

EVENTS OF THE DAY

Items Gathered from All Parts of the World.

PREPARED FOR THE BUSY READER

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

Premier Briand has formed a new cabinet.

Roosevelt is being proposed for mayor of New York.

A big forest fire is raging in the mountains near San Bernardino, Cal.

A cloudburst in Colorado killed two persons and did much damage to property.

Premier Asquith says Britain should warn against tariff by American and German experiences.

In an automobile race at Grand Rapids, Mich., 50 miles was made in 22 minutes and 22 seconds.

The serious condition of King Peter of Serbia is arousing anxiety. His death would cause no surprise.

A Vancouver, B. C., police magistrate fined himself \$5 and costs for exceeding the speed limit with his automobile.

A Los Angeles judge in denying a divorce in which the plaintiff's mother was involved said no house was big enough for a married couple and a mother-in-law.

The final count of dead in the Texas arm shows a loss of 25 lives. Compensation has been established with points and the property damage is over \$1,000,000.

A Utah man has just committed suicide at the age of 80.

Bolivia and Peru have agreed to arbitrate the boundary dispute instead of fighting.

The Six Companies have forbid making San Francisco's Chinatown a show place for tourists.

The Italian press is greatly excited reports that Italians in the South states are practically slaves.

Spanish troops have protested against going to Morocco. There have been several riots among the people.

The Chicago health commission has decided that pasteurization of milk is ineffective and useless, if not dangerous.

A company is being organized to install \$10,000,000 in steel vessels to ply the Lakes-to-Gulf waterway, which promoters consider assured.

The steamer Verdi has sailed from New York for Buenos Ayres with \$8,000,000 in gold, the heaviest single shipment ever made to a South American port.

Employees of the tanneries at Kenosha, Wis., have gone on strike for higher wages. Trouble is feared and the troops have been called out. Ten men have been wounded.

The entire town of Woundel, Tex., has been destroyed by fire.

Colorado women will run a woman congress two years hence.

Roosevelt has given up hunting for a days in order to write a book.

The French cabinet has resigned after a bitter altercation with Delcasse.

Argentina has dismissed the Bolivian minister and Bolivia is preparing for war.

The Union Pacific has sold Santa Fe stock to avoid trouble with the government.

A bronze bust of James J. Hill has been completed and will be sent to Seattle fair.

Six men were killed in Pennsylvania while digging up dynamite that had exploded.

Sixteen miners were killed by the explosion of fire damp in a Prussian mine and many others were taken out unconscious.

Dr Robert Hart has practically decided to retire from the position of director general of Chinese customs on account of ill health.

Fifty thousand men are needed in harvest fields of the West to take care of the crops.

Miss Wanmaker is to marry the son of a French count.

More than 5,000 people left Portland to attend the Seattle fair on Portland.

Don Jaime, son of Don Carlos, the ex-king, has been barred from Spain.

American bankers will demand a 10 per cent increase in the Chinese loan of over \$27,000,000.

Refined sugar trust officials have been given more time to prepare their case.

An Ohio man has been arrested for peddling \$13,500 given to him by a man to invest.

Another aeronaut has appeared with a machine in which he says he will fly across the English channel.

Clerk of the Adams Express company at Chicago has confessed to stealing \$10,000 which disappeared a week ago.

WEEDS OUT WEAKLINGS.

Japanese Soldiers Drill for Another War With Russia.

Los Angeles, Cal., July 21.—Discussing the action of military officers in placing the lives of their men in jeopardy by exposure to a scorching sun while on drill, a military expert here today said:

"The drilling of troops during the most unfavorable weather is in conformity with the established principle of the Japanese general staff to eliminate weaklings from the fighting line and to have only the most sturdy troops remain in the organizations which would be called upon to stand the first shock in case of war. All soldiers showing constitutional weakness, who do not perish under the drastic training, are placed in the reserves."

