

HITCHCOCK IS YET UNWILLING

Gives Conditional Promise to Approve Umatilla Plan.

Did Not Know Half of Klamath Project Was in California Until Told by Fulton—Had Charged Oregon With Entire Cost, Leaving Small Balance to Her Credit.

Washington, Nov. 23.—Senator Fulton had a conference with Secretary Hitchcock today on Oregon irrigation matters. He was advised, as previously stated in these dispatches, that the secretary will not think of building the Malheur project under existing conditions, but was surprised to find the secretary unwilling to make any allotment for the Umatilla project. After some argument, the senator obtained a conditional promise from the secretary which, if fulfilled, will mean early adoption and construction of the Umatilla project.

At the outset the secretary stated that he had already allotted \$2,000,000 to the Klamath project, which he had charged up to Oregon. This amount is within \$465,000 of Oregon's restricted fund; in other words, is within that amount of 51 per cent of Oregon's contribution to the reclamation fund. The secretary, under the law, is obliged to expend this 51 per cent in Oregon, but he clearly showed to the senator that he is unwilling to give Oregon more than its 51 per cent. The senator told the secretary that the Klamath is not entirely an Oregon project. He pointed out that about half the land under that project lies in California, and further stated that Klamath trade, after the project is built, will go largely to California. He therefore insists that it is unjust to build the Klamath project entirely with Oregon funds, and demands that the \$2,000,000 allotment should be divided and at least half of it charged to California. If this is done, the secretary will have \$1,500,000 for immediate expenditure in Oregon, and only \$1,000,000 is asked for the Umatilla project.

The secretary said he did not know that the Klamath project included California as well as Oregon land. He had supposed it was entirely an Oregon project. He added that he could not allot \$1,000,000 for the Umatilla project unless it could be shown that the whole Klamath tract is not in Oregon. This, of course, is easy of demonstration, and Mr. Fulton will tomorrow obtain from the Reclamation service maps and letters showing the interstate character of the Klamath project. Backed up by these papers, he will reopen the case with Mr. Hitchcock, and is hopeful that the Umatilla project may then be authorized. No mention was made today of any engineering or other flaws in the Umatilla project, and it is assumed that nothing prevents its construction save "lack of funds," the original excuse, which has subsequently been denied.

JAPAN'S GREAT NEW NAVY.

Will Build Many Huge Battleships of High Speed.

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 23.—The Japanese admiral has entered upon an elaborate scheme of naval expansion which is expected to be approved at the coming session of the diet. According to news by the Shawmut today, admiralty officials say Japan's best ships are beginning to be out of date, and larger ships with much heavier armament and higher speed will be built.

The Jiji Shimpo says the battleship of the future navy of Japan will displace 22,000 tons and have an armament of 14 12-inch guns and a speed of 20 knots, while the future cruisers will displace 15,000 tons and have a speed of 25 knots, but no official announcement has been made in this regard.

The five submarines recently added, built in America in sections, gave such success that the squadron will be increased.

Plan to Save the Buffalo.

New York, Nov. 23.—To prevent the extinction of the buffalo, prominent naturalists and men interested in zoological matters have planned to organize an association to be known as the American Bison society. The society will hold its first meeting in this city next month. William T. Hornady, director of the New York Zoological park, who is one of the promoters of the new society, recently talked with President Roosevelt regarding a plan to establish another government herd in the West, and offered the government 15 head.

Tammany Man Accused of Fraud.

New York, Nov. 23.—James A. Maguire, chairman of the election board in the Ninth election district of the Nineteenth assembly district, was arrested yesterday on a charge of violating the election laws. He is accused of leaving the polling places in his district at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon of election day and of going to the 20th election district polling place and voting there under the name of Harry W. Jennings.

Beyond Control of Troops.

Kursk, Russia, Nov. 23.—The agrarian disorders in the district of Subzha have assumed such violence that the troops are unable to cope with them. The whole northern half of the district is in the hands of peasant rioters, who are pillaging the estates and burning the harvested crops.

BE GENEROUS TO PHILIPPINES.

New York Board of Trade Wants Restrictions Removed.

New York, Nov. 24.—Resolutions favoring abolishing American duties on Philippine products and repeal of the new law to regulate shipping between this country and the Philippines were adopted today by the New York Board of Trade. The resolutions read in part:

"If the islands are our wards, they are not part of the United States and we should not make the mistake that what is good for the United States is good for the Philippines. Intense desire is evinced in the Philippines for the removal of our duties on their products and, insofar as such abolition would benefit them, we should generously grant them that advantage."

