

ADD NO FUEL TO JAPANESE FLAME

Government Denies Wild War Rumor Started by Alarmist.

Will Not Strengthen Pacific Fleet by Addition of Sixteen Battleships—No Occasion for Change—Only Ships Have Been Ordered to Pacific Recently.

Washington, July 4.—The government is not going to throw fuel on the anti-American flames now burning in Japan by ordering 16 battleships from the Atlantic to the Pacific, as has been reported in some dispatches. Assistant Secretary Newberry of the Navy department said today that no large movement of warships from the Atlantic to the Pacific was contemplated. The Washington and Tennessee, now in Bordeaux, are under orders to join the Pacific squadron later on, but aside from that no general movement is contemplated. His statement is substantiated by an official announcement made today at Oyster Bay.

It is pointed out in diplomatic circles that the Japanese government does not countenance the anti-American agitation that is in progress in that country, and this government, as such, entertains the most friendly feeling for Japan. It therefore being mutually understood that the relations of the two governments are most amicable, there could be no reason for now moving 16 battleships to the Pacific.

Some naval experts who can scent war every time they smell fireworks are responsible for sensational reports that have been in circulation, but these experts are not speaking by authority. There is to be no general change in the stations of our warships. Ultimately the Pacific fleet will be strengthened, as it needs to be, but there is no intention of unnecessarily exposing the Atlantic coast with its many great cities at a time when it is believed there is no danger of war on the Pacific.

GARFIELD TOURS MONTANA.

Secretary Speaks on Saving Land for Public Good.

Helena, Mont., July 4.—Secretary of the Interior Garfield, accompanied by Senators Carter and Dixon, Gifford Pinchot, chief of the reclamation bureau, and a host of administration officials, arrived yesterday. The visitors completed an inspection of the Huntley and Buford projects, and after delivering a Fourth of July oration at Missoula will visit St. Marys and other Montana projects. Mr. Garfield delivered an address here last night.

Mr. Garfield spoke at the auditorium, urging the people of the state to co-operate with the government in its efforts to save the natural resources of the state for the public and from falling into hands of private interests, which, he said, was done with the resources of the East.

Mr. Garfield and party left this morning for Missoula. A review at Fort Harrison in his honor and in that of Brigadier General McCaskey, commanding the department of Dakota, was given.

Telegrams Not Delayed.

New York, July 4.—Colonel R. C. Clowry, president and general manager of the Western Union Telegraph company, today sent the following to the company's general superintendents at New York, Chicago, Atlanta and San Francisco: "The notice to accept business for San Francisco and Oakland subject to delay is hereby withdrawn. General Superintendent Jaynes reports that the business at San Francisco and Oakland is moving without delay; that 10 out of 13 branch offices have been reopened."

Cable Line in Operation.

San Francisco, July 4.—The California street cable line was put in operation yesterday for the first time since the carmen struck. The cars were manned by nonunion men who were broke in last week. After a quiet week in the strike several cars were stoned last night in various parts of the city. \$1,000 strike benefit was distributed to the striking carmen, and Treasurer Bowring reported the union's treasury in good condition.

Big Lumber Yards Burn.

Denver, July 4.—Fire which was discovered in the Hardwood Lumber company's yards in this city at 1:45 this morning did nearly \$50,000 damage before brought under control. The yards are a thickly populated portion of the city, and it was only by hard work that the flames were kept from spreading. As it was, nearly all the windows in the residences for a radius of 100 yards were broken by the extreme heat.

Offers Dragó Doctrine.

The Hague, July 4.—Joseph H. Choate, United States delegate, yesterday presented a definite draft of his proposition regarding the collection of debts, embodying the principles also made public. M. Bourgeois, French, president of the arbitration committee, received Mr. Choate's proposition and ordered it to be printed and distributed to all the delegates before being read to the subcommittee on arbitration.

Earthquake in the Alps.

Rome, July 4.—Slight earthquake shocks were felt today at Tolmezzo, Sandaniele and Amaro, near Udine, capital of the province of that name. Tolmezzo is in the Alps.

GUARANTEE OF PEACE.

