

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.

Missouri valley lumbermen favor a joint rate.

Russian reactionaries plan to dissolve the douma

Britain and Russia may unite to keep order in Persia.

War between unics may close the Goldfield, Nevada, mines

Jerome is confident of being able to destroy the Thaw defense.

Garfield and Ballinger are to tour the West in the interest of land reform.

Secretary Straus has started a radical reform of the steamboat inspection service.

Paris electricians have won their strike and the big city again has light and power.

Eleven of Portland's sawmills and 2,000 men are idle as a result of the labor troubles in that city.

Michigan copper companies are pleading with the governor to allow them to form a trust so as to successfully fight their rivals.

The Nicaraguan government has insulted the American flag and assaulted Minister Merry, who has closed the legation and gone to Costa Rica.

Radicals have elected officers of the Russian douma.

Jerome has decided to recall Mrs. Thaw to the stand.

Hearst has won another decision in the New York mayoralty contest.

The sugar trust has been sued in a New York court by a crushed rival.

Roosevelt is preparing to close the gates against Japanese immigration.

North Dakota solons passed a law providing a 2 1/2 cent passenger fare.

The woman suffragist bill has been talked to death in the British parliament.

An electricians' strike in Paris put the city in darkness and demoralized the newspapers.

The Spanish minister to the United States says the battle of Manila was a victory of iron over wood.

Leonias Preston, a Texas millionaire, committed suicide by taking poison. Physicians found enough of the deadly hydrocyanic poison in his stomach to kill six men.

The Kansas legislature has voted \$10,000 for the Seattle fair.

There is a promise of harmony between the czar and the douma.

President Bonilla, of Honduras, claims a victory over Nicaraguan troops.

A rich copper strike has been made in Nevada not a great distance from Tonopah.

Harriman offers to co-operate with the government in settling the railroad controversy.

Thaw's lawyers announce that the defense is through. Jerome will send the case to the jury.

The news of the acceptance of Swettenham's resignation was received with rejoicing at Kingston.

The attorney general has decided that the new immigration law excludes state aided immigrants.

Four of Portland's largest sawmills are closed on account of labor difficulties. Nearly fifteen hundred men are out.

Railroads in Nebraska will comply with the 2-cent passenger fare law, but will not grant a special rate of any kind.

The Russian douma has opened with radicals in control.

Milliners predict more expensive hats for this season.

Jerome defied the judge in the Thaw trial and was sternly rebuked.

Grover Cleveland objects to state restrictions on insurance investments.

The Northern Pacific will lose rich timber land through the new forest reserve.

England says her navy is equal to that of any two other nations of the world.

Secretary Taft and a number of congressmen are going to Panama, Cuba and Porto Rico.

The upper house of the California legislature has voted down the proposed woman suffrage.

The transport Thomas has just sailed from San Francisco with a full cargo of supplies for the troops in the Philippines.

Governor Swettenham's resignation has been accepted.

John F. Stevens has been appointed temporary chairman of the Isthmian Canal commission.

The congress which has just adjourned passed appropriation bills aggregating a total of \$919,948,680.

FOREIGN WARSHIPS COMING.

Enropa and South America Will be at Jamestown Exposition.

Washington, March 12.—In addition to the great ironclads of the Atlantic fleet, commanded by Admiral Evans, the naval display at the Jamestown exposition will include some of the finest vessels in the foreign navies. These are mostly of the cruiser class, but as the armored vessels of this type are equal to battleships in size and scarcely less formidable in appearance, they will make an attractive showing.

The Navy department has been advised up to date of the coming of the following foreign ships:

Great Britain—The armored cruisers Good Hope, flagship Argyle, Mapstead and Roxburgh, under command of Rear Admiral Neville.

France—Armored cruisers Kleber and Victor Hugo and another cruiser to take the place of the Jean Bart, recently wrecked off the African coast, commanded by Rear Admiral Thierry.

Japan—The cruisers Tsuguka and Chitose, under command of Vice Admiral Ijuin.

Portugal—One cruiser, probably the Don Carlos.