In urging upon congress the repeal of the shipping act, which will become operative on July 1, 1906, the resolutions declare that the act will reduce the facilities for commerce between the United States and the Philippines and materially enhance the cost of produce from the United States or of American manufactures imported into the Philippines. The resolutions continue:

"There are no American ships in the trade between the Philippines and the Atlantic ports, and there would not be enough American tonnage to carry 425,000 bales of flour annually imported at these ports. A great deal of it would have to come via the Pacific ports and over transcontinental railroads, and this unnatural route affords the only competition to check the exorbitant rates to Atlantic ports made."

SMOOT WILL NOT RESIGN.

No Action on Senator's Case Likely Before January.

Washington, Nov. 24.—Senator Reed Smoot, who arrived here this evening, says most emphatically that there is no foundation for the story that he intends to resign from the senate, and he is at a loss to understand the source of the report. He is surprised to learn that the senate committee will reopen his case and give further hearings, but has no objection to that course. He furthermore declares his willingness to abide by any decision which the senate may make when it comes to a vote on his case.

It will probably be late in January before the committee on privileges and elections makes a report on the case. Hearings cannot be resumed before the first week in January. After their conclusion the committee will take some time to digest the great mass of testimony and it will be remarkable if it can report in January. Once the case goes to the senate it will receive prompt consideration, as it is a matter of the highest privilege and will be disposed of before legislative matters can receive consideration. It is expected the debate will occupy several weeks.

ELKINS PROPOUNDS IDEAS.

Offers Suggestions for Federal Regulation of Railroads.

Washington, Nov. 24.—The senate committee on interstate commerce today continued the discussion of measures relative to amending the railway regulations. Many ideas were exchanged, but there were no developments of importance. Senator Elkins, chairman of the committee, occupied much of the session in making suggestions and discussing propositions which he thought ought to be incorporated in any bill that may be reported. These suggestions were numerous and would mean a lengthy measure aside from regulation provisions.

Mr. Elkins did not bring forward the pooling proposition, but intends to present it later in some modified form, so that there may be freer traffic between railroads. One particular point made by him looked to compelling trunk lines to afford better facilities to lateral lines and small roads which are compelled to use big roads to reach a market. The better management of the private car lines so as to meet the demands of shippers and amendment of the laws bearing on terminal companies and terminal charges also were suggested.

Says Castro is Only Bluffing.

Paris, Nov. 24.—Inquiry at the Foreign office today brought out the statement that the report that France accedes to President Castro's request to indicate what portions of the Venezuelan note to Mr. Taigny, the French charge d'affaires, are offensive, is incorrect. The officials say the president has heretofore been completely informed regarding the offensive features of the note and therefore the report that France will give further explanations is characterized as "a bluff intended to delay and confuse the situation."

Shanghai Oyster Men.

Peladelphia, Nov. 24.—Having received numerous complaints that men have been shanghai for service on board oyster boats in Chesapeake bay, and that some of them have been ill-treated, resulting in two men losing their lives, Captain of Detectives James Donaghey, of this city, has applied to the authorities at Washington and to the attorney general of Pennsylvania for aid in investigating the report submitted to him by relatives of the victims.

Japan's New Big Gun Factory.

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 24.—An immense gun factory, with 20 large buildings, covering 83 acres, is being established on the Sumida river, near Tokio, by the Japanese military authorities, where 4,000 men will be employed in making heavy ordnance.

WILL SUBMIT TWO REPORTS

Board of Engineers on Canal Not of One Mind.

President and Chief Engineer Stevens Favor Locks—Entire Matter Will Be Placed With Canal Commission for Consideration, Which Stands With President.

Washington, Nov. 21.—Although the board of consulting engineers has decided in favor of a sea level canal, it is yet an open question whether the Panama canal shall be a sea level or a lock waterway. The decision of the board is not final. It was reached by a vote of 8 to 5 in favor of the sea level project, General Davis and Messrs. Burr and Parsons joining with the five foreign engineers against a lock canal.

The report of the board probably will not be submitted to President Roosevelt for five or six weeks. As to the character of the great project, the report will not be unanimous. In fact, two reports, one by the majority and one by the minority, will be submitted. These reports the president will lay before the canal commission and Chief Engineer Stevens for consideration. Mr. Stevens will come to the United States from the isthmus to take up the subject with the commission and the president.

