

AERIAL NAVY FOR UNITED STATES

Achievements of Count Zeppelin Convince Army Officers.

\$500,000 Will Be Required for First Step—Signal Corps Chief Orders Preparations Made for Placing Scheme Before Congress—Would Patrol Entire Coast.

Washington, June 3.—Under the instruction of Brigadier-General Allen, chief of the signal corps of the army, plans have been prepared, it was announced tonight, showing what is necessary for the aerial defense of the United States. If congress would appropriate the money he would begin at three points along the Atlantic coast—Washington, New York and Philadelphia—where dirigible balloons and aeroplanes would be stationed. At each point one large balloon and an aeroplane would be placed. This would require more than \$500,000. General Allen has had prepared a map showing points along the other borders of the country and in the interior where he believes there should be aerial defense stations. To carry out the entire scheme would require about \$5,000,000. The war department is convinced, in the light of achievements of the Zeppelin balloon, that aerial navigation has arrived. In anticipation of favorable action by congress, the signal corps has been instructed to prepare the plans referred to.

"It is intended," said an army officer tonight, "that the coast dirigible shall not pass off its own station except in cases of extremity and that the sailing distance shall be 125 miles south and 125 miles north from its depot. In this manner the entire coast from Maine to Florida will be patrolled and in case of war it will be virtually impossible for a hostile fleet to approach the coast of the United States without being discovered long before the sentinels on land could see the vessels. Once discovered, the fleet's movements could be watched with safety and with the use of wireless its maneuvers could be sent the length of the coast.

"The plans will include an elaborate system of vertical searchlights, by which the airships will be guided during the night flights. These lights will mark the various batteries and the balloon depots and they also will be used in signaling the swiftly flying ships overhead. Most of the signaling, however, probably will be done through the medium of the wireless."

STRIKERS GAIN GROUND.

Capture Light Plant and Place City in Darkness.

Sisson, Cal., June 3.—While state troops are on the way to McCloud to suppress lawlessness, the power house and lighting plant at that place were captured by the striking shingle mill hands today, and the town is in darkness tonight. Between three and four hundred armed strikers marched on the plant in a body late tonight, drove off the 25 armed deputy sheriffs on guard, and took possession, compelling the men at work to quit. The deputies received warning of the intention of the strikers to capture the plant, but they deemed it useless to attempt resistance and left when ordered to do so. Not a shot was fired and no one was hurt. Six hundred strikers formed in line and paraded the streets this afternoon. There was no disorder, but, with banners flying, the men tramped by the company's store and offices as though on review. Sheriff Howard admitted this afternoon that he needed help to handle the situation. In reply to the sharp criticism of Governor Gillett, who declared that the peace officer should have arrested the ringleader, he said that to have done so would have precipitated a riot he could not hope to quell and which must have resulted in the loss of human life.

Keep Ice in Public Fountain.

Grants Pass, Or., June 3.—The public fountain erected on the depot park grounds a year ago by the women of the city, is now undergoing a change, which will make it one of the best equipped public fountains in Southern Oregon. Instead of giving forth tepid water, the clear, cool liquid will issue through an immense ice tank under the fountain and below the cement floor. This tank will be filled daily. This feature of furnishing ice water to the public has become a municipal necessity through the summer months.

Jail for Wife Deserters.

Los Angeles, June 3.—Probably the first prosecution in the state making wife desertion a misdemeanor punishable under maximum sentence by two years' imprisonment in the penitentiary or a fine of \$1,000 was begun in Los Angeles today. The law was passed by the last legislature and became effective May 1. The case is that of Lester L. Adams, of Eagle Rock, who is charged with deserting his wife and their two children.

Empress Honors Women.

Tokio, June 3.—Misses Isabella and Mary Prince, pioneers in education of women in Japan, have received practical recognition of their long and faithful services from the empress. They are now about to return to America after having been here for more than 20 years without a visit home.

HIGH WATER COMING.

Snake River Near Record Point—Kootenai Rising.

