

## ALMOST BANKRUPT

### Philippine Government Only Kept Up by Sale of Bonds.

## FILIPINOS REFUSE TO PAY TAXES

### Purpose of Taft's Visit to Islands is to Place Government on Safe Financial Basis.

Washington, July 8.—Secretary Taft is hastening to Manila to prevent an utter collapse of the civil government there as administered by Governor Wright. The mystery of his mission and the urgency with which it is undertaken are gradually being revealed. Early action of a remedial character is necessary to prevent the government from becoming bankrupt through shortage of revenue receipts.

Governor Wright has not made progress in dealing with the Filipinos. He has asked them to obey the laws and let it go at that. He has not sought to harmonize differences and secure their co-operation. As a result, the Filipinos are now refusing to pay taxes. They knew nothing about land and revenue taxes until American rule was made effective. Taft succeeded in inducing the natives to pay these taxes. Under Wright they refused payment. It is impossible to sell the land for delinquent taxes.

The decrease in Philippine revenue has been so great that nothing but bond sales has prevented a collapse of the government. The money derived from selling bonds and certificates of indebtedness has furnished sufficient funds to maintain affairs up to this time, but the sums borrowed must eventually be repaid, and the situation has grown serious.

Mr. Taft has gone to determine what can be done to develop revenues and to place the government on a safe financial basis. Mr. Taft also desires to confer with Governor Wright on the friar land question. The entire matter was adjusted after tedious deliberations, and an arrangement reached satisfactory to the president and Mr. Taft. The titles were defective, and it was agreed to have new transfers made. Governor Wright was asked for his approval and refused to give it. It is considered imperative that this troublesome question should be settled.

## TO MAKE ISTHMUS HEALTHY

### Shonts Tells How Commission Will Care for Employes.

Washington, July 8.—Life on the Isthmus of Panama is to be made healthful, comfortable and enjoyable before the real work of digging the canal is begun, according to an announcement of policy made today by Chairman Shonts, of the Panama Canal commission. Mr. Shonts said:

"Our first duty is to create sound underlying conditions. This is now vastly more important than the moving of dirt. The men must have suitable houses in healthy surroundings; they must have wholesome and nourishing food at reasonable cost; they must have suitable transportation facilities to get to and from their work, and they must have opportunity for recreation.

"It will be the policy of the commission to provide these essentials as quickly as possible, and to only increase the working force, aside from the mechanics necessary to provide these necessities as fast as the facilities indicated can be furnished.

"So much has been said by the press of an exaggerated character about health conditions there that it may be wise to recapitulate the facts regarding yellow fever. There have been between 9,000 and 10,000 employes on the isthmus since the disease first appeared in May. During that month there were 20 canal employes stricken and two deaths. In June 30 canal employes were stricken and there were four deaths, two of those dying being Americans appointed in the United States and two persons appointed locally on the isthmus."

## Russia Will Make Protest.

St. Petersburg, July 8.—General Linievitch's telegraphic report to the emperor charging the Japanese with using dudum bullets will probably be made the subject of a communication to the powers protesting against the violation of the Geneva convention. Among the Liberals a story is being industriously circulated and believed that Japan will demand that the treaty of peace, if concluded, shall be submitted for the ratification of the Russian people, in order to insure its observance in case of a change of government.

## Root Has Accepted.

New York, July 8.—It can be definitely stated that President Roosevelt has offered the position of secretary of state to Elihu Root, and that Mr. Root has accepted. President Roosevelt arrived at Jersey City at 9 a. m. He boarded a Pennsylvania Railroad tug and was taken to Long Island City. He left there for Oyster bay at 9:47. Paul Morton and Elihu Root, who accompanied the president from Cleveland, left the train at Jersey City.

## Refunding Hawaiian Debt.

Washington, July 8.—President Roosevelt has approved the issue of \$600,000 of bonds by the Territory of Hawaii to refund the gold bonds of the Republic of Hawaii, issued under act of the legislature of June 13, 1896.

## WILLIAMSON FACES JURY.

### Dr. Van Gesner and Marion R. Biggs Also Defendants in the Case.

Portland, July 7.—With the conviction of Senator Mitchell sliding into history, those curious ones who were in attendance at this trial will this morning again have the chance to witness another Oregon congressman before the bar of justice—Representative J. N. Williamson. With this member of the lower house of congress will also be tried Dr. Van Gesner and Marion R. Biggs. Williamson and Van Gesner were interested in the sheep business, and the specific charge against them is subornation of perjury, it being alleged that they induced various persons to make fraudulent timber entries. It is charged that the alleged fraudulent oaths were taken before Marion R. Biggs, who was United States commissioner at Prineville.