Demonstration of How Both Coasts Can Be Protected.

Tokio—Coming of fleet regarded inopportune; better deferred.

London—Heavy debt of Japan considered a bar to conflict, but United States is making an enemy of that country.

Berlin—Japan believed to be preparing to fight United States for mastery of the Pacific, regardless of San Francisco incidents.

The Hague—Fleet may cause popular excitement which Washington government may not be able to control.

Paris—United States and Japan not believed to be near conflict, but fleet will force Japan's hand if Japanese have aggressive designs.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 9.—The significance of Rear Admiral Brownson's addition to the somewhat meager information which has come from President Roosevelt regarding the contemplated two-ocean maneuvers of the Atlantic fleet is regarded here as having been overlooked in the comment, expert and otherwise, which has since been indulged in on both continents.

Admiral Brownson came to Oyster Bay Friday to take lunch with the president, professing entire ignorance of the maneuver plans. When he left Sagamore Hill to take the train for Washington, the admiral had one thought which he wished emphasized—that it was desirable and important to demonstrate to the world how quickly the American navy could transfer its fighting strength from one ocean to the other. This was distinctly an addition to the president's previous statement issued through Secretary Loch, wherein the object of the maneuvers was said to be an exercise movement for the benefit of the navy, to perfect its training in fleet exercise on an extended scale, the purpose and effect of the plan being for the benefit of the navy alone.

In everything that has come from the president regarding the movement, it has been indicated that the fleet, wherever it may go, is to be brought back to the Atlantic, and that the return is to be as great a demonstration of speed as the outward journey.

HAS ANOTHER THINK COMING.

Japanese Admiral Says American Marines Would Desert.

Tokio, July 9.—The Hochiichi morning prints an interview with Admiral Sakamoto, in which the admiral is quoted as follows:

"Should hostilities break out between Japan and America, the result would be indecisive, owing to a want of bases of operations. Even should the Washington government decide on a war, it is doubtful if the Americans serving in the navy are sufficiently patriotic to fight."

"American naval officers are brilliant figures at balls and social gatherings, but they are very deficient in professional training and practice. It is too much to expect a burning patriotism in the American naval service in case of war with Japan. It is very likely that most of the crews would desert and leave the ships."

MUST OPEN BIG ELEVATORS.

Wisconsin Railroad Commission Gives Peremptory Order.

Madison, Wis., July 9.—The Wisconsin Railroad commission issued an order today requiring the Great Northern and the Eastern Railway companies of Minnesota, and the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad company to open their big grain elevators at Superior to the use of the general public.

If the order stands and is not overturned by the courts, it will be believed, re-establish the grain business in Superior on the basis of two years ago, when the railroad companies, in order to get around the Wisconsin grain inspection law, leased their elevators to private parties, thus practically closing them to the public use and putting the independent grain dealers out of business.

Schmitz Asks for His Pay.

San Francisco, July 9.—Mayor Schmitz yesterday sent a formal demand upon Auditor Norton for his full salary and for the \$300 contingent fund allowed the mayor's office, for July. The letter contained a warning against paying these or any other sums upon the order of James L. Gallagher. The auditor was notified that he would be held personally responsible. Auditor Norton has decided that his only safe course is to refuse to pay demands unless they bear the signatures of both Schmitz and Gallagher.

Plan to Find South Pole.

London, July 9.—To continue the exploratory work of the discovery expedition in the Antarctic, a party has been organized by Lieutenant Shackleton, who was a member of Captain Scott's crew, and will shortly start for the Far South. Lieutenant Shackleton has secured an ideal vessel for his purpose. She is the Endurance and spent many seasons in the North Atlantic in search of seals. She is now being refitted for the two years' voyage.

Lebreton May Succeed Schmitz.

San Francisco, July 9.—District Attorney Langdon, it is said, has decided to advocate the selection of W. J. Lebreton to succeed Eugene E. Schmitz as soon as the latter is sentenced by Judge Dunn. Mr. Lebreton is a banker and philanthropist. He has been active in previous non-partisan political movements.

HAPPENINGS GATHERED IN AND AROUND WASHINGTON, D. C.