"During last December, an infantry brigade was ordered to scale Mount Fujiyama during a blinding blizzard and over 30 men were lost during the ascent. A great popular outbreak was narrowly averted at the time, but the general staff explained the order which resulted in the heavy loss by stating that it was necessary to insure the men to both cold and heat, even though lives were sacrificed, in view of the inevitable struggle which is pending with Russia in Manchuria."

"The present drilling of the troops in the stifling heat which sweeps over Japan in the summer indicates that popular disapproval has not influenced the general staff in instituting more humane methods in the conditioning of the troops."

ESTABLISHES NEW RECORD.

Wright Flies 80 Minutes and Covers 70 Miles.

Washington, July 21.—Establishing a new record for aviation in America, Orville Wright in the Wright aeroplane late yesterday at Fort Meyer made a spectacular flight of 1 hour, 20 minutes and 45 seconds' duration. The longest previous flight was 74 minutes, made by Mr. Wright at Fort Meyer last fall.

Several thousand persons saw the most daring feat of aviation yet accomplished. The machine traveled about 70 miles, as was estimated by Wilbur Wright, and at one time during the flight the height attained was between 260 and 270 feet, exceeding the highest point ever reached by a heavier than air machine on this continent. The most wonderful part of the flight was the execution of three complete figure eights.

Mr. Wright met every requirement set forth by the government except that of carrying one passenger and making the five mile straightaway run. Both of these requirements probably could have been met, but it is the brothers' intention to get their machine in perfect condition before attempting the official flights. The Wrights declare that the machine is working much better than required, but that they want to have several more trials before the official test.

Wilbur Wright, replying to a comment that the flight yesterday would have covered the width of the English channel, which Hubert Latham unsuccessfully attempted to cross Monday, said it would have been possible for his brother to cross from France to England and to return to France again without landing. He also remarked that it would have been easy to continue yesterday's flight as far as Baltimore.

HERMANN TRIAL IN FALL.

Wickersham Orders Clean-Up of Land Fraud Cases.

Washington, July 21.—In the remarks of representative Tawney, printed in the Congressional Record this morning, appears this quotation from a letter of Attorney General Wickersham of recent date:

"I have given instructions in all cases in which Mr. Heney is retained to make careful examination of the cases and, if they cannot be brought to trial within reasonable time with any prospect of success, that the indictments be dismissed, and have caused some indictments to be dismissed under these instructions."

Inquiry at the Department of Justice today brought forth the statement that "Binger Hermann will be brought to trial at Portland early this coming fall. Mr. Heney will personally conduct the prosecution."

Famine in Southern France.

Paris, July 21.—Famine reigns in the rural districts of Southern France, and food, clothes and other necessities are being distributed. The wine frauds of two years ago began the trouble. Floods and heavy frosts have added to their woes and the recent earthquake completed the devastation. In many villages meat is an unobtainable luxury, and at Loupian a copy of a newspaper is all that can be afforded. This goes the rounds. Potatoes boiled and plain bread are the principal articles of food.

Strange Sea Beast Seen.

San Francisco, July 20.—Captain Ross, of the Standard Oil steamer Dakotah, which arrived here yesterday from Manila, entered in his log, in latitude 45°30' north, longitude 15°2' west, the steamer's meeting with a strange denizen of the deep, which the log describes as 40 feet long and 10 feet wide, with a cavernous mouth, and eyes as big as a locomotive headlight. At a distance it was thought to be a whale.

Gold Strike in Sierra County.

Nevada, City, Cal., July 21.—Scores of miners from this place, Alleghany and other camps are stampeding into American hill, a camp in Sierra county, where a vein of gold ore assaying \$3,000 to the ton has been discovered.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN BRIEF

Friday, July 33.

Washington, July 23.—While no agreement was reached by the tariff conferees today on coal, lumber, hides, oil, iron ore, the cotton schedule or wood pulp and print paper, it was said tonight that the prospects of settling these big questions tomorrow were excellent.

Heroic measures were used in an effort to adjust differences between the senate and house and to carry out President Taft's program for a reduction of duties on raw materials. All the conferees said tonight that the feelings they entertained for one another were more pleasant than they had been for many days.