The indictment which was returned against Williamson, Van Gesner and Biggs was returned February 11, 1905, and it alleges that the three men named in the indictment conspired to suborn certain persons to commit perjury whose names are set forth in the indictment, to take up claims under the timber and stone act, swearing when they took up these claims that they were not taken up for speculative purposes.

While this case will not attract the attention that the trial of Senator Mitchell did, it nevertheless will be watched with great interest. Representative Williamson, until he was elected to succeed Malcolm A. Moody, was a state senator in the Oregon legislature. The fact that he was indicted along with Senator Mitchell will give the case some national interest.

## DUNNE'S OWNERSHIP PLAN.

### Chicago's Mayor Proposes Corporation Shall Own Car Lines.

Chicago, July 7.—Mayor Edward F. Dunne told the city council tonight his plans for municipal ownership of traction properties. It was not municipal ownership absolutely, but, as the mayor explained, the nearest thing possible under existing conditions, and he asked the aldermen to consider it carefully. Absolute municipal ownership and operation, the mayor said, he does not consider practical just now.

The plan which the mayor offered provides for the incorporation of a company, managed by five men who command the confidence of the people of Chicago. To this company is to be granted a 20-year franchise, covering the streets in which rights of the old companies already have expired or soon will expire. It is to be stocked to the amount necessary to establish a street car system in these streets, roughly estimated at 240 miles. No bonds are to be sold.

The stock is to be deposited with a trust company, which the five directors are to select, so as to prevent a purchase of it and consequent control by outside interests. The stock is to be sold at popular subscription.

At any time the city may elect, it can take over the property on an appraisal valuation.

## ARMY READY TO REVOLT.

### Demand Political Rights From Czar for All His Soldiers.

London, July 7.—The Moscow correspondent of the Standard says:

"I have received, startling information, the very nature of which renders its confirmation from official sources impossible, but which, if correct, may be designed to promote the revolutionary movement in Russia to a remarkable extent.

"It is that an ultimatum will shortly be presented to the czar demanding political rights in behalf of the army. The date of the presentation will probably coincide with the completion of the mobilization now in progress.

"Two hundred thousand of the youngest and therefore the most dissatisfied members will then have received their arms and will be under the command of men drawn largely from civil life. I am told that the initiative has been taken in the garrison at St. Petersburg."

## Gorky Works for Freedom.

St. Petersburg, July 7.—Maxim Gorky, the novelist, who is living at Kokola, a small village on the coast of Finland, has refused a flattering offer to go on a lecture tour in the United States, preferring to remain for the purpose of aiding in the work of emancipating Russia. He is one of the recognized leaders of the Constitutionalists, and is visited daily by persons from all parts of Russia. He has a large income, but gives the major portion of it to the cause which he has at heart.

## Still Stand by Strike.

Chicago, July 7.—The joint council of the Teamsters' union tonight refused to take action looking toward calling off the strike, and appointed a committee to procure funds to support the striking teamsters in their struggle. The committee appointed is to be known as the "flying squadron," and it will call on every union teamster in the city to donate a stipulated amount each week toward the support of the strikers.

## To Collect Data on Canal.

New York, July 7.—Two Panama canal commissioners, Peter G. Haines and Colonel M. B. Harrod, sailed for Panama today on the Sagrada, to collect data concerning the surveys of the canal route and to prepare plans of this route for use by the advisory board of engineers, which will meet in Washington September 1.

## VERDICT IS GUILTY

### John H. Mitchell Convicted of Crime Against Nation.

## STEPS TAKEN FOR NEW TRIAL

### If Necessary Case Will Be Taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Portland, July 4.—At 11 o'clock last night, with the din of exploding fire crackers almost drowning the words of Captain Sladen, Senator John H. Mitchell, who for 22 years has sat in the senate of the United States, listened to the reading of the verdict that pronounced him guilty.

Although hard hit, as a man must be under such awful conditions, Senator Mitchell retained his composure. Tears welled into his eyes and his voice shook, and, as he slowly rose from his seat, after the jury had been polled and court was adjourned, he tottered and for the brief spell of perhaps a minute the shocking force of the verdict seemed suddenly to unload upon his shoulders every one of those 70 years through which he has passed, and he became old, very old. With an effort which showed that he was still fighting, still not without hope, for ex-Senator Thurston, as soon as the jury was polled had moved for a new trial, he straightened up his bent figure in a way that seemed to say, "there is yet another chance."