Austria—The armored cruiser Charles VII and another cruiser.

Italy—One armored cruiser and one protected cruiser.

Sweden—One warship, not yet named.

Brazil—One to three warships, not yet named.

Argentina—One to three warships, not yet named.

Chile—The cruiser Senteno.

Belgium—Will send a military delegation and China a military and naval delegation.

GRAND JURY AT BOISE.

Much Speculation as to the Cause of Calling of Special Session.

Boise, Idaho, March 12.—Rumors are rife tonight that there will be some startling sensations as the result of the sitting of the United States grand jury beginning yesterday. What these matters are is not known, but there are many surmises. Hints are given that some people high up in the scale will be involved. There are cases pending in which persons are under indictment for alleged timber land fraud cases in Washington county, but it seems probable these will not be brought to trial.

Colonel A. R. Greene, special agent of the Interior department, has been here for some weeks, and it is apparent that the sensations promised are particularly the result of his work. It is known that he has been investigating some complaints made by contractors on reclamation works, but the understanding has been that it was simply an Interior department matter, the contractors complaining they have not been treated fairly.

One of the hints given out is in relation to the section line surveys for the government. Another is that some land matters in the vicinity of Shoshone Falls are to be investigated. There is a crooked section line there which throws the falls into another section from that in which it should be embraced. There are other rumors involving names of prominent persons, but nothing definite has yet leaked out.

HEAVY SNOW IN EAST.

Nine Inches at Atlantic City—Drifting and Delaying Trains.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 12.—A heavy snowstorm, which seems to have centered along the New Jersey coast and Eastern Pennsylvania, visited this section today. Snow fell continuously for 15 hours, to a depth of seven inches. Reports from Atlantic City show that the fall of snow there was nine inches, with as great a fall at other coast points.

Throughout Pennsylvania the storm was almost as severe. At Pottsville a fall of eight inches is reported, and at Lockhaven there was a fall of ten inches. At Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Allentown, Harrisburg and other points in the eastern end of the state, a similar fall is reported, and in many sections the public roads are closed to traffic.

The storm was accompanied by a high wind, which caused drifting, and traffic on the railways, particularly in the mountainous sections, was retarded.

Imports Show Increase.

Washington, March 12.—A statement issued today by the bureau of Statistics shows that the importations of manufacturers' materials continue to increase. The value of the imports of raw materials for use in manufactures in the seven months ending with January, 1907, was \$262,000,000, against \$223,000,000 in the same months of last year, while materials imported for further use in manufacture amounted to \$158,000,000, against \$123,000,000 in the corresponding period of last year. Cement imports, \$47,000,000.

Raises Wages in Navy Yard.

Washington, March 12.—The secretary of the navy has approved the recommendation of the naval wage board in the case of the Mare Island navy yard at San Francisco and the Puget Sound naval station. The result is a considerable increase of the rate of pay of the mechanics and laborers; based on the fact that the vast amount of reconstruction work at San Francisco incident to the rebuilding of that city has caused a considerable increase of wages.

Send British Ship South.

Victoria, B. C., March 12.—H. M. S. Shearwater is loading stores and provisions at Esquimalt for a trip to South America to protect British interests endangered by the war in progress between Nicaragua and Honduras.

DOINGS OF OUR NATIONAL BODY OF LAWMAKERS

Monday, March 4.

Washington, March 4.—With a new record for large appropriations and far-reaching legislation, the Fifty-ninth congress was brought to a close shortly after noon today. The last few hours were tame by comparison with what had been expected.

Extreme fatigue, due to continued night sessions in the house during the last week, had a dampening effect upon many congressmen and the usual excessive "last day" enthusiasm was confined to less than half the membership.

Vice President Fairbanks and Speaker Cannon received the thanks of the minority for the impartial manner in which they had presided over the deliberations of the two houses, and both made speeches expressing gratitude at the words of appreciation.

