

FOR DEFENSE ONLY

Reciprocity Does Not Indicate Annexation With Canada.

Secretary Knox Says Reciprocity Does Not Mean Union, Though Nations Are One For Defense.

Chicago, Feb. 16.—Though the people of the United States and Canada are "a substantially homogeneous people," with "deep moral and racial reciprocities," the benefits of the proposed commercial reciprocity with Canada "ought not to be endangered by the fear of relations too cordial and conceivably dangerous to the great Canadian loyalty to England," is the opinion expressed by Secretary of State Knox in an address at a banquet given by the Chicago Association of Commerce tonight.

Mr. Knox and James J. Hill joined in urging the adoption by the United States senate of the reciprocity agreement with Canada, and 1000 persons, representing almost every big commercial and municipal organization from a score of Western cities, listened and applauded.

Mr. Knox declared that, while migrations proceeded as constantly and as freely between Canada and the United States as between two states of this country, and while the two peoples have been welding together for two centuries, "there is not the slightest probability that this racial and moral union will involve any political change or annexation or absorption."

"It is an ethnological fact that political units of the English-speaking people never lose their autonomy," said Mr. Knox. "Like bees, they give off their swarms, who set up for themselves independently, but they do not make political combinations among themselves. Since the Revolution there has been almost undisturbed peace and amity between the two countries, and however governmental changes may have been brought in the past, it is probably more true today than ever before that the weight of sentiment and opinion, both in Canada and the United States, while desiring closer relations in all other respects, is crystallized in a belief that the present political separation is desirable and will lead to the best development of each nation and to better and more satisfactory relations between them."

"In the higher atmosphere and broader aspects of the situation it is certain that, if there should be any great world movement involving this continent, Canada and the United States would, as a matter of course, act in the most perfect concert in defense of the common right of a common blood and civilization."

Declaring, however, that the reciprocity proposition was "economic, not political," Mr. Knox asserted: "The United States recognizes with satisfaction that the Dominion of Canada is a permanent North American political unit and that the autonomy is secure. The United States appreciates the advantage to the common welfare of the Continent that Canada contributes her own strength plus the strength of Great Britain."

TUB MAKING UNDER PROBE.

Government Seeks Merits of Enamel Industry, Held Basis.

Pittsburg.—The merits of enameling bathtubs by hand and later by special machinery were brought out in the hearing of the Government against the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company, of this city, and 15 other concerns, at the second day's session of the investigation as to whether the enameled ware firms of the country are engaged in a conspiracy in restraint of interstate trade. The Government charges violation of the Sherman anti-trust act.

During the conduct of the Government's case recently, Edwin P. Grosvenor, special assistant to the Attorney-General of the United States, closely questioned Edwin L. Wayman, assignee of three patents, to facilitate the enameled ware industry. It was by means of these patents that the defendants managed to combine.

Famine Sufferers, Raid Stores.

Victoria.—Serious rioting by thousands of famine-stricken refugees arriving at Nanaimo from the interior was reported by arrivals on the steamer Suveric. The hungry horde, over 1000 strong, broke into the city January 24 after having massed outside the walls. They raided the shops near the south gate, carrying off everything eatable. Women outdid the men in plundering and many stores were wrecked. The disturbance was continued on the following day.

Burglars Rob Prisoner.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—Two masked burglars broke into the town jail at Warrior Run, Pa., near here, and bursting open the door of the cell in which Stanley Jandus, the only prisoner, was confined, robbed him at the point of a revolver of \$29. The burglars then escaped, and Jandus, who was being held on a trivial charge, finding himself free, went out and notified the police. The jail was not guarded.

Home Rule Is Nearer.

London.—During the preliminary home rule debate in the house of commons, Premier Asquith reiterated his declaration that the government's first task after the "Veto bill" has been disposed of, would be to carry out a policy of full self-government for Ireland.

STEAMER OSKOSH LOST.

Turns Turtle Off Clatsop Beach—Engineer Alone Escapes.

Astoria, Feb. 14.—The gasoline schooner Oskosh, belonging to the Elmore fleet of coasting vessels, bound from Tillamook to the Umpqua river with a small cargo of flour, turned turtle about 10 o'clock Monday morning near the striped buoy, half a mile south of the end of the Columbia river jetty, and six of her crew, including the captain, were drowned; the engineer, George May, being the only survivor. She left Tillamook early Saturday morning, the fact of her being lightly laden no doubt contributing greatly to the disaster.