Thursday, July 22.

Washington, July 22.—Today was one of conferences and concluded with a consultation at the White House tonight, participated in, by the president, Senator Aldrich and Representative Payne, at which the chief executive was assured that harmonious settlement of the differences is likely.

The senators opposed to the free raw material program were consulted today by Mr. Aldrich, and a committee representing the same position on the house side conferred with Chairman Payne. In addition, the house conferees met to have the experts of the senate finance committee explain the senate changes in the cotton schedule.

Wednesday, July 21.

Washington, July 21.—Better progress was made today by the tariff conferees than on any other day since the troublesome disputes were reached. Many questions were settled without any renewal of hostilities.

The entire zinc schedule was adjusted. Spelter was made dutiable at 1 1/2 cents per pound, which is a reduction from the senate rate of 1 1/4 cents and an increase from the house rate of 1 cent. All the senate differentials were adopted. Zinc in sheets will be dutiable at 1 1/2 cents, and sheets coated or plated with nickel or other metal at 2 cents. The house rate at 1 cent for old and worn-out zinc fit only to be remanufactured was adopted. Tungsten ore, which is used in the manufacture of ferro alloys, one of the chief component parts in the manufacture of low steel and steel parts of automobiles, was made dutiable at 10 per cent ad valorem instead of 15 per cent, as fixed by the senate.

Lemons will pay a duty of 1 1/2 cents a pound, the senate rate. This is an increase of 1/2 cent over the house rate, and half a cent over the Dingley rates.

Tuesday, July 20.

Washington, July 20.—Wood pulp, print paper and lumber, to say nothing of hides, iron ore and other so-called raw material, are receiving the most serious attention from the conferees. The paper and pulp fight bids fair to be especially stubborn and probably will be somewhat prolonged.

Much progress has been made on the cotton schedule, but hosiery and a number of other leading items of cotton manufacture are causing the tariff arbitrators much concern. The drawback provision is practically the only important administrative feature that remains unsettled.

Although the rates of duty have been fixed on practically all of the steel products, there has been a protest against the increased rate on structural steel punched for use. It was thought that a compromise on lead and its products was in view, but this schedule also has proved difficult of adjustment. The duties on zinc in blocks and pigs, which were increased by the senate over the house rates, is another matter which is delaying the settlement of the metals schedule.

Monday, July 19.

Washington, July 19.—Today the conferees devoted their attention mainly to the revised corporation tax provision, which was adopted.

An effort was made today to dispose of the wood pulp and print paper schedule. The retaliatory provision concerning pulp was rewritten, and it is now believed that it will prove satisfactory to American mills. The print paper schedule is still in controversy.

The only controversy expected on the cotton schedule relates to hosiery. Representative Payne stands firmly for higher duties and the other house conferees are likely to sustain him.

Saturday, July 17.

Washington, July 17.—The tariff conferees today settled the question of giving the secretary of the treasury authority to issue 50-year 3 per cent bonds to cover the entire cost of the Panama canal. The effect of the bond provision is to repeal the limit of the bond authorization of the Spooner act, although not interfering with 2 per cent bonds issued under that authority to the amount of \$84,631,980. The estimated cost of the canal is \$375,201,000, which will be the figure named in the new authorization, and bonds may be issued as they are needed at the rate of 3 per cent to the extent of \$290,569,020.

Special Election Urged.

Washington, July 22.—Senator Jones, in a telegram to Governor Hay, of Washington, today advised that a special election be held immediately to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Representative Cushman. Though the new congressman cannot get to Washington before the adjournment of the special session, there are other matters demanding attention through the summer, which cannot be cared for by Humphrey or Poindexter.

There is no doubt that a 1 per cent tax on the net earnings of corporations will be accepted.