A feature of the house session was the presentation of a club silver service of 300 pieces to General Grovernor by his colleagues of the Fifty-ninth congress. In addition to the songs and stories that usually mark the close of a session, the entire house of representatives waved flags and sang "My country, 'tis of thee" as the gavel fell at 12:15 P. M. In the senate the last of the proceedings was a speech by Vice President Fairbanks.

REFORM IN POSTAL SERVICE.

Commission to Suggest Improvements for Meyer to Execute.

Washington, March 6.—President Roosevelt today had a conference with Postmaster General Meyer, and members of the postal commission, including Senators Penrose and Carter and Representatives Overstreet and Gardner of New Jersey. The commission is to make a thorough investigation of the methods of the administration employed in the postal service, with the view to suggesting reforms and improvements that may be for the betterment of the service. There was a general exchange of ideas between the president and his callers regarding the work.

Mr. Meyer believes that the most improved business methods should be adopted in all branches of the postal service, with a view to its being entirely self-supporting, and that reforms should be put into effect wherever there is any evidence of a want of system or laxity of methods.

Northwest Postal Affairs.

Washington, March 9.—Washington rural routes ordered established May 16: Hatline, Douglas county, route 1, population 340, families 85; Walla Walla, Walla Walla county, route 6, population not given, families 120.

Maurice W. Staples has been appointed regular, John S. Gates substitute, rural carrier, route 1, at Endicott, Wash.

Oregon postmasters appointed: Corbett, Newell P.; Gleason, vice W. H. Reed, removed; Leland, Percy G.; Mims, vice H. C. Ball, resigned; Mapleton, Ernest A. Tabor, vice F. C. Bean, resigned; Wron, George W.; Hovey, vice Richard Wilde, resigned.

May Graduate to Consulate.

Washington, March 6.—At the joint request of Senator Fulton and John Barrett, the president has designated Isaac A. Manning, of Portland, for examination with a view to appointment to a consular position in South America. Under the new law only persons designated by the president may take the examination and those making a higher mark are appointed to existing vacancies. If Mr. Manning makes a good showing, his appointment to some South American post is probable.

Forest Rangers for Idaho.

Washington, March 9.—The following forest rangers have been appointed in Idaho: W. A. Wickersham, J. W. Hill, H. A. Beigh, C. T. Gray, J. L. Wooden, C. K. Hoyt, of Boise; G. W. Hindmitch, Badger; C. H. Huff, Priest River; H. O. Rose, Weston; J. D. McCall, Lardo; G. F. Johnson, Meacham; D. H. Kerby, C. E. Herrich, Alphi; W. M. Carrbell, Weiser.

Henri Post for Governor.

Washington, March 6.—Mr. Henri Post, of Bayport, L. I., and a former assemblyman for that district, has been selected as governor of Porto Rico by the president to succeed Governor Winthrop, who is to become assistant secretary of the treasury. Mr. Post is now secretary of the insular government, and is about 43 years of age.

Ballinger Takes Office.

Washington, March 6.—Judge Richard A. Ballinger, of Washington, yesterday succeeded Governor William A. Richards of Wyoming as commissioner of the general land office. After being sworn in, Mr. Ballinger had an informal conference with the bureau and division chiefs. Judge Ballinger enters upon his duties as commissioner incidentally with the entrance of James R. Garfield as secretary of the interior. Secretary Garfield and Judge Ballinger were classmates at college. J. H. Ballinger, of Seattle, is his secretary.

Stevens Making Good Record.

Washington, March 6.—Chief Engineer Stevens is trying to make a record before he turns the Panama work over to his successor, Colonel Goethals, as is evidenced by a cablegram from him received by Secretary Taft, which says: "In 23 working days in February excavation in the Culebra cut was 638,644 yards. On the same basis a full month would have been 722,000 yards. March should go considerably over 800,000 yards."

NO ACTION ON CHINESE LABOR

Government Releases Bidders From Obligations Under Bids.

Washington, March 8.—Frederick Morse, of the American-China company, and Julian Rubens, who have submitted proposals to the Isthmian Canal commission to supply Chinese laborers for the canal work, have addressed an inquiry to Secretary Taft as to the decision of the department upon their bids, which have been pending since last fall.