It is conceded by the adherents of a sea level canal that to construct such a waterway will cost much more money and time than to build a lock canal. It is known that in the mind of the president these are vital elements. It is his desire, expressed to some of those who have discussed the subject with him, that the canal should be built as expeditiously as possible and at no greater expense than may be necessary to provide a practicable waterway. He has indicated to some of those to whom he has talked that he personally favors a lock canal, but he is determined fully that the subject shall be considered thoroughly from all points of view before a final decision is reached.

Mr. Stevens will leave Colon for Washington next Thursday. He is coming to give the commission information upon different phases of the work on the isthmus, but more particularly his view as to the type of canal. These views are already known to the officials who are in charge of the canal work, but an official statement from the engineer is desired.

Mr. Stevens told officials who recently visited the canal zone that, if a sea level canal was to be constructed, the government ought to put boys under 20 years of age in charge of it, so that they would last until the work was completed. The visit of Mr. Stevens for the special purpose of giving his views as to the type of canal indicates that the judgment of the consulting board of engineers is not definitely to determine the type, but that the commission will earnestly take up the subject and make recommendations. From

SHAW WILL STAY.

Agrees Not to Leave Cabinet While Congress Sits.

Washington, Nov. 21.—Leslie M. Shaw will remain as secretary of the treasury in President Roosevelt's cabinet until the conclusion of the approaching session of congress, and perhaps for several months longer.

It has been understood that Mr. Shaw expected to retire from the cabinet about the first of February next, or sooner, with a view to greater freedom in promoting his candidacy for the Republican presidential nomination in 1908, although the secretary himself never has announced himself to be a candidate.

President Roosevelt's attention was attracted to some recent publications that Mr. Shaw has presented his resignation to take place next February, or, perhaps, earlier, and today he had a conference with the secretary about the matter.

New Service Inaugurated.

New York, Nov. 21.—With the departure from Naples yesterday of the new twin screw steamer Florida, the Lloyd Italian Societa de Navigazione inaugurated its service to New York. The company is an entirely new Italian organization, capitalized at \$4,000,000. The Florida is the first of five new steamers. The Florida on her maiden voyage, and first trip of the new service, carries 568 passengers. This service will make the number of lines engaged in the Mediterranean emigrant business total almost a dozen.

Canal Needs \$16,000,000.

Washington, Nov. 21.—An estimate of \$16,000,000 for continuing work of the Panama canal has been sent by the Treasury department to the War department to be sent to congress. The estimate is for expenditure up to and including the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907. A part of this money will be necessary at once, and an emergency appropriation will be asked as soon as congress convenes, in order that the work may proceed.

Loss on Distillery \$1,600,000.

Connellsville, Pa., Nov. 21.—Last night's fire at the Overholt distillery at Bradford resulted in a loss estimated today at \$1,600,000. It is estimated that 18,000 barrels of whisky were destroyed. The whisky was valued at \$648,000, and the government will lose the tax of \$1.10 a gallon, amounting to \$891,000.

WOLVERTON NAMED.

President Appoints Him Federal Judge for Oregon.

Washington, Nov. 22.—Judge Charles E. Wolverton, of Albany, now sitting on the Oregon Supreme bench, was yesterday appointed United States District judge for Oregon to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Bellinger and the subsequent declination of W. W. Cotton, to whom the office was tendered. Judge Wolverton's commission, after being signed by the president and attorney general, was forwarded to him yesterday, and it is presumed that he will, upon its receipt, promptly take the oath and enter upon his new duties at Portland. His appointment, coming at this time, will require reappointment when congress convenes, and his nomination will be sent to the senate the first week of the session, but this will not interfere with his duties. He will be confirmed.

Judge Wolverton owes this appointment very largely to President Roosevelt. While he was strongly indorsed by Circuit Judge Gilbert and by prominent members of the Oregon bar, and while he was on Senator Fulton's list, and was highly regarded by Attorney General Moody, his indorsement was no stronger than those of several other candidates.

The appointment of Wolverton was hastened by a request recently made by District Attorney Heney. Mr. Heney will return to Portland very soon, and is anxious to resume and conclude the land trials. He found that no other district judge was available for service at Portland at this time, it being impossible for Judge Hunt or Judge De Haven to leave his court in the immediate future. On this suggestion the attorney general took the matter up with the president, who then hastened the appointment.