Practically the only subject considered during the forenoon session of the conference was the woolen schedule. A reduction of 5 per cent was made in the Dingley rates on women's and children's dress goods made of cotton warp. Three changes in the wool schedule were agreed upon. All of these were reductions, the lower duty on women's and children's dress goods being made on woolen fabrics weighing four ounces or over to the square yard and woven into cotton warp. A reduction of 25 per cent was also made on yarns valued at 30 cents a pound or less.

Wheat Exports Smaller.

Washington, July 20.—According to figures made public by the department of commerce and labor today, the total export of wheat from Portland during the year ended June 30, 1909, was 6,350,033 bushels against 13,411,581 bushels the year before. The decline in wheat exports was even greater at Puget sound, namely from 13,699,237 to 44,630,174 bushels. There was also a marked decline in exports of flour at Portland, from 858,845 barrels in 1908 to 552,423 in 1909 and at Puget sound from 1,911,966 to 1,055,952 barrels.

Power Site Withdrawn.

Washington, July 24.—Carrying out the policy of Secretary Ballinger in preventing the monopolization of great water power sites by large corporations, Acting Secretary Pierce today withdrew for a temporary power site 25,086 acres of land along the Green river and its tributaries in Wyoming. All of the water power sites withdrawn will be reported by the secretary to congress in order that legislation may be enacted to preserve them to the government.

Sentiment Was Unanimous.

Washington, July 23.—In an official telegram from Teheran, received today at the Persian legation, announcing that the hereditary sultan, Ahmed Mirza, had been proclaimed shah, it was stated that the unpopularity and unworthiness of Mohammed Ali Mirza caused him to be deposed. The message said at a conference between the heads of the Mohammedan church, princes, high dignitaries and the old members of congress, the vote was unanimous against the deposed shah.

Taft Favors Canal Bonds.

Washington, July 21.—At a conference between President Taft, Senator Aldrich, Chairman Payne and treasury officials today, it was decided to ask congress to authorize a bond issue to the extent of the latest estimate of the cost of the Panama canal, the proposed issue to bear 3 per cent interest. The Goethals estimate of \$397,000,000 as the cost of the canal will be used as a basis for the issue. The existing canal bond limit is \$130,000,000.

Taft Will Visit Oregon.

Washington, July 23.—Representatives Hawley and Ellis called on the president today to ask him to stop at other points than Portland while in Oregon. The president said that on his way south from Portland he would stop at Salem, and if his schedule permitted he would try to make other stops. In case he goes to Denver, he told Congressman Ellis he would endeavor to make short stops in Eastern Oregon.

Invitation Goes Begging.

Washington, July 20.—By a vote of 100 to 158 the house today refused to refer to the committee of the whole the invitation to attend the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition. R denberg, of Illinois, sought to get unanimous consent for the consideration of a resolution providing for the acceptance of the invitation, but Macon, of Arkansas, objected on the ground that no committee had considered it.

Congressmen to Visit Hawaii.

Washington, July 23.—A party of 25 senators and members of the house is preparing to visit Hawaii. The visit is in response to an invitation extended by the Hawaiian legislature at its last session, and the party will sail from San Francisco on the steamer Siberia, August 24. Eighteen days will be spent in Hawaii, during which time the four largest islands of the group will be visited.

Army Sport Line of Duty.

Washington, July 20.—Again the War department has passed judgment that a soldier whose death resulted from an accident while engaged in an athletic contest encouraged by the officers was in the line of duty. The contest which called forth this decision was known as a "battle royal," and took place in the post gymnasium at Ft. Michael, Alaska, last December.

Taft Stands by Newell.

Washington, July 23.—The Washington Post, in an article discussing the troubles between Secretary Ballinger and Director Newell, of the reclamation service, states that Mr. Newell has received assurance from the president that he is not to be deposed, even though his scalp is demanded by Mr. Ballinger.

Ballinger to Visit Malheur.

Washington, July 20.—Secretary Ballinger has wired Senator Bourne from Seattle that he will personally inspect the Malheur irrigation project in Eastern Oregon. He will make the inspection about two weeks hence.

KEPT BLOODY OATH.