Action has been deferred on these bids because the administration was not certain that the work would be done by contract or continue under government management. Meanwhile the bidders have become impatient and Mr. Morse called on Mr. Taft today, with the result that they went to the White House and discussed the matter with the president. Later the following statement was given out at the War department:

"In view of the changes which have taken place in the management on the Isthmus, the persons making bids for Chinese labor, which have long been pending, have been notified that no action will be taken in respect to them; that they are released from any obligations under their bids, and that, if occasion should arise for a renewal of bids for Chinese labor, they would be notified."

STUDY COAST DEFENST.

Absence of Many Regulars Prevents Usual Encampments.

Washington, March 7.—Assistant Secretary Oliver has notified the governors of the various states and territories which have an organized militia force that it has been found necessary to omit for this year the contemplated annual brigade and division encampments for the instruction of the infantry, cavalry and field artillery of the regular army, as many posts will be depleted by reason of the absence of about 6,000 troops in Cuba, a considerable number at the Jamestown exposition and the movement of a large portion of the army to the Philippines.

In lieu thereof camps of instruction for the coast artillery will be established during the season of 1907, and the National Guard of the various states contiguous thereto will be invited to take part in the development of the problem involved in the defense of the sea coast. Invitations will shortly be issued to the governors of the seaboard states interested, specifying in detail the forces desired to carry out the proposed problems. The camps probably will be held in July and last from one week to 10 days.

Kill Bill Amid Laughter.

Washington, March 4.—Beveridge called up in the senate today a bill for the protection of game in Alaska. The reading of the measure was demanded by Culberson and had proceeded for five minutes when it was suggested by Carter that it would be impossible to get the bill engrossed before noon, even if it passed.

"I wish to call attention to the fact that the bill must necessarily be amended," said Clapp. "It gives no protection to woodchucks, and there is no exception against the penalty for men who kill ducks and prairie chickens in self-defense." The bill was withdrawn amid laughter.

Nominations Not Co-firmed.

Washington, March 4.—When congress ended today, there remained about 160 nominations by the president that had not been confirmed. Of these three were appointees as United States attorneys and confirmation was objected to by senators from the districts to which the appointments were made. They were: William C. Bristol, for the district of Oregon, opposed by Senator Fulton; James D. Elliott, for the district of South Dakota, opposed by Senator Kittredge, and O. R. Hundley, for the Northern district of Alabama. The remainder of the unconfirmed nominations were postmasters.

Appoints Wickersham Again.

Washington, March 6.—The president today signed a recess appointment for District Judge James Wickersham, of Alaska. The judge is now serving his second term on the bench, but his nomination for that term has not been confirmed by the senate. Charges against him are being investigated by the department of justice.

New Rules for Private Postcards.

Washington, March 6.—An order has been issued providing new regulations governing private postcards. Such cards must be made of an unfolded piece of cardboard, not exceeding 3 9/16 by 5 9/16 inches, nor less than 2 3/4 by 4 inches. They must be firm and in quality and weight of paper be substantially like the government postcards. They may be of any color, not interfering with a legible address and postmark. Very thin sheets of paper may be attached to them if they completely adhere to the card.

Square Deal in Weighing Mail

Washington, D. C., March 5.—It was announced today at the Postoffice department that the following order was issued by Postmaster General Cortelyou on March 1: "That whenever the weight of mail is taken on railroad routes performing service certain days per week, the whole number of days the mails are weighed shall be used as a divisor for obtaining the average weight per day." It is believed this will be a fairer deal.

THIRD TERM TALK.

Movement Refuses to Down and the President May Accept.

Washington, March 11.—Politicians in Washington are trying to figure out the meaning of the sudden outburst of the Roosevelt third term boom here. They regard as especially significant the typewritten memorandum given out by Representative Martin, of South Dakota, after a conference with the president, vigorously defending the third term idea.