Senator Mitchell will not rest under the verdict of the jury as returned last night, but will take the matter to the Supreme court of the United States, if necessary. Senator Thurston, one of the counsel for the defense, when asked as to the future course of the defense, said:

"On Monday next the court will hear a motion for a new trial on the part of the defense, and if that is denied, the matter will be taken to the Circuit court of Appeals in San Francisco, and from there, if necessary, to the Supreme court of the United States. Of course, other than that statement, I can have nothing to say as to what I think of the outcome of the trial."

John Newton Williamson, Dr. Van Gesner and Marion R. Biggs will be brought face to face with the United States court on Friday morning at 10 o'clock to answer to the indictment charging them with subornation of perjury, in having induced 100 persons to swear falsely in regard to entries made upon timber and stone land in the vicinity of Prineville.

Judge De Haven set Friday morning as the time for beginning the trial when court was called yesterday morning. He also stated that he would fix Wednesday morning as the time for taking up all land fraud cases in which demurrers had been filed against the indictments. He would then set apart a time for hearing the arguments in those cases where such hearing was necessary.

## DESTROY REBEL SHIP.

### Russian Government Sends Torpedo Boat on Trail of Potemkin.

Bucharest, Roumania, July 5.—Advices to the government from Kustenji state that the Russian torpedo boat Smeltiloy had appeared off that port and by signal had requested information concerning the rebel Russian battleship Potemkin. It is said that the torpedo boat is manned by a select crew and has been commissioned to attack and sink the rebel ship upon sight. When the port authorities signaled back that the Potemkin had left the port, the torpedo boat retired in the direction of Odessa, for which place the Potemkin is believed to have set out.

At all Roumanian ports where Russian warships are now lying there is reported great agitation among the sailors. The Russian vessel Bulgaria, owing to an outbreak among her crew, has been indefinitely delayed at the port of Ismalia.

## Rebels Proclaim General Strike.

St. Petersburg, July 5.—The executive committee of the Social Revolutionists has issued a stirring appeal summoning the workmen and all classes of society interested in the overthrow of the present regime to show sympathy with all those who fought for freedom at Lodz, Warsaw, Odessa and other places, as well as with the sailors who mutinied at Odessa and Libau, by inaugurating a general political strike. The leaders have supplemented this by proclaiming a general strike for Thursday.

## Armistice is Next Thing.

St. Petersburg, July 5.—With the completion of the arrangements for the Washington peace meeting, President Roosevelt has resumed his efforts to bring about an armistice. No light is thrown upon the actual status of the negotiations and the character of the communications passing between the Russian and Japanese governments and Washington. The matter is exceedingly delicate, but the outlook for success is not unpromising.

## Prepares to Fight Hungary.

London, July 5.—The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Vienna asserts that Archduke Francis Ferdinand has initiated military preparation with a view to the eventualty of Hungary attempting to recede from the dual monarchy.

## DE HAVEN SETS DATES.

### Mitchell Case Disposed of, He Turns Attention to Others.

Portland, July 6.—Judge De Haven was a busy man yesterday and will be equally busy today. The end of the Mitchell trial has not brought surcease from work, and the interval between the first case and the one of J. N. Williamson set for Friday morning will fill the hours of the Federal court with action and hurry.

Yesterday morning all of the land fraud cases were taken up by the court and fixed upon the calendar for consideration. Times were set for hearing demurrers to the many indictments now pending in different cases, dates were fixed for listening to arguments upon pleas in abatement and days set apart for arraignments and pleadings of those defendants who are now waiting for the call of the court.

The Mitchell and Hermann cases were put at the foot of the calendar, as was the case against F. P. Mays, and the many defendants made prominent in the Puter-McKinley land fraud case of last winter. Today the great majority of the defendants will either plead or will bring their motions for error before the court, after which the cases will be set, as near as possible, upon the docket for trial.

## TORNADO IN TEXAS.

### Ziggags Across Country, Smashing Everything in Its Path.

Fort Worth, Texas, July 6.—A tornado which struck Texas in the upper edge of Montague county, coming from the northeast and swinging far into the southeast, this afternoon caused the loss, it is believed, of 40 lives, injured a large number of people, and did untold damage to growing crops and cattle.

Fortunately the tornado missed the small towns in the section through which it swept, but it zigzagged in such a way as to take in the homes of many farmers and stock raisers in the section.

At Jacksboro the force of the wind was terrific. The Baptist church and 20 other buildings were blown off their foundations, and a number of buildings totally destroyed. Mrs. Travis Calhoun was seriously injured. Travis Calhoun, Mrs. Horton and Henry Wesner and family were also injured.