Moro Bandit, Jikiri, Had Sworn to Kill 100 Men.

Manila, July 19.—When Jikiri, the Moro bandit chief who was killed with all his followers in a desperate battle with troops and constabulary near Patian, on Jolo island, July 5, began his career as an outlaw, he swore he would kill 100 men before he died.

The record of the murders he committed is not complete, but it is stated in a dispatch received today from Zamboanga that the bandit probably made good his oath, as the partial record at hand shows he took the lives of nearly a hundred persons.

From the latest reports of the fight, all but one of the several women in the cave where the outlaws made their last stand were wives of Jikiri.

But one of the women escaped. She was the wife of one of the Jikiri followers and accepted the safe conduct offered by the Americans before the assault on the cave began.

Lieutenant Joseph A. Baer, of the Sixth cavalry, is agreed by all who saw the fight to have been the hero of the battle. He was armed with a Winchester pumpgun with which he did great execution. His timely rescue of Lieutenant Arthur H. Wilson, who was struggling with Jikiri and already desperately wounded, when Baer shot and killed the bandit, and his certain aim, which brought down three other outlaws, are the talk of army circles.

Baer killed four of the eight bandits slain.

TAX ALL INCOMES IS PLAN.

National Manufacturers Association Issues Statement.

New York, July 20.—The board of directors of the National Association of Manufacturers today issued the following statement addressed "To the Congress of the United States:"

"The National Association of Manufacturers indorses any reasonable measure to secure by tax the requisite money which, together with the tariff duties, shall be sufficient to support this government."

"We deplore the effort of demagogues to segregate American citizens and make government supporters of one class and charity recipients of another; well knowing the character of our best-grade workmen, we understand that they do not relish attempts to make of them recipients of any other man's contributions."

"We therefore recommend if necessary for income purposes, the enactment of measures providing a just and equitable tax upon all citizens. As an illustration, we suggest one-eighth of 1 per cent on all incomes; this would require 75 cents from the man who receives \$600 a year and \$1,250 from the man who receives \$1,000,000 a year."

TURKISH POLICE CENSURED.

Report of Court Martial on Adana Massacres Made Public.

Constantinople, July 20.—The report of the court martial on the Adana massacres, made public today, is a strong denunciation of the incapacity and apathy of the police and other local authorities. It says:

"Fifteen persons already have been hanged; 800 deserve death; 15,000 deserve hard labor for life; 80,000 deserve minor sentences."

"If it is decided to proceed with the punishment, we will cordon the town and deal expeditiously with the matter."

In view, however, of the general reconciliation between the opposing elements, the report recommends that general amnesty be made the occasion of a national fete.

Soldier Gets Revenge.

St. Petersburg, July 20.—The system of flogging, which is still used as a means of punishment in the so-called disciplinary battalions of the Russian army, led to a tragedy today at Miedyev, Novgorod province. A soldier was condemned to 15 lashes for stealing. He wrenched himself free and, drawing a concealed knife, leaped upon the supervising officer, Captain Kavalersky, and stabbed him to death. He then slashed two soldiers, and next buried the knife in his own breast before he could be stopped.

Radium \$570,000 an Ounce.

London, July 19.—An ascertained commercial value of \$20 per milligramme (equivalent to \$570,000 an ounce) has been placed upon radium by a contract just entered into between the British Metalliferous mines and Viscount Iveagh and Sir Ernest Cassel for the supply of seven and a half grammes of pure radium bromide. This is the largest order ever given for radium, and it will come from the Cornish pitch blende mine.

Naval Pageant Success.

London, July 20.—London's naval pageant, in which 150 warships are taking part, was favored today by glorious weather, and is pronounced an enormous success. It has been asserted that the reason such a large fleet never before was gathered in the Thames was the fear of the possibility of its being bottled in by an enemy.

Crane Pleasing to China.

Pekin, July 20.—Charles R. Crane, of Chicago, whose selection as minister to China by President Taft was announced recently, is persona grata to the Chinese government. The grand council has authorized the foreign board to inform the United States government that China will gladly receive Mr. Crane.

