

RESUME OF THE WEEK'S DOINGS

General Review of Important Happenings Presented in a Brief and Comprehensive Manner for Busy Readers—National, Political, Historical and Commercial.

Japan has suppressed the outbreak in Korea.

Castro will resume the presidency of Venezuela July 5.

The army will soon abandon San Francisco relief work.

The czar is preparing for an open revolt in Southern Russia.

A Texas negro has been sentenced to the penitentiary for 999 years.

Half of San Francisco's present water supply is wasted by leaks in the mains.

The Blackfoot Indian reservation in Montana will be opened to settlement.

Germany is planning to spend \$50,000,000 in widening and improving the Kiel canal.

A pretended president of the Philippine republic has surrendered to the authorities.

The house committee on agriculture has agreed to Roosevelt's demands on the meat inspection bill.

Mrs. E. H. Conger, wife of the ex-minister to China, has sold for \$7,000 a rug which she bought in Pekin for \$90.

The governor of California and mayor of San Francisco have joined in an appeal to the insurance companies for a square deal to San Francisco.

A movement has started to depose the insane king of Bavaria.

Peasants are rioting and killing land owners in Southern Russia.

Many Oregon and Washington postmasters have received an increase in pay.

Mayor Schmitz, of San Francisco, has decided that saloons may open July 5.

Light earthquake shocks are felt frequently at San Francisco, but no damage is done.

Rioting has been resumed at Bialystok, Russia, and parliament has sent a committee to investigate.

Leaders in congress agree to loan \$10,000,000 to San Francisco banks for use in rebuilding the city.

The Japanese Red Cross has given a total of \$110,000 to the relief of earthquake sufferers of California.

Insurance companies contemplate a raise of 25 per cent in rates in Washington as well as Oregon and Idaho.

The naval bill provides \$65,000 with which to establish wireless telegraph stations along the coasts of Oregon, Washington and California.

There is a general feeling throughout Russia that a revolution cannot help but come soon.

Thirty-two insurance companies have refused to cut payment of San Francisco losses 25 per cent and will pay in full.

Roosevelt condemns the meat inspection bill and threatens to call an extra session if action is not taken on the canal.

A meeting of Illinois farmers at Chicago decided to form an organization to fight the commission men who are now robbing them.

The government has secured evidence at Cleveland, Ohio, of rebating to Standard Oil and will prosecute the oil company and the railroad.

A committee from the National Association of Manufacturers, after an investigation of Chicago packing house conditions, says it can find nothing wrong.

State Insurance Commissioner Davis, of Nevada, has notified insurance companies to pay 100 cents on the dollar of their San Francisco losses or quit business in Nevada.

Germany says America is not the only country where bad meat originates. The kaiser's inspectors refuse admittance to shipments from several other countries.

The president and senate continue at loggerheads on important measures.

A storm is brewing in the Russian parliament about duplicity regarding executions.

All shipping on San Francisco bay continues tied up on account of a strike of the freight handlers.

The house has voted to allow no money to soldiers' homes for maintenance which have cantens.

Chicago courts are trying to decide who is the head of Zion City at the present time. Dowie is the star witness.

The Longworths are receiving splendid entertainment in London. Mrs. Longworth dined with the king a few days ago.

A New York Federal grand jury has asked that several officers of the tobacco trust be adjudged in contempt and sent to jail for failure to produce certain books wanted by the jury in an investigation of the business methods of the trust.

A new moderate party has been organized in Russia.

CRYING FOR HARVESTERS.

Unemployed Men for Kansas Grain Fields Hard to Find.

Topeka, Kan., June 19.—Kansas is sending out the strongest appeal of her history for men to work in the harvest fields. The difficulties of the last few years getting help to gather the wheat before it becomes dead ripe and scatters in the gathering will be intensified this year if the advance signs are taken of what is to come.

At least 25,000 more men than are in sight now will be needed, and desperate measures will be adopted to draft men into the service behind the self-binders. Competition for labor is stronger this year than ever before. There seems to be no idle men anywhere.