They have reached the conclusion that the president realizes that the third term movement must be allowed to run right on in order to head off the progress of the booms of reactionary candidates. The prevailing opinion here remains that President Roosevelt personally will go as far as he can to prevent his own renomination, but will stop at nothing to assure the nomination of a successor in accord with his policies.

Rather than see them succumb, many believe that the president himself, if properly approached, would take a renomination, providing no other candidate satisfactory to himself and friends is strong enough to unite the next Republican national convention.

DISARMING IS EXCLUDED.

Russia Will Not Allow Discussion at The Hague Conference.

St. Petersburg, March 11.—Professor de Martens, Russian imperial councillor of state, who has been making a tour of the capitals of Europe for the purpose of determining the program to be discussed at the next peace conference at The Hague, is expected back in St. Petersburg this week.

The introduction of any measures for the limitation of armaments is regarded here as definitely excluded, because of the attitude of several of the powers.

United States Ambassador Riddle has inquired at the Foreign office here regarding the mode of admission to the next conference of certain South American and other states which did not participate in the first conference. He was informed that practically all the signatories had agreed to the method proposed by Russia, namely, notification of acceptance of the regulations, the signing of the protocol of the first conference and the number of delegates.

ALL PRISONERS GOING NAKED.

Refuse to Wear Clothes Because Infected With Leprosy.

St. Petersburg, March 11.—Four hundred political prisoners at Smolensk have gone on a very original strike. A week ago they refused to put on any clothes and since then they have walked around stark naked.

The reason is that the prison authorities took away their own clothes and gave them clothes made from the poorest grade of hurlap unfit for making bags. After they had worn these clothes a few days nearly all were suffering with a rash covering their whole bodies, but still the prisoners did not mutter. When a number of them had been infected with leprosy, one morning all of the clothes, blankets and sheets were thrown out of the prisoners' cells and they declared unanimously that they would go naked rather than run the risk of contracting diseases from wearing the prison garb.

PLAN TO FORTIFY PHILIPPINES.

President Considers It and Will Push Construction Rapidly.

Washington, March 11.—Fortifications of the Philippine islands formed the subject of a lengthy conference at the White House tonight, participated in by the president, Major General Franklin Bell, chief of staff; Brigadier General Murray, chief of coast artillery; Secretary of the Navy Meadall, and Captain Mason Sargent, of the naval general board. There is available at the present time for this purpose \$1,435,000 and tentative plans already have been prepared for carrying out the project. These were carefully gone over today by Secretary Taft and Generals Bell and Murray and it was the secretary's intention to be at the White House tonight and join in the conference, but he was unavoidably kept away.

Will Bridge Gap of Time.

Washington, March 11.—As a result of consultations between Secretary Root and Director North, head of the American Tariff Expert commission, which visited Germany relative to the making of some tariff arrangements before the expiration of the German order suspending for a year the application of the German maximum tariff rates to American exports a new arrangement will have been made which will bridge over the period of time between that date and the reassembling of the next congress.

Archie Now Recovering.

Washington, March 11.—Marked improvement was shown yesterday in the condition of Archie Roosevelt, the president's son, who is ill with diphtheria. Surgeon General Rixey last evening expressed the opinion that Archie was practically out of danger so far as the diphtheria is concerned, but that the disease has left him in a somewhat weakened condition. He asserted, however, that if no complications set in the boy would be well in two or three weeks.

Those 600 Not Avenged.

Danville, Ill., March 11.—In the trial here of Will J. Davis, charged with manslaughter, owing to the Iroquois theater fire at Chicago, in which nearly 600 lives were lost in 1903, Judge Kimbrough today held that part of the Chicago ordinance on which Davis was indicted is void.

BIG RESERVES IN NORTHWEST

President Acts in Advance of New Timber Law.

On Eve of Signing Bill Which Withdraws Authority, He Signs Proclamations Rescuing Vast Areas from Lumber Syndicates—Largely in Northwest.