NOT REGARDED AS A MENACE.

Aoki Says America Is at Liberty to Strengthen Pacific Fleet.

Washington, July 5.—"No, the Japanese would not regard it as an unfriendly act if the American government the saw fit to increase her naval representation in her territorial water upon the Pacific coast, or even if she sent additional men-of-war to the Asiatic station. She would not look upon it as a menace or regard it with regret."

These were the words of Viscount Aoki, the Japanese ambassador to the United States, whose attention was called to the published reports that the general board of the navy had recommended to the president that the battleships of the American fleet be sent around to the Pacific coast. At the same time the ambassador expressed a great deal of interest in the stories printed and asked if they were true. He disliked, he said, to appear in the public prints, when there was no reason for it, but he felt at perfect liberty to say what he did on this subject.

Will Issue New Small Bills.

Washington, July 4.—The Treasury department Monday began carrying into effect the provisions of the Aldrich act, which confers upon the secretary of the treasury authority to issue all necessary quantities of small bills to meet the business needs of the country. The large denominations of gold certificates are being replaced by new \$10 certificates, which will be issued from the subtreasury. Small silver certificates in large quantities will be issued at once, as will a new series of United States \$5 notes.

Not One Penny of Graft.

Washington, July 3.—"After investigating every charge which has been brought to my attention, whether apparently well founded or not, I have been unable to find a single penny of graft going to any one in connection with the Isthmian canal work." This statement was made by Secretary Taft today when his attention was called to the statements that special accountants had been sent to the isthmus to examine the books of the disbursing officers of the commission.

Irrigation Work Delayed.

Washington, July 6.—Owing to unusual severe weather, which rendered it impossible to carry on work of excavation for a considerable portion of the past winter, the secretary of the interior has granted an extension of two months' time to the following contractors, in which to complete their contracts on main laterals of the Okanogan irrigation project in Washington: John S. and S. Peterson, Frank E. Jones and Edmund Kail, all local residents.

Enter Suits to Recover.

Washington, July 3.—By direction of Attorney General Bonaparte, United States attorneys in various districts throughout the country will institute at the earliest possible dates suits against a large number of railroads to recover penalties for violations of the safety appliance law. Among the railroads to be made defendants are the Rock Island, Great Northern and the Pacific Coast railway company and the Washington & Columbia River railroad.

Secretary Adjusts Land Claims.

Washington, July 2.—The secretary of the interior has approved Oregon relinquishments Nos. 24 and 26, La Grande, embracing the claims of 46 settlers, etc., and covering 7,517 acres, and Oregon relinquishment 25, The Dalles, embracing the claims of 23 settlers, etc., and covering 2,821 acres. This is part of an adjustment of claims growing out of a conflict with the Northern Pacific grant.

Postal Changes in Northwest.

Washington, July 2.—Rural free delivery carriers have been appointed as follows: Oregon—Parkers, route 1, Percy J. Dickson carrier, Joseph C. Anderson substitute. Washington—North Yakima, route 3, Fred B. Dye carrier, Robert Burdill substitute; Rochester, route 2, Emma Manners carrier, Allen K. James substitute. The postoffice at Arctic, Chehalis county, Wash., will be discontinued July 31.

Appointments by President.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., President Roosevelt has announced these appointments: Phillip M. Brown, secretary of embassy, at Constantinople; Peter Augustus Jay, secretary of embassy, at Tokio. The president signed the application of Medical Inspector Presley M. Rixey, to be advanced to the rank of medical director. Dr. Rixey now holds the position of surgeon general of the navy.

Civil Service Examiners.

Washington, July 6.—Civil service examinations will be held this fall for positions in the departmental service in Washington, at the following places in Oregon: Portland, Eugene, Baker City and Astoria, September 11 and October 16; Idaho—Boise, September 11 and October 16; Moscow, September 11 and October 16; Pocatello, October 11.

More Time Allowed Bidders.

Washington, July 4.—Acting Secretary Newberry yesterday announced that the time allowed for the presentation of bids for torpedo boat destroyers would be extended to September 3 next.

INVADERS' PRESERVES.

