

DOINGS OF THE WEEK

Current Events of Interest Gathered From the World at Large.

General Resume of Important Events Presented in Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

Secretary of War Dickinson says Ballinger will be fully vindicated.

On advice of Ballinger, President Taft vetoed the Siletz settlers' land bill.

The Weyerhaeuser timber company is accused of extensive timber land frauds in Idaho.

Senator Gore, the blind senator from Oklahoma, says there is much corruption in his state.

Secretary of War Dickinson refuses to remove the colored troops from Fort Lawton, near Seattle, Wash.

The Postal Telegraph company and the Western Union and Bell companies are in a big lawsuit over rights in New Mexico.

It is said Roosevelt will urge Hughes to resign the Supreme court bench, to which he was recently appointed, and run again for governor of New York.

A 7-year old boy at Louisville, Ky., found a railroad torpedo, and calling his mother to see the fun, hit it with a hammer. He was instantly killed by the explosion.

Three robbers, after committing a robbery and double murder at Lynn, Mass., were pursued by citizens in autos, one being killed, one captured, badly wounded, and the third forced to commit suicide.

A Mississippi river excursion boat, with 1,500 persons on board, caught fire and was entirely destroyed. So far as known only three persons lost their lives, though witnesses say many leaped into the water and were not rescued.

The census bureau announces that it will soon begin giving out returns of the 1910 census.

The beef trust indictments in Chicago have been quashed, and a new grand jury is ordered.

One day's heat record in Chicago includes six dead, nineteen prostrated and four bitten by rabid dogs.

While running at high speed a Chicago & Alton train was derailed and turned turtle, badly injuring 17.

It is found that after all allotments in the Yakima reservation are made there will be no land left for settlers.

Louis Alexander Robertson, noted poet, is dead. He did his best writing while suffering severely from locomotor ataxia.

Nicaraguan rebels have 1,500 troops ready to attack the town of Bluefields, and all non-combatants have been given 12 hours notice to leave the city.

A Navajo Indian in Dakota shot and killed a ranchman who accused him of cattle stealing, then rode 70 miles to the agency to surrender to the officers.

Frederick Kohler, the "golden rule" chief of police of Cleveland, Ohio, has been entirely cleared of all charges of misconduct against him and will be reinstated.

A train transporting Mexican troops to the scene of the revolt along the Northern border dashed down a steep grade and left the track on a curve, killing about 20.

Bremerton, the navy yard town of Puget sound, has voted "wet" by 520 to 239.

The dry goods trust of New York City has obtained another of the large retail stores there.

Robert A. Taft, son of the president, is among those taking the highest honors at Yale this year.

To commemorate its 100th anniversary in 1910, Yale will raise a \$2,000,000 endowment for its medical department.

The senate will investigate the charges of bribery in connection with the election of Senator Lorimer, of Illinois.

A party of students from English colleges will tour the United States and Canada to get actual experience in farm work.

President Taft has been invited to attend the Dry Farming congress in Spokane next October, and then visit the Pacific Coast.

Sensor Lorimer, of Illinois, on trial for bribery, abandoned his own defense on finding that his own witnesses would do him more harm than good.

The National Conference of Governors, which was inaugurated as a regular annual event in the Roosevelt administration, will be held this year at Frankfort and Louisville, Ky., November 29.

New York City firemen are being trained in the work of giving first aid to persons injured in accidents.

Reports from Wyoming say the entire state is badly in need of rain. Stock is suffering, grass burning up and fish dying by the thousands in the falling streams.

Samuel H. Elmore, a wealthy salmon packer and land owner of Astoria, Ore., was instantly killed in Los Angeles when his auto collided with a streetcar.

DIAZ SENDS BEST TROOPS.

Mexican Revolution Will Be Suppressed at Any Cost.