Washington, March 5.—Prior to signing the agricultural bill, which contains Senator Fulton's amendment prohibiting the creation of forest reserves in the Northwestern states except by the authority of congress, the president yesterday issued a proclamation creating 32 forest reserves in the six states affected by the Fulton amendment. His proclamations add 4,051,000 acres to the reserve area of Oregon, 4,246,000 acres in Washington and 580,000 acres in Idaho.

The creation of these reserves probably marks the end of reserve extension in the Northwest for many years to come, for the additions now include most of the desirable timber land of all six states, so far as known to the Forest service. Being hastily made in order to circumvent the restrictions of the Fulton amendment, the reserves are loosely created and no doubt contain much land that will be found unsuited to forestry purposes and which will ultimately be restored to entry.

The largest reservation in Oregon was an addition of 977,000 acres to the Blue mountain reserves in Eastern Oregon. Other additions in existing reserves are: 446,000 to the Siskiyou in Southern Oregon, 71,000 acres to the Wenhua reserve, 514,000 acres to the Cascade reserve, mostly on its western border, and 154,000 to the Ashland reserve in Southwestern Oregon.

To include the timber land of the Coast range the president created the Tillamook reserve, containing 165,000 acres; the Coquille reserve, embodying 140,000 acres, and the Umpqua reserve, with an area of 802,000 acres.

The Wallowa and Chesniminus reserves are combined under the name of Imnaha, and 783,000 acres are added. In Washington the Washington reserve is enlarged by the addition of 2,275,000 acres, which includes practically all government land between the present Washington and Rainier reserves. This makes one continuous reserve along the Cascade mountains from the Columbia river to the international boundary. This addition embraces the Northern Pacific grant, but railroad lands are not made part of the reserve and no right of lieu selection accrues. A new reserve is created to include 857,000 acres of the Colville Indian lands; the Priest river reserve is created in Stevens county to contain 210,000 acres; the Olympic reserve is enlarged by 119,000 acres, and 730,000 acres are added to the Rainier reserve.

Most of the forest land in Idaho has already been reserved. A Palouse reserve is created with an area of 192,000 acres; the Port Neuf is created with an area of 100,000 acres; the Big Horn is enlarged by the addition of 280,000 acres, and about 100,000 acres is added to the Weiser reserve.

MANY "DEAD DUCKS"

Number of Noted Men Will Not Appear in Next Congress.

Washington, March 5.—It is probable that the designation is resented, but "dead duck" is the name the surviving congressmen apply to those who have failed of re-election. The Washington game bag is full of "dead ducks" today.

Nine members of the senate have yielded their seats to their successors. The surrendering ones are J. Frank Aice of Delaware, James H. Berry of Arkansas, Joseph C. S. Blackburn of Kentucky, Edward W. Carmack of Tennessee, William A. Clark, of Montana, John F. Dryden of New Jersey, Joseph H. Millard of Nebraska, Fred T. Dubois of Idaho, and Thomas M. Patterson of Colorado.

In the house there were 72 members whose names will not be called at the next session.

What Congress Accomplished.

Measures which have failed—Publicity of campaign expenditures, Philippine tariff reduction, citizenship for Porto Ricans, copyright revision, eight-hour bill, anti-injunction bill, anti-child labor bill, removal of duty on works of art, conservation of public coal and oil lands, ship subsidy.

Measures which succeeded—Immigration restriction, limitation of hours of railway labor, all appropriation bills, financial bill.

Private pension bills passed exceed those of any previous congress.

The Reconstructed Cabinet

Secretary of state, Elihu Root, of New York; secretary of treasury, George B. Cortelyou, New York; secretary of war, William H. Taft, Ohio; secretary of navy, Victor H. Metcalf, California; attorney general, Charles J. Bonaparte, Maryland; postmaster general, George von L. Meyer, Massachusetts; secretary of interior, James R. Garfield, Ohio; secretary of commerce and labor, Oscar Straus, New York; secretary of agriculture, James Wilson, Iowa.

Accepts Two-cent Rat

Lincoln, Neb., March 5.—Governor Sheldon tonight received official notice from the Burlington Railroad company that it will accept the 2-cent fare law without resistance and revise its rates.