Suit Under Rate Law Against the Big Express Companies.

Washington, July 2.—One of the most important cases yet filed with the Interstate Commerce commission under the new railroad rate law was today presented by the American Bankers' association, which alleges that the express companies through their power and facilities as common carriers, are usurping the prerogative of the banking associations and at the same time employing the capital of the banks in the conduct of their business.

It is alleged that the exchange business of the express companies and the relations which they have with the railroad companies enable them to seriously discriminate against regular commercial operations of banking institutions. The complaint is directed against the Adams, United States, American, Pacific, Wells-Fargo, Southern and Great Northern express companies.

American Flour in China.

Washington, July 6.—Vice Consul A. W. Pontius, of Nuchwang, China, reports some interesting figures in reference to American shipments of flour to that port during 1906. He says: "An increase of nearly \$200,000 was shown in comparison with the figures of the preceding years. The imports of American flour during the year were 36,414,000 pounds, valued at \$712,050 in American gold. In addition to the foregoing figures, American flour to the amount of \$1,336 was imported from Shanghai. During 1907 the direct imports of American flour will most likely be larger than those of the preceding year."

Nebraska in Commission.

Washington, July 5.—The Navy department is informed that the new battleship Nebraska was placed in commission today at the Bremerton naval station on Puget sound, making the only battleship in active service in the Pacific waters. Lieutenant Conoe is acting as commander of the ship temporarily and has with him only a skeleton crew. The Nebraska must remain at the Bremerton yard for some time yet, and in the meantime Captain Reginald Nicholson, who is to be permanent in command of the ship, will gather up a crew for her in the East.

Carriers Get Higher Pay.

Washington, July 3.—On July 168 letter carriers of Portland then receiving \$1,000 were promoted to \$1,100 under the new law, and one carrier at \$600 promoted to \$800. The promotions are based on growth of population. Promotions may be made in other Oregon cities as follows: \$850 to \$900; \$600 to \$800; \$1,000 to \$1,100. Albany, three from \$850 to \$900; Astoria, five from \$850 to \$900; Baker City, two from \$850 to \$900 and one from \$600 to \$800; Eugene, three from \$850 to \$900; Pendleton, three from \$850 to \$900; The Dalles, two from \$850 to \$900.

Can't Fix Evacuation Date.

Washington, July 4.—Secretary Taft threw some additional light upon his plan regarding the American evacuation of Cuba yesterday by sending the following telegram to Governor Magoon at Havana: "I am in receipt of a telegram from General Loynaz Castillo as to something I have had with reference to the restoration of Cuba to the republic. The plan for the revolution of the government of the island upon the person to be selected by a fair election, as outlined in my letter to you, has not been changed in the slightest."

Contracts for Big Ships.

Washington, July 4.—Before leaving for the West, Secretary Metcalf announced his decision in respect to important matters. In one of these he places contracts for the construction of the two American "Dreadnaught" battleships, the interesting point of his decision being the rejection of the Navy department's plans and the acceptance of the more progressive ideas of the private shipbuilding firms, involving the use of steam turbines.

No Discount on Isthmus.

Washington, July 4.—What would appear to be conclusive contradiction of the reports recently published in this country to the effect that the army officers engaged in the work of constructing the Panama canal are endeavoring to belittle the task is contained in the cablegram received at the War department yesterday from Panama: "Everything going well and harmoniously. Report of dissatisfaction absolutely false.—Goethals."

Transfer of Naval Officers.

Washington, July 2.—Lieutenant G. F. Pettigill, U. S. navy, has been ordered to Puget sound navy yard for duty. Assistant Paymaster W. J. Hine, U. S. navy, has been detached from duty on the Princeton and will proceed to the navy yard at Puget sound for duty as assistant to the general storekeeper of that yard.

To Rout Fractious Indians.

Washington, July 6.—The secretary of the interior has made a request that the attorney general authorize the organization of a posse by the United States marshal for Arizona, to assist in the removal of disorderly Indians from the Indian reservation at Fort McDowell, to be used if found expedient.

HOLDS OFF DAMAGE SUITS.

Japanese Consul is Also Investigating Refusal of Licenses.