Appeals have been addressed to the employment agencies in Chicago, St. Louis and other large industrial centers. The answer has come back in almost every instance that it is impossible to fill the orders.

Factories are running at full capacity all over the country. Building operations are going on on a scale exceeding anything of the kind in past years. These activities, in addition to the many public improvements that are in progress, have absorbed the bulk of the labor of the country, skilled and unskilled.

State Free Employment Agent Gerow holds that a number of railroads are largely to blame for the shortage of harvest hands. He says the railroads need every man they can get to complete their own work, and for this reason have refused to grant the 1 cent a mile passenger rate that is usually made for the harvest hands. They fear, it is said, that the call from the wheat fields, with the attractive wages, will draw away their laborers, who get only \$1.25 for working on tracks.

The Rock Island and Union Pacific have given the harvesters' rate, but the other lines are obdurate. There will be no room for complaint on account of compensation. The farmers, if need be, will pay as high as \$3 a day for good men. The ordinary wage will be \$2 to \$2.50. Board and lodging are also given. Farmers will co-operate with each other, and there will be less "stealing" of the hands of others than in past years.

The fat has gone out unofficially that there must be no able bodied men in Kansas at harvest time. The loafer who can work will be obliged to toil or leave the state. Local authorities in cities and towns hitherto have co-operated with the agriculturists in enlisting the whole available force for field work. They will do so again this year.

Present indications are that Kansas will harvest 65,000,000 bushels of wheat. The usual migration from the Texas and Oklahoma fields will recur this year, but this source of aid of itself will not be sufficient.

LITTLE MAIL WAS LOST.

Surprising Amount of Business Now in San Francisco Postoffice.

Washington, June 19.—Postmaster General Cortelyou has received final reports from the postmaster at San Francisco, dealing with detailing the postal conditions during the great disaster there and pointing out that the amount of mail lost was comparatively small. The postmaster reports that May 2 the records of the canceling machines at the San Francisco postoffice showed the collection of mail within 60,000 letters of the heaviest collection on record in the office, while the stamp sales were within \$300 of normal.

The postmaster says, however, that the mails of second-class matter were but a little over 20 per cent of the amount before the earthquake. He adds that there has been no falling off in the amount of registered mail received.

There were 20 employees of the postoffice whose homes were burned out in the fire, many of the men being left destitute, but so far as known only one employee, a carrier, lost his life, while one other is missing. The postmaster general has written the postmaster, specially commending the action of certain employees and has called the attention of the secretary of the treasury to certain officials in the custodian service of that department.

Foreigners Refuse to Pay Tax.

London, June 19.—The correspondent at Tokio of the Daily Telegraph says that the deficit in the next budget is expected to reach \$40,000,000. The correspondent says that the majority of the foreigners resident at Nagasaki refuse to pay the income tax and that the German consul is supporting them. The dispatch adds that an army reform commission has been appointed, consisting of the ministers of War, Instruction and State, to remedy defects in the army disclosed by the war with Russia.

Jewish Appeal for Help.

London, June 19.—The Daily Telegraph this morning prints a telegram received in London from Helsinki, Finland. It is dated Sunday afternoon and is signed by M. Vinaver.

The telegram says: "The outbreak at Bialystok clearly was the beginning of an organized massacre similar to the bloody October days. Only energetic intervention can prevent a terrible catastrophe. Peril is imminent. Appeal to all influences to help us."

Smoke From Shasta.

Redding, Cal., June 19.—Reports are being received here that smoke is pouring from the cone of Mount Shasta and that deep rumblings are heard in the mountains. The reports are not credited.

DOINGS OF OUR NATIONAL BODY OF LAWMAKERS

Saturday, June 16.

Washington, June 16.—The senate spent the entire day debating the bill to incorporate a ship canal connecting lake Erie with the Ohio river, and again adjourned without action on it. The bill was savagely attacked by Patterson as in the interest of speculation, and was warmly defended by Knox and Nelson. LaFollette offered a number of amendments, which were laid on the table.

