon, at which hour President Chilberg will signal the president of the United States that the fair is ready. There will be an exchange of messages, after which the signal will be given from the White House which will start whistles blowing in all parts of the city.
Flags will be run up on all of the buildings and the artillery companies will fire a national salute.

WHEAT PANIC CLOSED.
Patten Fixes Price at \$1.34 and Refuses to Send it Higher.
Chicago, May 31.—May wheat walked out of the pit of the Chicago Board of Trade today with head up, firm step and not a sign of wavering anywhere—the second time in the history of the board when a wheat corner was carried through successfully to the final day of the option. The only other successful deal was that in September wheat conducted by B. P. Hutchinson, more than 20 years ago, when the price touched \$2.
Opening at \$1.34, which was a cent higher than the close of yesterday, the market remained steady during the trading hours, finally closing at the opening price. Mr. Patten's brokers stood ready all morning to sell to anyone who wanted to buy at the quoted price, and they also stood ready to buy from anyone who wanted to sell at that price. It is estimated that the trading in the option amounted to about 150,000 bushels.
It is believed that Mr. Patten has about 6,000,000 bushels of cash wheat on hand to dispose of. Experts say that, owing to the recognized scarcity of milling wheat, he will be able to sell his possessions at prices ranging from \$1.25 to today's closing quotations. It is said that within the last few days local millers have paid from 1 to 2 cents above the May price to get milling wheat.

Solve Wireless Mystery.
Los Angeles, Cal., May 31.—Operators at the mile-high wireless telegraph station on Mount Lowe have succeeded in tracing to their origin mysterious signals or sparks that have puzzled experts for more than a year, and reports of which have attracted scientific attention all over the world. The theory generally credited was that they came from Japan in a secret code, but they have been traced to induction from an ordinary telephone line on the peak. F. W. Falles, a wireless constructor, made this discovery.

Barred by Garlic on Breath.
Chicago, May 31.—A man has no right to go to a theater if his breath reeks with the odor of garlic and the management has a right to exclude him. This was the decision of Municipal Judge Heap today in the case of James La Mantia against Susanna Lange, proprietor of a nickel theater. La Mantia asked \$700 damages. Testimony showed that two other Italians visited the theater a few nights before and were ordered out.

Strikers Steal Dynamite.
New Orleans, May 31.—A dispatch from Managua, Nicaragua, says the strike over fruit shipments has grown intense. Several cases of dynamite were taken from the Lopez Mining Company by the strikers. Many men have been poisoned. The steamers are all tied up to the docks and are without crews.

HONOR TO REGULARS
President Taft Speaks on Noted Field of Gettysburg.
OPPOSED TO REDUCTION IN ARMY
Expects Congress, With Aid of Hot Weather, to Adjourn by June 20—Monument Unveiled.
Gettysburg, Pa., June 1.—Yesterday was the day of tardy honor to the "regular" at Gettysburg. An imposing shaft of granite, erected by congress to the memory of those of the regular army who fell in the three days' battle, was unveiled by the president's daughter, Miss Helen H. Taft, while the president paid tribute to officers and men of the United States army, past and present.
The president puts himself on record as opposed to any reduction in the standing army. He told of the prejudice that often had arisen against the possible aggressions of a regular army and a professional soldiery, and of the corresponding difficulty in arousing that love and pride in the army which expresses itself today and has frequently expressed itself in the past in behalf of the navy. The president asserted that the services of the regulars had never been commemorated adequately by congress or the nation.
"The profession of arms always has been an honorable one," he declared. "All honor to the regular army of the United States. Never in its history has it had a stain upon its escutcheon."
On the way to Gettysburg from Pittsburg, the president's car was sidetracked at York for two hours and during his stay he made a brief address, in which he declared again his hope for the early enactment of a tariff law, adding:
"I have been called an optimist for predicting that congress would adjourn by June 20. Perhaps I am. But if the Lord is good to us and the weather gets hot enough in June, I think our national legislators will be mighty glad to get out of those two close chambers at Washington."
Four regiments of the regular army were here to participate in the exercises. There also was a personal escort to the president composed of veterans of the regular army who fought in the Gettysburg campaign. The president was taken for a drive over the battlefield. At several points he alighted and stood on the promiscuous overlooking the valley below and the mountains in the far distance.
The ceremonies of the unveiling were simple. Miss Taft pulled the silken cord that released the flag draped about the monument. In falling one of the flags caught on a bronze eagle decorating one of the inscribed tablets. A trooper gave the flag a tug, but it could not be released until a large hole had been torn in the folds of the stripes. After the president's speech, Secretary Dickinson presented the monument to the battlefield commission. After the unveiling the president reviewed the troops. A mounted battery of artillery which recently served in Cuba was a source of much interest. When the review was concluded, the president hurried to his train.

PUT LINCOLN ABOVE ALL.
Hollingsworth Protests Against Honor Paid Jeff Davis.
Washington, June 1.—Memorial Day was generally observed here yesterday. All the government departments and practically all the business houses were closed in order that tribute might be paid the nation's dead. The principal exercises were at Arlington, under the auspices of the G. A. R. Every grave was marked with an American flag, while flowers were strewn everywhere. Appropriate exercises also were conducted at the Soldiers' Home National cemetery and other burial places in the city.
At the Soldiers' Home Representative Hollingsworth, of Ohio, was one of the speakers. He referred to the recent discussion in the house when he protested against placing the head of Jefferson Davis on the silver service of the battleship Mississippi, declaring that "it would be a dark day indeed for the Republic when the name of Abraham Lincoln ceases to be revered above all other figures of the civil war period, or when it shall be replaced by that of Jefferson Davis in the hearts and affections of the American people. The thought of it is as shocking as the first thrill of horror that followed the firing on Sumpter."

Wireless Saves Steamer.
Guymas, Mex., June 1.—Through the use of wireless telegraphy, the American steamer Precursor, rendered helpless by a broken propeller, was rescued from a dangerous position and towed into this port yesterday. The Precursor had drifted aimlessly for three days. A tug was sent out and brought the steamer into port. Some of the passengers had become uncontrollable from fear and had to be locked in their staterooms.

Spain to Try Reform.
Madrid, June 1.—A bill providing for the reorganization of the Spanish postal service was adopted by the chamber of deputies today. The bill provides for lower postal rates, a parcels post, a money order system and a postal savings bank system.