FOUNDERS ON ROCKS.

Unknown Steamer Goes Down Off Coast of Nova Scotia.

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 22.—The violent storm which swept the coast of Nova Scotia the latter part of last week apparently has claimed another victim. A two-masted steamer is thought to have gone to the bottom on Thursday afternoon off Beaver harbor on the east coast of the province, 55 miles off Halifax. Her identity has not been established, and so far as can be ascertained, not one of her crew survived.

News of the disaster, which is one of the strongest in shipping records, was brought to Halifax tonight by the steamer Kilkeel, commanded by Captain Allan from Port Hastings, Cape Breton, with a cargo of coal. The Kilkeel, on Thursday morning, ran into a gale. Heading into Beaver harbor at 10 o'clock, Captain Allan observed behind him another steamer with two masts and heavily laden approaching. The gale was then blowing at a terrific rate and the sea was breaking heavily on the numerous shoals which stud that coast.

When the Kilkeel reached the haven the unknown steamer passed west of Horse island, near the harbor entrance, which hid her hull. Suddenly a great cloud of steam or smoke shot upward, and when it cleared away, the masts of the incoming steamer had vanished.

PANAMA MAY HAVE REVOLT.

Liberals Threaten to Make Trouble if Elections Are Not Fair.

Washington, Nov. 22.—Information was received here tonight which indicates that serious political disturbances have broken out in Panama and a revolution is not impossible. These advances were chiefly unofficial, but they caused a feeling of uneasiness and apprehension in all circles here.

Senator Obaldia, the minister from Panama, received some information, but it was of such a vague and uncertain nature that he could not understand the real situation. He was entirely without official dispatches and did not believe anything serious had occurred.

When Secretary Taft was in Panama the Liberal party, which antagonizes the government, presented a memorial to him asking that it be guaranteed fair treatment in the approaching elections and saying that bloodshed would follow any infringement of the Liberal rights. Officials here say the Liberal leaders are men of high standing and education.

Peasants Spread Terror.

Borisoglebsk, Russia, Nov. 22.—Many panic stricken peasants are seeking refuge here from the peasants, who are taking possession of the estates, removing the grain, burning the buildings and ordering the proprietors to relinquish their rights and depart, under penalty of death. The excitement has assumed such dimensions that the vice governor has ordered the troops to desert from making arrests. In encounters with marching bands of peasants, the troops have killed 100 and wounded many more.

Leader of Plot Known.

Havana, Nov. 22.—As a result of an investigation into the discovery by the secret police of a quantity of arms, ammunition and accoutrements in the suburb of Cerro, a warrant was issued today for the arrest of Dr. Julian Betancourt, a Liberal congressman from the province of Pinar del Rio. He has not yet been arrested. Reports from various rural districts say that many Liberals are talking defiantly against the government.

Canada May Investigate Too.

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 22.—An Ottawa special says Senator Domville will move at the next session for an insurrection investigation in Canada.

NO NEED OF FRACTIONS.



How many of the countless pupils who struggle with the decimal fractions in their school lessons are aware that the source of their troubles was "a fatal book" written by a mediaeval mathematician at the court of a Mahomedan king, the famous and superb Al-Mamoun, son of Harun-al-Rashid, the call of whom is immortalized in the "Arabian Nights Entertainment?"

The name of this worthy—the mediaeval mathematician—was Mahomed Al-Khorawazmi, or Mahomed of Khorasan. He lived and wrote in the early period of the ninth century. He is "the father of modern arithmetic" and was a great "light" in his time. But his fame is clouded by one huge blunder that he made—the blunder of having stopped counting too soon.

If he had not stopped and turned when he counted ten, but instead had kept on and turned at the twelve, he would have started the duodecimal system and conferred a priceless boon on humanity. Although he has been dead a thousand years, the so-called "blunder" of the old Arabian goes marching on. It is with us yet in the decimal system—now regarded by the leading mathematicians of the world as one of the greatest calamities ever inflicted on mankind. The extent of this calamity may be gauged from the sensational statement of Professor Archibald McMurtry, author of standard school books, that "The American people waste 500 years' time every day in figuring out accounts, divisions, etc., which involve fractions that could and would have been dealt with easily and quickly if Khorawazmi had given us

the duodecimal instead of the decimal scale."