During a lull in the proceedings the president pro tem announced his signature to the statehood bill.

The senate adjourned at 4:30 p. m. for want of a quorum.

Washington, June 16.—After 40 minutes debate today the house by the vote of 129 to 82 adopted the senate resolution providing for the purchase of material and equipment for use in the construction of the Panama canal of domestic manufacturers and of the lowest responsible bidder, unless the president shall in any case deem the bids or tenders therefor to be extortionate or unreasonable. The adoption of the resolution came after a long discussion of purchasing canal material in open markets, while the sundry civil bill was under consideration.

The sundry civil bill also was passed. It carries a total appropriation of \$94,578,040, nearly \$26,000,000 of which is for the continuation of work on the canal.

Friday, June 15.

Washington, June 15.—When the senate took up the Kittredge sea level canal bill today, Senator Teller spoke in support of that plan. He argued that as this government had practically prohibited the French government, and later had declined to allow private corporations to embark in the canal enterprise, the United States can not afford to hesitate on account of the cost in money or time. The fact that a sea level canal would cost more than a lock canal should not deter this country from giving to the world the best possible waterway between the oceans, which must necessarily be on the tide level. He expressed the opinion that if a sea level canal could be built for the same price as a lock canal, all the engineers would favor it as the best possible canal. Hence he contended that in standing for a lock canal Chief Engineer Stevens discredits himself as an engineer.

Washington, June 15.—The house today by a vote of 110 to 36 voted in favor of a lock canal across the Isthmus of Panama, the amendment to the sundry civil bill to this effect being presented by Littauer, of New York. With members of congress sitting on the short steps in the aisles of the house, around the space in groups, the galleries filled, and with Burton, of Ohio, pointer in hand, discussing charts to show the difference between the sea level and lock canal, the house presented every appearance of a class room.

Thursday, June 14.

Washington, June 14.—The senate today decided to vote next Thursday on the Panama sea-level canal bill; accepted the conference reports on the diplomatic and naval appropriation bills, the former complete and the latter partial; passed a bill limiting the liability that may be assumed by individuals to national banks; adopted Morgan's resolution relative to the control of the Panama railroad; admitted A. W. Benson as the successor of Burton, of Kansas; received the credentials of Senator-elect Dupont, of Delaware; listened to a speech by Dryden in support of a lock canal across the Isthmus of Panama, and also passed several semi-private bills.

Washington, June 14.—After eliminating the appropriation of \$100,000 for the further gauging of the waters of the United States under the direction of the geological survey, the house today grew weary of economy and increased the appropriations for further tests of structural materials, ligmites and other coals, although the appropriations committee labored zealously to retain them at their original figure. The conference report on the omnibus lighthouse bill was adopted. The report of the conferees of the agricultural appropriation bill was submitted.

Wednesday, June 13.

Washington, June 13.—The senate adopted without division the conference report on the statehood bill at 6:20

For Early Adjournment.

Washington, June 12.—In an effort to bring an adjournment of congress by July 1 or earlier, Senator Allison, chairman of the senate Republican steering committee, will call the committee together Thursday to consider a program for the remainder of the session. With the statehood question out of the way, it is now believed that the railroad rate conference report and the meat inspection bill are practically the only obstructions. It is not likely there can be any agreement this session on the type of the canal.

Eight-Hour Law in Islands.

Washington, June 11.—In response to a complaint by President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, Solicitor Charleton, of the Philippine government, has reported to Secretary Taft that the eight hour law is enforced in the Philippines and is held to apply to all work there provided for by appropriation of public money of the United States. As to the employment of Chinese laborers, the solicitor says they are now excluded.

Tillman Seeks Information.

Washington, June 12.—The Tillman-Hopkins controversy of a few weeks ago concerning the status of affairs of the Chicago National bank was revived in the senate today by an inquiry made by Tillman concerning the status of his resolution for an investigation of the course of that bank, of which John R. Walsh was president. The inquiry was directed to Aldrich, chairman of the committee on finance, before which the resolution is pending.

Pass Three Big Bills.