Lewiston, Idaho, June 4.—Lewiston is experiencing the highest water since 15 years ago today, when practically one-half of the business district and much of the residence section was submerged. The Snake river at that time registered about 18 feet, and the reading this evening is 17.8 feet, with every indication of a further rise tomorrow. The city is in no danger of flood damage at this time, because of the high railroad dykes which afford ample protection on both river fronts. The Clearwater river has been rising rapidly for the past several days and reports tonight from Kamiah, 50 miles above Lewiston, stated all of the falsework and one of the cement piers for the new wagon bridge being constructed there have been carried away. Old-timers who have experienced several of the most severe floods believe the highest water has been reached unless warm rains prevail within the next two days. The snow has disappeared from the Blue mountains from the Lewiston view, and in most years this has been regarded as indicative of an early subsiding of the waters.

Up to this time no severe damage has been reported from any section.

British Columbia Suffers.

Vancouver, B. C., June 4.—Heavy rains, followed by warm weather, have caused all the rivers and streams in the Kootenay tableland of British Columbia to rise in flood, and, according to advices received from interior points today, the waters are still rising. Along the line of the Canadian Pacific railway between Nelson and Slovan City there have been a number of washouts, with the result that rail communication is interrupted. Passengers are being handled by boats between Nelson and Roseberry, but freight traffic is at a standstill.

The Columbia river is reported to be rising more rapidly than any of the other streams in the interior.

Vancouver, Wash., June 4.—The Columbia river has risen eight inches in the last 24 hours and four inches in the last 12 hours. It is now 15 feet, 2 inches above low water. At this point the river is two and one-fourth miles wide. The highest point reached by the river last year was 20 feet and 2 inches above low water.

FEVER SHIP ENDS VOYAGE.

Three Die En Route and Captain Buries All, Including Wife.

Victoria, B. C.—Completing a voyage of 48 days from Santa Rosalia destined to be memorable on account of a desperate fight with fever, waged almost from port to port the ship Springbank reached Royal Roads today, reporting three deaths en voyage—those of Mrs. Royal, the captain's wife; Stewart Lund, and Able Seaman Johnson—all of whom were buried at sea, the grief-stricken captain reading the burial service for each. The voyage up was made very difficult, as two-thirds of the crew of 28 men were at no time incapacitated by fever, while the others were too weak to perform their duties, save with difficulty. Two are still fever-stricken. The Springbank arrived off the straits two weeks ago, and has ever since been endeavoring to work her way in.

JAMES J. HILL SUBPOENAED.

Deputy Sheriff Takes Him Unawares—Service Accepted.

Spokane, June 4.—James J. Hill, chairman of the Great Northern board of directors, while passing through Spokane on his way East tonight, was served with subpoena at the Northern Pacific depot summoning him to appear before Spokane county grand jury in the case of M. J. Gordon, ex-counsel of the Great Northern, against whom seven indictments for embezzlement have been brought.

Prosecuting Attorney Pugh has long been trying to get President Louis W. Hill to appear before the grand jury in the Gordon case, and failing in that he determined to seize this opportunity to get James J. Hill.

Sailors Escape by Force.

San Francisco, June 2.—Four sailors of the British ship *Mussel Crag*, lying in the bay, made their escape from that vessel early today by binding and gagging the watchman and rowing to shore in a small boat. One of the men has been denied admission to this country, because he is a sufferer from trachoma, a contagious disease of the eyes, and Captain Fraser is liable to a heavy fine for allowing him to land. The boat was found upside down and there is a possibility that the men met with an accident after leaving the ship.

Militia in Control.

McCloud, Cal., June 4.—The militia is in complete control of McCloud tonight. The strikers have not offered the slightest resistance to the soldiers and the light plant is in operation under a strong guard. Patrols are scattered throughout the streets and all the buildings of the McCloud River Lumber company are occupied by squads of troops. Sheriff Howard and his deputies are out in the hills searching for the ringleaders of the strike movement.

Seismographs Register Big Quake.

Manila, June 4.—Beginning at 2:46 o'clock and continuing until 5:02 o'clock this morning, the seismographs at the observatory here registered an intense misoseismic disturbance. It is estimated that the earthquake was 2000 to 3000 kilometers distant. The record corresponds closely to that obtained in February, 1903, during the earthquake in Java and Sumatra.