If Khorawazmi had not stopped at the "ten place" in the numerical scale his name would be called "blessed" by all the great modern mathematicians. But he did stop and now his successors as mathematical authors—all of whom regret and bemoan the untimely halt that he made—are striving with all their might to create a public sentiment that will cause the universal adoption and inauguration of the great reform that he overlooked—the substitution of the duodecimal for the decimal system.

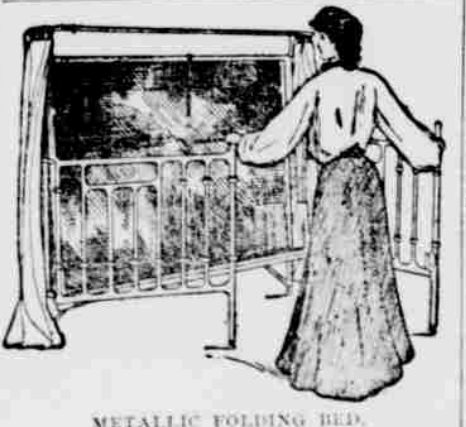
What success the scholars are to have in their crusade for "the duodecimal" in arithmetic is problematical. For centuries the duodecimal has been known in algebra and the higher mathematics, but what the great mathematicians want is the introduction of the system into the arithmetics of the schools and into shops, the counting-house and all the commercial and trading institutions of the people. In any gathering of mathematical teachers may be found a strong sentiment for the popular displacement of the decimal by the duodecimal system.

Deep-rooted though the decimal system is in the practical life of the people, the duodecimalists are not discouraged. They believe they see an awakening. No less than five of the most eminent mathematicians in the land who came together by chance the other day at the University of Chicago expressed themselves as satisfied that the time is approaching when the public interests will become so enormous that the duodecimal system will not only be conceded as superior to the cumbersome decimal system, but will become an actual public necessity.—Chicago Chronicle.

NEW FOLDING BED.

Brooklyn Man Has Secured a Patent on One of Metal.

Patents are still being issued for folding beds, although they are not in such demand as they used to be. A Brooklyn man has secured a patent for a sanitary, metallic folding bed, which he claims will revive the demand for this style of compact furniture that is really needed more now to fit the smaller rooms in modern apartments. The bed differs but slightly from the enameled and brass beds now in use, the improvement being in the method of hinging the head and foot, which allows the bed to fold up in a small compass. When it is desired to fold the bed the spring is pulled out to the end of the slotted plate; this allows the mattress to clear the back brace and lifts the springs up to a vertical position and then draws in the head and foot. When the curtains are



METALLIC FOLDING BED.

drawn around on the overhead rod the bed is hidden from view, protecting it from dust, and it gives the appearance of a bookcase. Another feature of this bed is that the housekeeper may easily get at any part for cleaning and making it up, without pulling it from the wall. All that it is necessary to do is to swing the head or foot out from the spring and it is then possible to get at any part of the bed without reaching over the head or foot, as in the old way. The bed can be taken down the same as the ordinary iron bed when moving. It does not weigh any more than any other bed. There are no weights or mechanical joints to get out of order.

A country girl must be desperately in love if she respects a man who cannot drive a horse.

RELIC OF THE SMUGGLERS.



The ark-shaped craft herewith illustrated stands on the Arun at Littlehampton, England. It is now used for a dwelling, but in the days when smuggling was prevalent on the south coast it was a smugglers' boat and for several years was very successful in running the blockade of revenue cutters. At last, however, it was captured while becalmed and taken into port and sold. The buyer put a thatched roof over it and converted it into a dwelling, putting it on wheels so that it might be moved once a year to avoid rate paying. It is at present occupied by a ferryman and his family.

"Getting On."

Grandfather Durgan is 92 years old. One summer day he took his youngest great-grandson out to the orchard to investigate the August sweets. As the old man bit into an apple he seemed hesitant and thoughtful.

"What's the matter, grandpa?" asked the boy.

"It just occurred to me," said grandpa, "that me teeth ain't jest what they used to be. I must be gettin' on. Now if I was sure I'd live to be an old man, so's 'twould be a payin' investment, I believe I'd go and git me some false ones made."

Pleasure for a Stung Man.

Harduppe—Cousidist likes nothing better than to have some fellow ask him for a loan.

Borrowed—Is that so?

Harduppe—Yes; it gives him so much pleasure to refuse.—Philadelphia Record.

Out of His Own Mouth.

He—Wise men hesitate—only fools are certain. She—Are you sure? He—I'm quite certain of it! Then she laughed.