Washington, June 18.—A conclusion was reached late this afternoon by house leaders whereby the meat inspection bill, the pure food bill and the immigration bill are all to be passed this week in the order named.

British Colonies Guilty, Too.

London, June 18.—The report of Dr. Thomas, the medical officer of the borough of Stepney, to the local government board, shows that his department during the last five years has destroyed over a ton of rotten tinned foods daily at the Stepney wharves. These, he adds, were not American goods, as practically no canned goods from American concerns are imported through the Stepney wharves, but were colonial meat, fish and fruit.

Denied to the Women.

Helena, Mont., June 16.—Holding that upon constitutional grounds women cannot hold notarial commissions in this state, Governor Toole today revoked all outstanding commissions held by women, seven in all, and denied as many applications.

NEW STAR IN UNION.

President Signs Statehood Bill and Makes it a Law.

Washington, June 18.—Another star was added to the Union Saturday when President Roosevelt signed the bill admitting Oklahoma and Indian Territory as one state. The measure also provides that Arizona and New Mexico may be admitted to statehood as the state of Arizona, provided the people of the territories vote in favor of admission on the terms submitted by congress.

The signing of the measure was made the occasion of an interesting ceremony. Senator Beveridge and Representative Hamilton, chairman of the senate and house committees on territories, who have worked long and hard for the measure, were present, as also were Delegate McGuire, of Oklahoma, and a number of residents of Oklahoma; Delegate Andrews, of New Mexico; Secretary Loeb and others. Just before the president signed the bill, Ambassador Spick von Sternberg, of Germany, was ushered into the office, and he, too, witnessed the ceremony.

The president used two pens in signing the measure, writing the first name, "Theodore," with a solid gold pen presented by the people of Arizona, his family name, "Roosevelt," with an eagle's quill taken from an eagle in Oklahoma.

After signing the bill, the president congratulated Mr. Beveridge and Mr. Hamilton on the completion of their long and arduous labors in connection with the measure. He also expressed the hope that the people of Arizona and New Mexico would avail themselves of the opportunity to come into the Union as a state. From every view point, he said, he regarded this as the wise thing for them to do, as the opportunity might not come again in a score of years. The president said that he had a personal interest in the admission of Arizona and New Mexico, as many of the members of his regiment, the Rough Riders, resided there.

PRELUDE TO GENERAL ATTACK.

Massacre at Bialystok Will Be Imitated in Other Cities.

Berlin, June 18.—"We have every reason to believe that the massacre of Jews at Bialystok is a rehearsal for a wholesale repetition of the atrocities of last October," said Dr. Paul Nathan, president of the Central Jewish Relief league of Germany. "Our information indicates that the Bialystok massacre is the same sort of officially inspired counter-revolutionary outbreak as was that at Odessa. We have learned positively that the government's allegation that the trouble began in consequence of the bombs being thrown at a Christian religious procession by Jews is a ridiculous falsehood. Bialystok is still in the hands of the drunken Cossacks, who are determined that no Jews shall be allowed to escape or go unrobbed."

"The military have deserted the railway station and every passing train is held up and the passengers plundered. Panic reigns in the neighboring villages, which fear they will be the next object of attack. Numerous German firms and individuals are among the sufferers at Bialystok and cause the suggestion that German intervention be invoked."

DISAGREE ON PIPE LINES.

Rate Bill Conferees Thrash Over Old Straw Without Result.

Washington, June 18.—In the absence of Representative Sherman, of New York, who was out of the city, the conferees on the railroad rate bill were in session less than an hour today, and reached no decision on any subject. The pipe line amendment was discussed, Senators Elkins and Tillman opposing any change in the provision making them common carriers and contending that most of the companies that have protested the amendment are subordinate companies of the Standard Oil company.

Opponents of the amendment proposed that the amendment which prohibits a common carrier from carrying commodities it produces be changed to read: "railroad carrying commodities it produces," in order that this amendment shall not conflict with pipe lines, which are constructed for the sole purpose of carrying their productions. If this were done, they agreed to support the pipe line amendment.