El Paso, Texas.—Although the expected attack on the Mexican custom house at Naco, Sonora, has been frustrated by the arrival of soldiers from Cananea, the entire Mexican border, from Cananea to Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, opposite Laredo, Texas, is in a state of revolutionary ferment and outbreaks are feared at a dozen places.

All available troops have been detailed along the borders, with orders to suppress all disturbances with an iron hand. Principal reliance is being placed on the rurales, organized by President Diaz himself, and recognized as his ardent supporters and the most efficient troops in the Mexican army.

Many citizens have been pressed into service and armed to protect government funds at the custom houses along the border.

At Naco, Sonora, the government funds removed to United States territory for protection have been taken back to Mexico and the Mexican officials and women and children who fled to Arizona soil have returned to their homes. The troops sent from Cananea are quartered in the warehouse of the Cananea Copper company, and are making preparations for an extended stay. Two hundred additional troops are held in readiness at Cananea to march to Naco at a moment's notice.

Commissario Cubillas has purchased all available arms at Naco, Arizona, and has armed a body of citizens to protect the town.

Reinforcements have been received by Colonel Kosterlitzky, in command at Cananea. This has enabled him to spread details of troops along the border to intercept smuggled arms. He has ordered the house-to-house search for arms continued in all the Northern Sonora villages.

Three burros were seized by masked men on the United States side of the border Sunday night and loaded with ammunition, which was carried across into the San Jose mountains. A squad of rurales is in pursuit of the party.

Serious disturbances are reported to have taken place at Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, Coahuila, where the revolutionary leaders have fled to Eagle Pass to escape arrest.

It is reported by Mexican officials that newspapers printed in Spanish on the American side of the border have been a large factor in stirring up the discontent now finding expression.

DUTY ON LEMONS EVADED.

Investigation of Complaint From California Is Ordered.

New York.—Three special customs officers from Washington are spending the sultry month of June in quiet waterfront observations at the docks in Manhattan and Brooklyn at which Sicilian lemons are unloaded. The purpose of their visit is to investigate reports that lemon importers are not paying the full duties on the fruit which they import.

The duty amounts to 1½ cents a pound, but the government gives a rebate for the proportion of the fruit on each shipment that is deemed unfit for consumption and which the importers are supposed to destroy. The investigators have been trying to learn whether the estimate of decayed fruit is overestimated when the duties are collected. The proportion of decayed fruit has been unusually large of late, according to the customs returns. On many shipments from 25 to 30 per cent of the cargoes have been reported as unfit and rebates to that extent have been given the importers.

The importers say that the increased proportion of decayed lemons from Sicily is due to unfavorable weather affecting the crop in Sicily. They say that zealous California lemon growers made the complaints which were the immediate cause of the inquiry. The California growers, it is said, are trying to put an end to the giving of rebates. If this could be done they would then put up the price of lemons.

4-Mile Auto Record Made.

St. Paul.—For the third successive day a new world's automobile record was established by Barney Oldfield, when he drove his 200-horse power machine around the local circular track for four miles in 3:24. This is 10 1-5 seconds better than the previous record made by Ralph de Palma on the same track one year ago. Oldfield averaged 52 seconds to the mile. Aside from Oldfield's record-breaking drive and several flights by Glenn H. Curtiss in his aeroplane, the program was only ordinary.

Ants Drive People from Homes.

Kiowa, Kan.—There is an all summer job waiting for the man who can rid this town of ants. The ants at first bothered the residents by destroying lawns. Then they moved into houses and began infesting pantries and other places where edibles were kept. After that the insects began to damage clothing. Becoming braver, or hungrier, they attacked people while they slept. Several families have given up and have moved from here.

Kidnappers Want \$8,000.

New York City.—Dr. Mariano Scimeca, whose 3-year old son Michael is supposed to have been carried off by blackmail, today received a letter demanding \$8,000 ransom for the child. "We have your baby. He is safe. We will deliver him to you when you pay \$8,000," the letter read.

Shot Taker at Austrian Governor.