San Francisco, July 3.—In response to an inquiry, the Japanese consul today informed the Associated Press that no decision has yet been reached as to whether suit shall be brought in the courts to recover in behalf of Japanese residents of San Francisco who suffered loss in the wrecking May 23 of a Japanese restaurant and bathhouse on Folsom street by a mob. The matter was described as being at the present time in statu quo.

It was said by a representative of the consul general that the consulate is not awaiting instructions from Tokio.

It was further said that the consulate was investigating the complaint of local Japanese that their race is being discriminated against by the board of police commissioners in refusing to grant them liquor licenses, intelligence office licenses and licenses for similar municipal privileges. The reply of the board is that it is acting under an ordinance which forbids the issuance of liquor licenses to any save citizens of this country and persons who have declared their intention of becoming citizens, and in accordance with the rules of the board that the other licenses named shall not be granted to foreigners until American residents have more fully recovered from the business shock of last year's earthquake.

The consulate looks with suspicion on this defense, but wishes to be understood as desirous of investigating further before making any definite recommendation to the Tokio government.

EACH SHOUTS OF VICTORY.

Conflicting Claims in Strike of Telegraph Operators.

San Francisco, July 3.—"The strike is over," said Superintendent Storror, of the Postal Telegraph company. "The strike is over," said Mr. O'Brien, of the Western Union office, in the ferry building. "The strike has just begun," said President Small, of the Commercial Telegraphers' union.

These three laconic statements adequately describe the attitude of the opposing parties and give a hint as to their future action. Although the officials of both companies here in San Francisco are but subordinates and could not of their own volition take any steps towards a settlement, it is not thought likely that any such steps will be taken while the local officials report that they are handling the business without unreasonable delay.

The operators on the other hand, state that they will carry on the fight, even though the companies find a man for every key, and they declare they are prepared to stay out six months if necessary. Their leaders, however, say that they expect to win in much less time, and Mr. Small yesterday prophesied that the "lightning would strike soon in an unexpected place," but did not explain his remark.

ROCKEFELLER TO TESTIFY.

Oil King Surrenders to Orders of Federal Court.

Cleveland, O., July 3.—John D. Rockefeller has decided to give himself up and testify before Judge Landis in the Federal court in Chicago. It was learned tonight upon trustworthy information that the oil king had reached an understanding with the government officers through his counsel and that he hereafter will not be molested by United States marshals. According to the present program, Mr. Rockefeller will arrive in Cleveland on the Fourth to spend the summer at his summer home, Forest Hill. No government officers will meet him to serve summons for his appearance in the Chicago court. Instead, service will be obtained upon the oil king's counsel, who have promised to have Mr. Rockefeller testify in the Standard Oil cases before Judge Landis in the United States court in Chicago July 6, or whenever his testimony is desired.

It further was learned that the government has sent subpoenas for Mr. Rockefeller to United States marshals in districts where they thought he might be or might visit.

Both Must Share Loss.

San Francisco, July 3.—Another one of the important legal points developed by the late earthquake was settled today, when Judge Sewall decided that contractors and property owners were put upon a level by the act of God and neither could recover from the other in cases of misfortunes resulting from the quaking earth crust. The court held that both parties must stand equally whatever loss results to buildings under construction—the property owner that portion already erected and the contractor the cost of material used.

Reno Operators on Strike.

Reno, Nev., July 3.—As a result of action of Superintendent A. N. May in dismissing two operators in the Reno Western Union office, four other operators have quit work, and Manager Brown states that he will not be surprised if a general walkout results from the dissatisfaction felt among the employees on account of the strike in San Francisco. One result of the shortage of men is that business with the Salt Lake office is six hours behind.

Trust in Umbrella Frames.

Philadelphia, July 3.—An indictment was returned by the United States grand jury here today against the so-called umbrella frame trust. The indictment contains three counts and charges the National Umbrella Frame company of this city, the Newark Rivet Works and the Newark Tube & Metal Works with a conspiracy to form a combination in restraint of trade.

WILL INSTALL GAS ENGINES

Steel Corporation Finds Coal Is Very Expensive Fuel.