Kansas Will Investigate.

Topeka, June 18.—Secretary S. J. Crumrine, of the Kansas State Board of Health, has commenced an investigation of the Kansas packing houses; with a view to ascertaining whether or not preservatives of a harmful nature are used in preparing the products. Sanitary conditions in the big plants at Kansas City will also be looked into. Dr. Crumrine states that the investigation is not the result of the government report on the Chicago plants, but was planned by him before the Neill-Reynolds investigation was commenced.

Ready to Reduce Navy.

Rome, June 16.—In the chamber of deputies today, Signor Brunialti interrogated the government relative to the proposal of the British government at The Hague conference for reduction of armament. Foreign Minister Tittoni replied that he was glad of the opportunity to publicly express Italy's adhesion to the humanitarian proposal of Great Britain, adding that Italy always was ready to co-operate sincerely with initiatives aiming at the simultaneous reduction of armament to avert the dangers and disasters of war.

No Liquor in Federal Buildings.

Washington, June 16.—The house committee today authorized a favorable report on the Terrell bill, prohibiting the sale of alcoholic liquors in buildings or on premises loaned or leased by the United States government. Besides applying to all government soldiers' homes, this bill will prohibit the sale of liquors in the hotels on the government reservations at Old Point Comfort, Va., and Hot Springs, Ark., and in several hotels in Yellowstone Park.

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NEW MEAT BILL BY PACKERS

Any Changes Asked by Them Were Accepted by Committee.

Representative Lorimer Went to Chicago and Submitted the Proposed Amendment for Their Approval—Fact Will Be President's Trump Card.

Washington, June 16.—President Roosevelt has yet to play his trump card against the men in congress who are endeavoring to render ineffective the Beveridge meat inspection amendment to the agricultural bill. It became known today that the house committee substitute for the Beveridge amendment was actually drawn by the Chicago packers and was reported by the committee exactly as requested by the men whom the president proposes to place under government inspection.

The house committee last Saturday morning reached an agreement to report its substitute and immediately Representative Lorimer left for Chicago with a copy of the committee bill. He spent half a day Sunday in conference with the leading packers of his home city, submitting to them the substitute drawn by himself and Chairman Wadsworth and accepted by the majority of the house committee. The packers went over this proposed legislation very carefully, wrote in many changes which they desired, and asked Mr. Lorimer to do his best to have their ideas carried out.

Mr. Lorimer hastened back to Washington, submitted the packers' ideas to the committee, and the majority of the committee actually adopted every suggestion that was made to Mr. Lorimer, reporting a substitute for the Beveridge amendment identical with that which was endorsed by representatives of the packers in Chicago on Sunday. These facts are vouched for by two members of the house committee, and they have reported them to the president.

Such evidence as this is the strongest kind of a club for the president, and will do more than anything else to defeat the committee proposition and force the house to accept something very similar to the original Beveridge amendment; to do otherwise, the house would have to acknowledge that it was legislating at the direction of the beef trust and few congressmen care to go into the campaign this fall with any such record to their credit.

WANT APPEAL TO COURTS.

Victims of Postal Fraud Orders Want Cortelyou Curbed.

Washington, June 16.—Effort is being made to curb the power exercised by the Postoffice department in issuing fraud orders against mail. The house committee on judiciary has reported favorably a measure granting appeal from department fraud orders to the courts, where the petitioner shall be heard on the facts and judicial judgment as to whether the postal laws and regulations are being violated.

Department rulings on use of the mails, especially on the point whether fraud is being committed, have been the subject of many sharp controversies. The plenary powers of the executive officials have been as frequently established. Accumulated disappointment of those denied access to the mails is offered in explanation of the present movement. Since the removal of Tyner, there have been no charges of wilful abuse of the powers of the department, but the purity of purpose conceded to officials has not removed the sting entirely for those who have suffered.

There is little prospect that the measure will be passed by the house this session, but assurance is had that a serious effort will be made to put it on the statute books before the close of the Fifty-ninth congress.

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