A BRIEF DAILY REPORT ON THE WORK OF CONGRESS

Saturday, June 5.

Washington, June 5.—After devoting the larger portion of the day to listening to a discussion of the cotton cloth schedule, the senate entered upon a period of voting late in the afternoon and rapidly disposed of the entire subject of changing from ad valorem to specific duties for the purpose of preventing under-valuation. On all votes taken the finance committee was sustained by a majority of from 10 to 11. Three votes were necessary to accomplish the result and others would have been necessary but for Bacon, who seeing the futility of opposing the committee, suggested the grouping of the votes after the first two ballots had been taken. This was unanimously agreed to, with the result that so much was accomplished that a night session was not held.

Friday, June 4.

Washington, June 4.—Although Aldrich has indicated the tactics he intends to pursue to kill the income tax amendments to the tariff bill in the senate, and although he has demonstrated his ability to get votes enough to accomplish his purpose, those senators who sincerely believe in income tax legislation and who have had the courage to stand by their convictions still hope against hope that at the critical time they will muster enough strength to secure the adoption of their pet measure. This is optimism in the extreme degree.

Through forenoon, afternoon and evening sessions the senate today labored on the cotton schedule. La Follette completed his long speech, attacking changes in the Dingley rates recommended by the senate finance committee.

The senate adopted LaFollette's resolution calling on the president to send to the senate correspondence between the state department and the German government, or its representatives, relating to the German report on wages.

Thursday, June 3.

Washington, June 3.—LaFollette was the center around which a storm raged in the senate today and tonight. In the afternoon he resumed his speech in opposition to the cotton schedule, but was forced by exhaustion to suspend. When he resumed he made a violent attack on the "autocracy of the senate," aiming his attack directly at Aldrich.

An amendment by Aldrich placing a duty of 35 per cent ad valorem on tampon when mixed with other vegetable substances was adopted. The paragraph on furs was changed so as to levy a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem on dog, goat or sheepskins which have been sewed together, instead of 35 per cent duty, as reported by the finance committee.

Aldrich offered a substitute for the paragraph placing a duty of 60 per cent ad valorem on jewelry, by which specific rates were placed on a long list of articles of jewelry. Aldrich said the new paragraph would prevent under-valuation and would increase the revenue. It was agreed to.

The most important amendment adopted was a reduction of the duty on common gloves for women and children from \$1.75 to \$1.25 per dozen. The rest of the glove schedule, which was a restoration of the Dingley rates in place of the house rates, which were considerably higher, was agreed to. The amendment was offered by Aldrich.

Quilts were made dutiable at 35 per cent ad valorem and a 50 per cent duty was placed on combs of horn or metal, on which the house rate was 40 per cent. The committee amendments to the paragraphs on works of art were agreed to.

Wednesday, June 2.

Washington, June 2.—With the adoption of a resolution providing for day and night sessions beginning tomorrow, the senate heard today a suggestion of a policy for limiting dilatory motions which caused an earnest protest from Bacon and others. The vice-president, basing his action upon a precedent made in the last congress, when the Aldrich-Vreeland fair currency bill was under discussion, held that attention could not be called to the absence of a quorum if the senator occupying the floor declined to yield for that purpose. Bacon declared this was one of the revolutionary rulings when the currency bill was under consideration and that under it there would be serious abuse of rules.

A long speech dealing with the pledge of party leaders was begun by LaFollette and will be continued tomorrow. By numerous quotations he maintained that no question could be raised as to the pledge of the party for a revision downward and declared that before he should conclude his speech, he would demonstrate that on the whole, the pending bill placed the customs duties above the Dingley rates. Since the enactment of the Dingley law and until 1904, he said, the control of trusts had been extended to \$664

Fear Trouble at Adana

Washington, June 2.—The Times Constantinople correspondent says apprehension has been caused among the Young Turks and Armenians by news that the new Vali of Adana, who is described as a fanatical Kurd, has entrusted the important task of the government relief fund to Bagdad, a Turkish landowner, who was the first to lead a band of armed men into the bazaar at Adana, and began the slaughter of the Armenians.

plants with a capital of more than \$20,000,000,000.