Sarajevo, Bosnia, June 16.—Dugan Karajic, a Socialist, today fired five shots at General Varesin, Austrian governor general of the province. The shots missed Varesin, and Karajic then shot and mortally wounded himself.

DOINGS OF OUR NATIONAL LAWMAKERS

Washington, June 25.—President Taft walked out of the capitol at 11 o'clock tonight smiling.

The second session of the 61st congress had just adjourned and he had signed practically all matters of legislation that had been placed before him. He received congratulations from his cabinet and from members of both branches of congress upon the successful passage of most of his pet measures. Mr. Taft shook hands all around and continued to smile.

The last measure signed was a joint resolution to authorize the secretary of war to lend tents to the Appalachian exposition to be held in Knoxville, Tenn., in September, which Mr. Taft expects to attend.

Each house of congress marked its closing hours by voting for an investigation of the McMurray Indian contracts. Instead of the usual scene of comparatively undignified relaxation from the business of legislation, both houses devoted exceedingly serious attention to the charges of bribery attempted and other forms of improper influence made in the senate yesterday by Senator Gore of Oklahoma, and subsequently, in the house by Representative Murphy of Missouri.

Two separate investigations are provided for, one in each house. Each body passed a resolution creating a select committee of five members to pursue the inquiry to the bottom during the recess of congress, and to report whether any of its members are, or have been, interested in any of these contracts.

In adjourning the house, Speaker Cannon made a brief statement in which he said that he held no malice toward anyone and hoped that all would have a pleasant vacation.

Washington, June 24.—The Scott anti-option bill to restrict Cotton exchange transactions which do not involve actual delivery of the commodity, was passed by the house today, 160 to 41.

A joint resolution passed by the senate today extends for two years the time during which ex-Confederates may file claims for losses of personal property after surrendering. The resolution was introduced by Senator Bradley and covers the same ground as an amendment to the general deficiency bill, which was struck out a few days ago on motion of Senator Bristow.

A bill authorizing the appointment of an assistant United States treasurer at Seattle, Wash., was passed by the senate today. The measure now goes to the house.

There is every indication that the \$20,000,000 irrigation bill will become law tomorrow. The conference committee reached an unexpected agreement tonight on the one provision in dispute, the army engineer clause, and its report was promptly agreed to by the senate. It will be submitted to and approved by the house in ample time tomorrow to permit the president to sign the bill before night.

The senate today passed without amendment the bill previously passed by the house directing the issuance of patents to settlers on the former Siletz reservation where entry was made for the exclusive use and benefit of entries who built houses on the land, improved it and actually entered into occupation of the land for the period required by law. The senate also passed the house bill authorizing the construction and maintenance of a dike on Olalla Slough, Lincoln county.

Washington, June 23.—Republicans and Democrats do not agree as to the increased cost of living between 1900 and 1910.

The majority report of the special senate committee which has been investigating these questions was submitted to the senate today by Senator Lodge, chairman of the committee. Labor organizations have lost their fight to gain exemption from prosecution under the anti-trust and interstate commerce laws. Following a lively debate, and by a vote of 138 to 130, the house today agreed to the senate action striking out a provision in the sundry civil bill that would have affected this immunity.

The house having disagreed today to the senate amendments to the bill providing for \$20,000,000 of bonds for irrigation in the West, a conference is now in progress seeking to adjust the differences between the two houses.

President Taft and several of the Western senators held a meeting today to discuss the possibilities of reaching an agreement. The president was satisfied to omit the provision that no project shall be aided unless it has the approval of a board of army engineers. Senator Jones today undertook to pass through the senate the Hamer bill permitting the exchange of scattered school sections in the forest reserves for compact tracts of reserve lands of equal value and area, but senator Heyburn objected. Jones will renew his motion at the first opportunity, though the chances are against its adoption.

The senate tonight agreed to the conference report on the public building bill, which includes all the Oregon, Washington and Idaho items of both house and senate bills.