EXHAUST PATIENCE

Japan Tries to Obtain Peaceful Settlement With China.

TERMS OFFERED UNACCEPTABLE

China Refuses to Reconsider Matter and Japan May Abandon All Effort to Conciliate.

Tokio, July 20.—The Kokumin, one of the most influential of the Japanese newspapers, and which is generally regarded as the mouthpiece of Marquis Katsura, the premier, in matters pertaining to the government's policy, in an article today discussed the situation between Japan and China and strikes a somewhat alarmist note.

It was expected, says the article, that the withdrawal of the proposal to refer to The Hague arbitration tribunal the differences between China and Japan, preceded the adoption of what was hoped would be a conciliatory policy by China. But this expectation has not been realized. China now proposes wholly unacceptable terms and refuses to reply to Japan's request for reconsideration. The article concludes: "The Japanese government is exercising all possible patience, but is not carrying its endurance to the point of sentimentality. Unless China's mood changes before the conclusion of the current month, Japan will be obliged to assume a different attitude."

MAY MEAN RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

Pekin Diplomat Sees Deep Meaning in Crane's Appointment.

Pekin, July 20.—The appointment by President Taft of Charles R. Crane, of Chicago, a man unknown to the Eastern world or in diplomatic circles, to be minister to China, is recognized in Peking official quarters as the breaking of new ground as well as the most striking action with reference to American representation in China for the last 50 years.

The Russians and French in the Chinese capital have attached special significance to the transfer of W. W. Rockhill from Peking to St. Petersburg, holding it to mean a Russo-American alignment on Chinese affairs.

High Chinese officials declare that Japan is China's greatest enemy, but Great Britain has unofficially warned China that the Anglo-Japanese alliance was never more strong than it is at present, and has urged that China devise amicable relations with Japan.

TRYING CALHOUN AGAIN.

Court Begins Interminable Task of Securing Jury.

San Francisco, July 20.—Patrick Calhoun, president of the United Railroads, is again on trial in this city on a charge of offering a bribe to a public official to gain a privilege for his corporation. Half a day had been devoted to interrogation of prospective jurors when the first panel of 25 citizens was exhausted, and an adjournment taken until next Wednesday morning.

Except for the absence of three or four notable principals and the presence of District Attorney W. H. Langdon as chief prosecutor, the proceedings today differed in no particular from the early stages of the first trial, which resulted in a disagreement. It was evident from today's examination that the talesmen were anxious to escape service on any pretext.

Disagrees on Jap Case.

Honolulu, July 20.—The jury in the case of 13 Japanese strikers who resisted arrest following the riot on the Waikahu plantation on July 8, which retired at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon and which last night reported that it was impossible to agree, came into court today and informed Judge Robinson that it could not reach a verdict. After charging it further the judge again ordered it locked up. An hour later the jury for the third time reported a disagreement and finally was discharged.

Plan for Hayes Funeral.

Colorado Springs, Colo., July 20.—The funeral of Mrs. J. Addison Hayes, daughter of the Confederacy, whose death occurred Sunday evening, will be held at the family residence next Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock. Following the funeral services, the urn containing the ashes—the body having been cremated at Riverside cemetery, Denver—will be interred in Evergreen cemetery until fall, when it will be taken to Richmond, Va.

Moors in Bitter Fight.

Madrid, July 20.—Official dispatches received here today indicate that the fighting yesterday between the Moors and Spanish at Melilla was graver than at first believed. The Moorish cavalry made a concerted attack on the Spanish headquarters, swarming down from all directions and firing their guns as they approached. The tribesmen displayed fanatical bravery and the headlong charge was stopped only by a deadly fire of the Spanish batteries.

Revives Carlist Party.

Madrid, July 20.—Although the Carlist leaders are divided, the majority believe the accession of Don Jaime as head of the Carlists will give a new impetus to the party. Don Jaime made repeated visits in disguise to Spain in order to consult with his followers.