Tuesday, June 1.

After, in effect, receiving information from Chairman Aldrich that night sessions for the consideration of the tariff bill would be held, beginning with tomorrow, the senate began consideration of the cotton cloth schedule today. Smoot and Lodge, both majority members of the finance committee, were the principal orators and both spoke in support of the committee provisions. Lodge spoke of the general policy of the Republican party with reference to tariff revision. He contended that the purpose of the party had been merely to revise the tariff as to protect American manufacturers against cheap foreign labor.

Senator Jones today introduced an amendment to the tariff bill, placing Calcutta grain sacks on the free list. If this amendment is voted down he will propose another reducing the present duty from 1.76 cents to 1½ cents on sacks and reducing the duty on bur-lap from 1.43 cents per pound to ¾ cent. This is intended to cheapen bags to the wheat growers of the Northwest. Cotton minimums were reduced from 25 to 20 per cent ad valorem on suggestion of Aldrich, following which a clash ensued between the Rhode Island senator and Dolliver, when the latter attempted to secure an amendment replacing with ad valorem rates a line of specific rates on cloth not dyed or otherwise treated.

The house was in session only 13 minutes today, adjourning until Thursday without transacting any business.

Monday, May 31.

Washington, May 31.—Agreements were reached in the senate today upon many sections of the tariff bill, so that as the hours for adjournment approached, the paragraphs relating to agriculture were nearly all disposed of. More than two hours were consumed by a debate on the proposition to increase the duty on lemons from 1 cent a pound, as provided by the Dingley law, to 1½ cents a pound, and after earnest opposition by Root, the increase recommended by the committee was sustained 43 to 28.

Among other duties affected was that on dried peas, which was reduced from 30 to 25 cents per bushel. The duties on chicory root, chocolate and cocoa were reduced, as was that on salt, from 12 to 10 cents per 100 pounds in bags and from 10 to 8 cents in bulk.

Stout, ale, beer and porter were given an increase of duty from 40 to 45 cents when in bottles, etc., and from 20 to 25 cents per gallon when in bulk. Senators were very sour looking as they entered the senate chamber because of their having to meet on a legal holiday that most of them had usually devoted to exercises in commemoration of the day.

The roll call being demanded only 43 senators, not more than a quorum, answered to their names.

Confer on Labor Measures.

Washington, June 4.—Samuel Gompers, president and Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, had a conference with President Taft today regarding the various matters affecting organized labor, which were presented to the president by the executive council of the federation several weeks ago. The recommendations of the council cover a wide range of subjects which it is desired to have the president take up in his annual message to congress next December. Mr. Taft promised to take the matters up with his cabinet.

McFratridge Confesses.

Washington, June 4.—Major E. C. McFratridge, until recently Indian agent at Umatilla, is in Washington, and today, accompanied by Representative Ellis, called upon Secretary Ballinger to ask reinstatement. He frankly admitted that his conduct at Umatilla laid him open to censure, though he cited what he called extenuating circumstances. He contended that the punishment laid out for him was too severe for his offense and made a plea to be permitted to resume his old position.

To Pay Colville Red Men.

Washington, June 5.—At the urgent request of Senator Jones, the Indian office is making arrangements to pay pro rata to the Colville Indians a fund of \$540,000 now to their credit in the treasury due them from land of the south half of their reservation, which they relinquished. These Indians are reported to be in dire need of financial assistance. The money will be transferred to the government depositories in Washington and distributed later to individual Indians entitled to compensation.

Middies Must Not Marry.

Washington, June 3.—President Taft approved today a change in the naval regulations recommended by Secretary Meyer by which midshipmen are prohibited from marrying until the completion of the prescribed six years' course of training. Permission of the secretary of the navy has been sought by a number of midshipmen who desired to marry after their graduation from the naval academy and by others while on their two years' cruise.

Taft Associate G. A. R. Man.

Washington, June 1.—President Taft today accepted honorary membership in the Associate Society of Chapin Post, G. A. R., at Buffalo, N. Y., said to be the largest G. A. R. post in the country.

FAIR IS OPENED.