Claim Made That Although Initial Expense Is Greater, the Saving in Cost of Operation More Than Compensates the Change, According to Exhaustive Tests.

Pittsburg, July 2.—That the cost of production of steel may be reduced a few cents a ton, millions of dollars are to be spent in new machinery at the plants of the United States Steel corporation, and about 100 engines are to be relegated practically to the scrap heap. This step will probably take two or three years to complete, but it is assured by the experiments that have been carried on at the Edgar Thompson plant of the corporation at Braddock, where the experiments have been along the lines of abolishing coal in favor of gas as fuel and using the gas that blows from the blast furnaces.

The experiments at the Edgar Thompson plant, it is said, has determined the policy of the steel corporation for all their works, and gas engines will be immediately installed as fast as they can be built at all the plants. At Gary, Ind., where a new plant is being built, 20 or more of the new engines will be installed to furnish power and to "blow" the furnaces. These engines are said to cost about \$150,000, and the cost for engines alone at this plant will be about \$3,000,000. Besides this outlay there will be a great expenditure for the vast system of monster pipes for carrying the gas from the blast furnaces and for its purification before it can be used in the engines.

UNCLE SAM'S BIG SURPLUS.

Balance at End of Fiscal Year Was \$87,000,000—One of Largest.

Washington, July 2.—So far as working purposes are concerned the fiscal year of the government ended June 30 with a surplus of substantially \$87,000,000, one of the largest net balances ever shown. In the fiscal year 1902 there was a surplus of \$91,287,275, but that was the largest since 1890.

While the official figures for the fiscal year will not be announced for a few days yet, the figures now available are approximately correct. They show that in the year just closed the income from the various sources of revenue was \$665,306,134 and expenditures \$578,376,709, as compared with receipts of \$594,454,121 for the last fiscal year and expenditures of \$568,784,799, the surplus in that year being \$25,669,322. There has been a tremendous increase in the receipts in the year just closed, while the expenditures have been only about \$10,000,000 in excess of last year. The largest increase in receipts has been from customs, although internal revenue has shown a big gain. The receipts of this fiscal year in customs were \$333,230,120 and in internal revenue \$270,309,388.

WOMEN SAVE MANY LIVES.

Their Heroic Work Prevents Breaching of Big Dam.

Laramie, Wyo., July 2.—How the breaking of the Wheatland dam, impounding the largest artificial body of water in Wyoming, was prevented by the heroic efforts of four women is modestly told in a letter from Miss Knight, addressed to her mother.

Miss Knight, who is visiting Miss Helen McGill, at McGill with her hostess and Mrs. M. J. Reed and daughter, was riding by the reservoir when she noticed a leak in the dam. The women notified Mrs. Reed's husband, who is in charge of the reservoir, and he started for Wheatfield to summon help.

Mrs. Reed and the three girls spent the entire night filling the crevice with hay and dirt, using eleven loads of hay. When Reed returned in the morning they were almost exhausted, but had succeeded in keeping the break from enlarging to the danger point.

Texas Resort Is Burned.

Mineral Wells, Tex., July 2.—Mineral Wells, with nearly 10,000 visitors from all over the South, was threatened with total destruction by fire last night. The fire started in the skating rink of the Palace Amusement company, a new \$5,000 structure. From there the fire spread to the Mineral Wells sanitarium, a four story brick, filled with patients. These were all moved out and no loss of life is reported. The Mineral Wells bathhouse was totally destroyed, as were the Lithia pavilion and a part of the Wann hotel.

Coldest June On Record.

Washington, July 2.—The weather bureau announced that the month just closed was the coldest June on record in Washington, D. C., in the last 75 years, and that the same is probably true of New England, the Middle Atlantic states and the Lower Lake region. In other parts of the United States the temperatures were also lower than usual. The bureau's official statement says, in explanation, that it was caused by atmospheric pressure.

Close Havana Cigar Factories.

Havana, July 2.—The cigarmakers who are on strike, not having replied to the ultimatum of the manufacturers to submit their differences to arbitration, the manufacturers announce their intention to close all their plants indefinitely.