Forest Reserve Area Held.

Washington, D. C.—The house of representatives, in accepting the senate bill authorizing the withdrawal of public lands, protected the Fulton amendment to the agricultural bill of 1907, which prohibits the extension of the forest reserve area in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming and Colorado, except by act of congress. The conservation bill, as originally passed by the house, would have repealed this amendment.

Washington, June 22.—After voting down several amendments, the senate today decided, 44 to 25, to concur in the house amendments to the postal savings bank bill and thus took the last legislative step necessary to the establishment of a postal savings bank in the United States.

The measure was included in the administration's schedule, and its passage marks another triumph for President Taft.

In accordance with the program agreed on yesterday, voting began at 5 o'clock and the bill was passed 15 minutes later. Most of the insurgent Republicans joined the regulars in supporting the measure in the final vote, but Senators Bristow, Cummins and La Follette refused to yield, and cast their ballots with the Democrats.

Senator Chamberlain cast the only Democratic vote for the bill.

No sooner had the senate disposed of the postal savings bank bill than there ensued a spirited contest among senators for precedence in the interest of other measures.

Among the important bills before the senate there were three candidates for first place on the calendar. These were the Appalachian forest reserve bill, the irrigation and reclamation bill and the campaign publicity bill.

Senator Brandegee, in charge of the Appalachian bill, was the first to obtain recognition, and on a rollcall his bill was made the unfinished business. Satisfied with the attainment of this advantageous position, he graciously gave way for the presentation of the other two measures, and both of them were passed within 30 minutes.

Washington, June 21.—Acting under heavy pressure from the White House and in partial fulfillment of promises made to President Taft by Speaker Cannon and Chairman Payne, the house of representatives, by an overwhelming vote at 10 o'clock tonight passed the bill making available \$20,000,000 to expedite the completion of government irrigation projects.

Passage of the bill by the senate is assured.

Not one man in ten who voted for the bill understood its importance or appreciated the good it is intended to accomplish. They voted for it because of President Taft's insistence, and it was apparent that the house would as readily have voted \$30,000,000 as \$20,000,000.

All the amendments which were proposed in the course of the four-hour debate were voted down, for the members generally did not understand their significance and all but Westerners labored under the erroneous impression that the president wanted the ways and means committee bill without any change.

Agreeing to vote at 5 o'clock tomorrow on the Carter motion to concur in the postal savings bank bill, the senate adjourned at 6 o'clock after a day devoted largely to an onslaught upon the house measure.

Representative Mondell today introduced a bill in the house carrying into effect the recommendations made by the president in his message, advocating legislation permitting appeals to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia from decisions of the secretary of the interior upon questions of law affecting titles to lands entered under the United States land laws.

Washington, June 20.—On condition that the senate would separate the \$30,000,000 irrigation bill from the bill authorizing the withdrawal of public lands, President Taft today gave assurance to four Western senators that he would not sign the withdrawal bill until both houses had agreed upon and passed a bill making available at least \$20,000,000 for irrigation.

When this assurance was received from the White House, the senate recalled the conservation bill, took off the \$30,000,000 amendment and let the withdrawal bill go back to the house for conference.

The house today passed the Jones bill authorizing the Northern Pacific to build a bridge across the Columbia river between Grant and Kittitas counties.

Instead of reaching a vote on the acceptance of the house postal savings bank bill, the senate was apparently further from that consummation when it adjourned today than when it convened.

Late in the day, and following speeches in opposition to the house measure, Senator Bacon offered an amendment striking out the provision regulating the investment of deposits in government bonds, and the motion was pending when the senate adjourned.

The principal speech in opposition to the house bill was made by Senator Cummins, who contended the measure was a radical reversal of the senate bill.

The conferees on the naval appropriation bill completed their work today and their report was submitted to the house by Chairman Foss, of the house naval affairs committee. This bill makes provision for two battleships to cost, exclusive of armament, not exceeding \$6,000,000 each.