First Day's Attendance at A.-Y.-P. Exposition 89,286.

Seattle, June 2.—Seattle came into her own yesterday, and in spite of the threatening skies opened the exhibition that has been the dream of her existence for the past two years. Aside from this, Seattle demonstrated to the world that she had become a full fledged city, capable of caring for exposition crowds as well as any of the more Eastern cities that have wrestled with the problem. In fact Seattle surprised herself, as well as her thousands of visitors today, and acquitted herself well in everything.

The gates at the fair grounds opened at 8 o'clock in the morning and there was a crowd on hand to rush them in, though there was nothing on the day's program until 10 o'clock. But the crowd didn't care; it surged through the gates at a rate that promised well for the attendance figures, and it kept surging in just that way for the rest of the day.

At 10 o'clock the military and naval pageant commenced, soldiers and sailors of the Union as well as the Washington guardsmen acting as escorts to the exposition officers and visiting Japanese officers in a parade about the grounds. The parade pleased all, and passed the reviewing stand in the best of order.

The first days' attendance at the exposition, according to figures given out by the management tonight, was 89,286. The greater part of this was in the daytime, more than 79,000 persons passing through the turnstiles between the opening hour and 6 o'clock tonight. The night attendance was cut down by a severe rainstorm.

SHORTAGE IN LEWISTON BANK.

Discovered by Bank Examiner—Stockholders Make Good.

Lewiston, Idaho, June 2.—Defalcations amounting to \$137,000 have been found on the books of the Lewiston National Bank by National Bank Examiner Claude Gatch.

Clarence Robnett, former teller, and J. E. Chapman, former bookkeeper, are accused of responsibility for the alleged shortage. Robnett was convicted of Idaho land frauds three years ago and is said now to be in St. Paul. Chapman is thought to be in Tacoma. Pittsburg dispatches about ten days ago accused Robnett of passing worthless checks to cover land deals near Spokane. It is alleged that his shortage in the bank is due to speculations in irrigated lands.

Beyond the statement that the stockholders of the bank have made good the alleged shortage, Bank Examiner Gatch refused tonight to discuss the situation.

Examination of the books show the alleged embezzlement has been carried on for the past five years and has been made possible without detection only through the conspiracy of the teller and bookkeeper, and the manipulation of the adding machine used in computing the daily balances.

Zeppelin Airship Wrecked.

Goepfingen, June 2.—After covering a distance of about 850 miles in 37 hours, Count Zeppelin's airship, on its return trip from Bitterfeld to Friedrichshafen, came to grief in an open field near here today. In maneuvering for a landing the airship came into contact with a tree.

The damage to the airship is much more serious than was at first believed. A cursory examination directly after the accident showed that the envelope had been torn and it was thought that the injury could be repaired and that the vessel would proceed tonight. A more careful examination, however, disclosed that the prow was broken and that considerable time must elapse before the journey can be resumed.

Rockefeller Has No Kick.

Tarrytown, N. Y., June 2.—Action of the Tarrytown tax assessors in adding an item of \$150,000 to the assessment of John D. Rockefeller, did not perturb him in the least. This was grievance day for the taxpayers here, but Mr. Rockefeller not only failed to register a protest, but through a representative, announced he was well satisfied with the valuation of \$545,898 on his country place. The new stone mansion just completed is assessed at \$250,000.

Wages Rise in Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, June 2.—Several thousand employes of the Republic Iron & Steel company received today an advance of 10 per cent in wages, effective at once. It is said virtually all other concerns which cut wages the first of April will restore the former scale before July 1. Orders were issued today by the H. C. Frick Coke company for the firing of 1,200 additional coke ovens in this district Wednesday. This will put into operation 1,500 out of the company's 20,000 ovens.

Auto Goes Bottom Up.

Walla Walla, June 2.—As the result of an automobile turning topsy turvy yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Henry Heisler, of this city, is seriously injured and is not expected to live, while her husband is also in a critical condition. Mrs. Heisler was attempting to drive the machine and in rounding a curve threw on all the power instead of shutting it off as intended. In her fright she turned the steering wheel in the wrong direction.