At Montague no lives were lost in the town, but in the country great loss of life is reported. The wires are down in all directions, and it is difficult to get particulars. Ten persons are known to be dead in the neighborhood of Montague. Most of those killed lived on Salt creek, along which the tornado swept with special force. At Nacona the tornado passed a few miles to the south, and later lies give the dead at 14 and the injured at 41.

## TRAIN IN DITCH.

### Great Northern Passenger Leaves Track and Cars Burn.

Great Falls, Mont., July 6.—A special to the Tribune from Willison, N. D., says No. 3 west bound passenger train on the Great Northern was wrecked at Spring Brook, about 12 miles west of there. A car in the middle of the train jumped the track just before reaching a switch. At the switch this car went on the side track and a complete wreck followed.

All the train left the track except the engine. Explosions followed immediately and set the wreckage on fire. Seven cars were completely destroyed by the fire, but the passengers all escaped through the windows and only a few were seriously injured, although a large number were slightly hurt. The injured were all brought to Willison and it is believed none are fatally hurt.

The train was running at a high rate of speed, but no more than the regular run calls for. Where the car first left the track there is absolutely nothing wrong with the track and no one can account for the accident. All of the other cars passed over the place, and had it not been for the switch no serious results would have followed.

All the mail was saved.

## Russian Paper Plays Ghoul.

St. Petersburg, July 6.—The Novoe Vremya, which alone of the leading papers here attacked President Roosevelt for forcing peace endeavors, has been printing a series of articles to prove that American intrigues and American instigation were responsible for the war. It now asserts that the same causes brought about China's request to be represented in the negotiations. It says that Mr. Hay's doctrine of the administrative entity of China will be buried with its author, but the fruits of his policy will remain.

## Road into Klamath Falls.

San Francisco, July 6.—The California Northeastern railway filed articles of incorporation today, with a capital of \$5,400,000. The incorporators are A. H. Nottzger, G. X. Wendling, C. M. Cross, president of the Farmers' and Merchants' National bank at Hanford; G. E. Bittenger, cashier of the Los Angeles National bank, and H. Nathan. One terminus of the road will be at Weed station, on the Southern Pacific, and the other at Klamath Falls.

## Convict Strike Quelled.

Salt Lake City, July 6.—Twenty convicts at the state penitentiary struck today, refusing to work until improvement was made in the food and other accommodations. After the strikers had been placed in solitary confinement and handcuffed to the ceiling for several hours, the strike lost its popularity.

## CRAFT IN COURTSHIP.



"Ah, darling," breathed the impassioned wooer, "why do you not say 'Yes? Can you not say it?'"

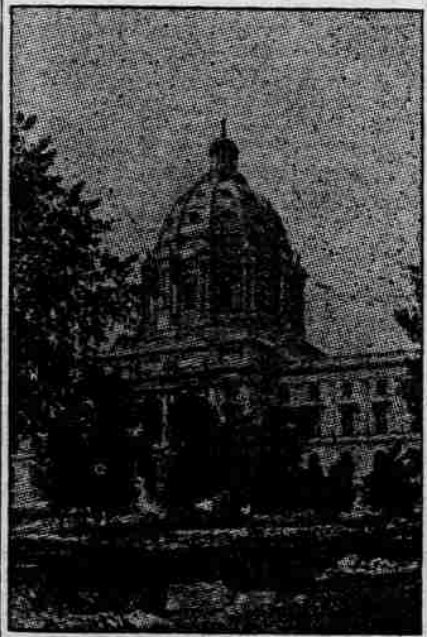
"Dear me, I could say it," responded the honest damsel, "but if I do, then you will immediately stop making all these pretty speeches."—Omaha Bee.

## PRIDE OF MINNESOTA.

### Magnificent New Capitol—One of the World's Finest Buildings.

Fifty years ago "The Great Northwest" was a howling wilderness, peopled only by a few Indians and a handful of trappers and French-Canadian traders; fifty years ago this vast region had not been surveyed, and certain sections of it had not even been explored, but to-day behold how different is its aspect!

There is not a corner of it that has not been penetrated by civilized be-



CAPITOL OF MINNESOTA.

ings; there is not an acre of it that has not been charted. A dozen States have been carved out of it, and the borders of the brush and timber lands are rapidly receding before the woodman with his ax and the farmer with his plow. In the near future there will not be left a single acre of unproductive land, for the gigantic projects of irrigation that the Federal Government is undertaking will, within the next decade, transform every arid area into a flourishing garden.