President Signs Statehood Bill.

Washington, D. C.—President Taft signed the statehood bill at 1:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the presence of Postmaster General Hitchcock, Senator Beveridge, chairman of the senate committee on territories; Representative Hamilton, chairman of the house committee on territories; Delegate Cameron, of Arizona; Delegate Andrews, of New Mexico; James T. Williams, Jr., editor of the Tucson Citizen, and several others.

CONSPIRATORS ARE FINED.

Moses Haas Pays \$6,000, F. A. Peckham \$5,000 in \$1,000 Bills.

Washington, D. C.—Moses Haas, of New York, and Frederick A. Peckham, of Cincinnati, after fighting for five years against indictments returned against them in the cotton leak in the department of agriculture, have entered pleas of guilty to the count in the indictment charging conspiracy to effect a misconduct in office.

On the recommendation of the department of agriculture, Justice Gould imposed a fine of \$6,000 on Haas and \$5,000 on Peckham, which they paid and were released from custody. The other indictments pending against them were not pressed.

Haas and Peckham paid their fines in \$1,000 bills. The lawyers for Edwin S. Holmes, Jr., the former associate statistician, were taken by surprise when Haas and Peckham pleaded guilty and were not prepared to say what course they would take for their client.

Holmes was tried in 1906 and the jury disagreed. Charges are still pending in the New York courts against Theodore H. Price, the cotton operator implicated in the scandal.

APPEAL TO THE UNITED STATES

Nicaraguan Government Asks That Filibustering Be Stopped.

Washington, D. C.—It was reported here that a large armed vessel carrying munitions of war for the Madriz government in Nicaragua sailed from New Orleans and that the Estrada insurgent representatives have appealed to the United States to send a warship after her.

It is being asserted here that the steamer Columbia, which cleared yesterday from New Orleans for Bluefields, carried a large quantity of munitions of war for the Madriz army and also three large high-speed gasoline launches equipped with machine guns.

The launches, these men say, were marked "J. L." and were to be unloaded at Pearl lagoon, on the east coast, near Bluefields. They say the mark "J. L." consigns the launches to Julian Irias, whom Madriz has appointed a plenary commissioner over the east half of Nicaragua.

A protest will be addressed to the State department by Estradas.

WOMEN RIDE IN AIRSHIP.

Ten Brave Dangers of Long Flight in Zeppelin Craft.

Dusseldorf, Germany.—The Zeppelin airship made a four hours' excursion over the industrial cities of this district. The return and landing were made without incident. The machine took a second but shorter excursion in the afternoon.

The Deutschland, on the longer trip, carried 32 passengers, the largest number ever transported by a similar craft. The passengers included 10 women. At one time, running with the wind, the great dirigible attained a speed of 56½ miles an hour. The trip was from this city, to Essen, Dortmund, Bochum and return. The airship passed over the chimneys of the great Krupp works at Essen.

On the return the Deutschland encountered a rain storm and had to fight her way against a head wind. On landing the women passengers said they had not experienced a moment of discomfort.

STRENUOUS ONE WILL REST.

Roosevelt Hopes to Renew "Tennis Cabinet" Matches at Sagamore.

Oyster Bay, N. Y.—Theodore Roosevelt has begun what he hopes will be a period of real rest at Sagamore Hill. When he went home it was with the express intention of remaining there with a few of his old friends until next Tuesday, when he is to start for Cambridge, Mass.

With him were Gifford Pinchot, chief of the forestry service, and James R. Garfield, ex-secretary of the interior. The tennis court at Sagamore Hill has been put in shape for the season and it is expected there will be a renewal of the "tennis cabinet" matches.

Thief Boxes Up Plunder.