Shocks Felt in Panama.

Panama, June 2.—A slight earthquake shock was felt here about 3 o'clock today. At 7 o'clock this evening a much stronger movement occurred. No damage has been reported. The weather is extraordinarily hot.

TAFT UPHOLDS REGULAR ARMY

Speaks at Length on Honored Field of Gettysburg.

Thinks Hot Weather Will Help Congress to Adjourn by June 20—Opposes Any Reduction in Standing Army—Hands Some Memorial Shaft is Unveiled.

Gettysburg, Pa., June 1.—Yesterday was the day of tardy honor to the "regular" at Gettysburg. An imposing shaft of granite, erected by congress to the memory of those of the regular army who fell in the three days' battle, was unveiled by the president's daughter, Miss Helen H. Taft, while the president paid tribute to officers and men of the United States army, past and present.

The president puts himself on record as opposed to any reduction in the standing army. He told of the prejudice that often had arisen against the possible aggressions of a regular army and a professional soldiery, and of the corresponding difficulty in arousing that love and pride in the army which expresses itself today and has frequently expressed itself in the past in behalf of the navy. The president asserted that the services of the regulars had never been commemorated adequately by congress or the nation.

"The profession of arms always has been an honorable one," he declared. "All honor to the regular army of the United States. Never in its history has it had a stain upon its escutcheon."

On the way to Gettysburg from Pittsburg, the president's car was sidetracked at York for two hours and during his stay he made a brief address, in which he declared again his hope for the early enactment of a tariff law, adding:

"I have been called an optimist for predicting that congress would adjourn by June 20. Perhaps I am. But if the Lord is good to us and the weather gets hot enough in June, I think our national legislators will be mighty glad to get out of those two close chambers at Washington."

Four regiments of the regular army were here to participate in the exercises. There also was a personal escort to the president composed of veterans of the regular army who fought in the Gettysburg campaign. The president was taken for a drive over the battlefield. At several points he alighted and stood on the prominences overlooking the valley below and the mountains in the far distance.

The ceremonies of the unveiling were simple. Miss Taft pulled the silken cord that released the flags draped about the monument. In falling one of the flags caught on a bronze eagle decorating one of the inscribed tablets. A trooper gave the flag a tug, but it could not be released until a large hole had been torn in the folds of the stripes. After the president's speech, Secretary Dickinson presented the monument to the battlefield commission. After the unveiling the president reviewed the troops. A mounted battery of artillery which recently served in Cuba was a source of much interest. When the review was concluded, the president hurried to his train.

PUT LINCOLN ABOVE ALL.

Hollingsworth Protests Against Honor Paid Jeff Davis.

Washington, June 1.—Memorial Day was generally observed here yesterday. All the government departments and practically all the business houses were closed in order that tribute might be paid the nation's dead. The principal exercises were at Arlington, under the auspices of the G. A. R. Every grave was marked with an American flag, while flowers were strewn everywhere. Appropriate exercises also were conducted at the Soldiers' Home National cemetery and other burial places in the city.

At the Soldiers' Home Representative Hollingsworth, of Ohio, was one of the speakers. He referred to the recent discussion in the house when he protested against placing the head of Jefferson Davis on the silver service of the battleship Mississippi, declaring that "it would be a dark day indeed for the republic when the name of Abraham Lincoln ceases to be revered above all other figures of the civil war period, or when it shall be replaced by that of Jefferson Davis in the hearts and affections of the American people. The thought of it is as shocking as the first thrill of horror that followed the firing on Sumpter."

Wireless Saves Steamer.

Guymas, Mex., June 1.—Through the use of wireless telegraphy, the American steamer *Precursor*, rendered helpless by a broken propeller, was rescued from a dangerous position and towed into this port yesterday. The *Precursor* had drifted aimlessly for three days. A tug was sent out and brought the steamer into port. Some of the passengers had become uncontrollable from fear and had to be locked in their staterooms.

Spain to Try Reform.

Madrid, June 1.—A bill providing for the reorganization of the Spanish postal service was adopted by the chamber of deputies today. The bill provides for lower postal rates, a parcels post, a money order system and a postal savings bank system.