This great Northwest territory comprises fully one-sixth of the entire area of the United States and is now peopled with 6,000,000 Americans who are engaged in various industries, the annual output from which aggregates, in value, millions of dollars.

If there is one thing more than another that has fostered this marvelous development, it is the modern railroad. In the great Northwest there are over 50,000 miles of railway track and the capital that is represented by the operating plants of all of the railway companies serving the people of this territory amounts, in round numbers, to over \$2,500,000,000.

It is marvelous that such a transformation of a wilderness into a flourishing home of civilized beings could be effected within the short span of one human life; yet the progress made during the last decade is still more remarkable and the most reliable indication of the increasing wealth of this section of the United States is the erection of some of the finest public buildings to be seen anywhere on the American continent.

The expenditure involved in the erection of State capitols alone counts upward of \$25,000,000. The State of Montana, with a population of but 243,400, has just completed a commodious, new State House that cost in the neighborhood of a quarter of a million; South Dakota is contemplating the expenditure of several thousand dollars in enlarging and embellishing its present legislative hall, and its twin State to the north has already appropriated a million dollars for the erection of a beautiful new capitol to replace the ramshackle frame structure that is now used as a State House; Wisconsin has recently approved designs for a new capitol that calls for the expenditure of \$10,000,000; Iowa has spent a vast sum to rebuild her present structure that was partially destroyed by fire; and Minnesota has just dedicated a \$5,000,000 marble palace to the use of the people.

In many respects this latter structure is the most remarkable in the United States, and to the tourist traveler, who comes to St. Paul in the future, it will be a source of pleasure and inspiration.

When Glenn Brown, the secretary of the American Institute of Architects, of Washington, D. C., visited the new capitol of Minnesota, he declared it to be the finest structure in America to-day with the exception of the national capitol at Washington. Not so much money has been spent on it

as has been spent upon similar buildings elsewhere; but, in Mr. Brown's opinion, the artistic effect of the structure is unsurpassed.

The predominating feature of the building is the massive marble dome, the largest in the United States. Until its completion the dome of the Rhode Island State House at Providence held the distinction of being the greatest. The dome of the capitol at Washington is very much larger, but that is made of cast iron, painted white. The domes of St. Peter's of Rome and St. Paul's of London, likewise, are larger, but neither of them is constructed of marble.

The interior finishings of the building are magnificent. Marbles from almost every well-known quarry in the world were imported for use in the grand halls and legislative rooms, and beautifully carved woods for the executive offices.

To see such evidences of art and culture in a country that, but a short while ago, was considered a barbarous frontier, is the most satisfying thing that can happen to a man who has faith in the great destiny of the United States as the leader of nations.—C. T. Green, in Four-Track News.

## NON-BREAKABLE BAT.

### Wound with Wire or Some Other Strengthening Material.

The baseball fan, or, more correctly speaking, the baseball player, will hail the advent of the non-breakable bat that has made its appearance. This most desirable and hitherto unknown attribute of a baseball bat is attained by cutting a spiral groove in the wood and inserting therein, flush with the surface of the bat, some strengthening material, such as steel wire or steel tape or snaw. The spiral is made continuous from a point just above the handle, so as not to interfere with a good, comfortable grip, to a point just below where the ball ordinarily



STEEL WIRE ON THE BAT.

strikes. Care has to be exercised, of course, in fastening the ends of the strengthening material wound in the groove to prevent the development of weak spots, particularly at the handle extremity. The groove, of course, is not large enough to detract appreciably from the normal strength of the wood of the particular section used.

## They Did Not Have To.

A family who had struggled the best part of a lifetime in a poverty-stricken portion of the city suddenly came into the possession of a small income, with the prospect in a few years of something more. Their long-crushed aspirations revived, and the women of the family especially began to assume various airs and artificialities.

They moved to a little place in the country, and tried mightily to impress their neighbors with their importance. They talked constantly of what "people in our position" should and should not do.

Some of their town acquaintances came out to visit them during the summer, and one of the younger members of the family, a little girl of 7 or 8, was showing them about the place.

"What nice chickens!" exclaimed one of the guests when they reached the poultry yard. "They lay steadily, too, I suppose?"

"Yes," returned the youthful hostess, who really knew nothing at all about it, "that is, they could, of course, but in our position they—they don't have to."

## Remarkable Generosity.

"You say O'Hannagan leaves the Orphans' Home a large legacy?" "Bedad, it's purty large." "How much?" "Twelve children an' a goat, begorra!"