San Francisco.—When John T. Wheeland, local superintendent for the Guggenheim Smelter company, returned with his family from a vacation, he found his house stripped of all its silverware and jewelry and the furniture and stoves packed and crated ready for removal. A steady stream of second hand dealers was calling at the residence with orders for the furniture, which they had received from a thrifty burglar. Detectives were placed on the case and have succeeded in recovering the silverware.

A. B. Hammond Defendant.

San Francisco.—United States Attorney Robert Devlin has filed suit in the United States Circuit court, alleging that A. B. Hammond, the millionaire lumberman, has cut \$21,851.10 worth of timber from lands belonging to the United States government and to which Hammond had no title. The timber was cut under the names of two different corporations, but it is charged that Hammond was at the head of both concerns.

Spain to Ignore Vatican.

Madrid.—At the conclusion of the cabinet meeting President Gonzalez announced that the government's religious program would be carried out. He said the protest of the Vatican against the imperial decree of June 11 would be ignored and that the decisions of the government already announced would stand.

TAFT SMILE WINS

Achievements in Congress Out-rival Those of Roosevelt.

Many Reforms Refused to Ex-President Are Granted to Taft—Only One Measure Failed.

Washington, D. C.—Through conciliation and compromise, and in a friendly spirit of co-operation, President Taft secured from congress, during the session just closed, more important legislation than has been enacted in any other one session of recent years. His whole legislative program, with the exception of one bill, is now law.

In no single session of the strenuous Roosevelt administration were so many important bills enacted, nor did congress so nearly carry out the wishes of the executive. In those days congress yielded to the big stick, and gave grudgingly; in the late session congress met the president more than half way and gave him all that for which he made a special plea—all save the anti-injection bill.

From the administration standpoint and from the party standpoint it was a remarkably successful session, for



PRESIDENT PORFIRIO DIAZ
Aged 80 years, re-elected President of the Republic of Mexico.

the platform pledges largely have been fulfilled and harmony has been restored between the executive and congress.

It is noteworthy, too, that the most important legislation of the session forms a part of the much-exploited "Roosevelt policies." This legislation was repeatedly urged by President Roosevelt, but congress turned a deaf ear. Yet the lawmakers allowed themselves to fall prey to the persuasive smile and touching entreaty of President Taft, and passed for him the very bills that had been denied his predecessor. All of which demonstrates the wisdom of a remark made by President Roosevelt when he declined to accept another nomination. He then said that some other man, in sympathy with his views, could accomplish more with congress than he himself.

The legislative record of the recent session, is ample answer to those who charge that Taft is disloyal to the Roosevelt policies.

Of all the legislation enacted in compliance with the recommendation of the president, the interstate commerce bill, creating a court of commerce and enlarging the powers of the interstate commerce commission, takes first rank. It was the foremost feature of the Taft programme, and the one on which he spent most time and effort; collaborating as he did with his attorney-general, and with the leading lawyers of congress to get most effective law possible to devise. Many of the changes made by this law were advocated by President Roosevelt, but congress put aside his recommendations and waited for his successor to renew them.

Next in importance, undoubtedly, stands the postal savings bank law. This, also, was on the Roosevelt program, but never during the former administration would congress pass this bill, though all manner of pressure was brought to bear by the executive.

Rebels Make Gains.

Bluefields, Nicaragua.—A column of the provisional forces under General Arzino Cruise has captured La Libertad and Juigalpa, important towns in the department of Chontales. This column is part of General Mena's army, detached to occupy advantageous points within reasonable distance of Acoyapa. General Mena, with the body of his troops, is within gunshot of Acoyapa, which is guarded by several hundred of the Madriz forces. General Colon, another provisional leader, has taken Sanbaldia.

First Ship in From Nome.

Seattle.—The steamship Senator arrived from Nome, the first vessel to come out of Bering sea since the close of navigation last fall. The senator left Nome June 17 and had a light passenger list, only 46 persons being aboard. The spring cleanup at Nome has not begun, and only a small amount of gold, valued at \$87,000, was brought out. Passengers arriving from the North report that the season is very backward.