The lost are: Captain Thomas Latham, one of the best known steamboat men in this section; William R. Deane, part owner of the vessel and engineer; Al Davis, cook; Gus Chiberg and Gus Ramzager, deckhands, all residents of Astoria.

About 11:20 a. m., as they were nearing the striped buoy off the end of the jetty, the vessel suddenly broached to. She went down by the nose slowly, then settled on her side, and went completely over with a sudden plunge. Mr. May says that what happened afterward is like a dream. He managed to reach a beam in the floor of the engine room and got on top of it, and throwing his arm around the mast held on for life.

The water was up to his armpits, but there was about two and a half feet of air space. For nearly six hours he hung on in this manner, with his eardrums nearly bursting from the awful pressure of the air as the hull rolled and tossed, and fainting with hunger and weariness, until the hull was thrown upon the beach a short distance south of the jetty.

The wreck was thrown well up on the beach and as the water receded he realized he was safe. He managed to break through a partition and got out on the beach, none the worse, physically, except a few bruises and from hunger and weariness, for his awful experience. This was about 3:45 p. m. He then made his way to the jetty where he was met by George Flatman, one of the engineers, and taken on a handcar to the headquarters.

REYES PROPOSES PLAN.

Diaz' Envoy to France Recommends Conspiration for Mexico.

Paris.—General Bernardo Reyes has completed the first part of his military mission from President Diaz, of Mexico, and gave an outline today of his conclusions. They have to do with the establishment of obligatory military service in Mexico.

The general said his ideal was a powerful army based on his suggestions and that would make possible a grand homogeneous republic freed of revolution and anarchy.

General Reyes said he had no idea of returning home now, as his doing so might be interpreted as a desire on his part to profit politically by the present political chaos in Mexico.

He said he would recommend to Diaz obligatory military service for two years, with no possibility for the richer classes to hire substitutes, as has been the practice in Spain.

The greatest difficulty he had found was the refusal of the educated and more prosperous classes to mingle with the poorer.

MADERO SHAVES; ESCAPES.

Insurrecto Leader Leaves Whiskers and Stomach in El Paso.

El Paso, Tex.—While United States officers were searching this city for Francisco I. Madero with a warrant for his arrest, the self-styled "provisional president" of Mexico and leader of the insurrectos, was employing shears and a safety razor upon his beard, skipped over into Mexico. The warrant charging him with organizing a revolution against a friendly nation on American soil, was not served.

Besides his whiskers, Madero left in El Paso a statement to the American public, which was given out by the insurgent junta. In it Madero expresses regret that his duty to his followers in the movement against Diaz does not permit him to remain and face the charges. These, he declares, are brought about through the Diaz administration. He thanks the American people for their interest in the revolution.

Mob Spirit Rampant.

Oklahoma City.—Mob spirit is rampant in Swanton county as a result of the fight over the removal of the county seat from Mountain Park to Snyder. County Commissioners Bull and Thompson and County Clerk Bristow are prisoners in the Mountain Park jail charged with illegally removing the county records to Snyder. Additional guards were stationed around the Mountain Park jail today, as it is feared an attempt will be made by Snyder residents to release the prisoners.

Taft Meets Boy Scouts.

Washington.—President Taft, who is honorary president of the Boy Scouts of America, gave evidence of his interest in the movement by receiving at the White House Wednesday afternoon the many leaders of the organization who are here in attendance on the first meeting of their national council. The boys, clad in regulation khaki suits, marched in procession from the New Willard hotel to the executive mansion.

Ammunition Blows Up.

Managua, Nicaragua.—Three soldiers were killed, and it is estimated 7000 rifles and 10,000,000 cartridges were destroyed, as the result of an explosion in the ammunition barracks near the palace of the president. The barracks were gutted. Search of the ruins disclosed the bodies of three sentinels, believed to have met instant death.

DOINGS OF OUR NATIONAL LAWMAKERS

Washington, Feb. 18.—Slowly the McCall bill, to place in effect the reciprocity agreement with Canada, moves through the channels of the senate, and tonight its friends are facing the last prospect of getting a vote. With the unprecedented crush of business in the senate and the few days remaining before adjournment on March 4, a special session seemed today to be inevitable.

The bill came to the senate from the house a few days ago, and the finance committee, to which it was referred today, arranged a program that will produce a report in the latter part of next week. After that there will be five days in which the senate can attend to reciprocity and a mass of other important bills.

In the most turbulent and picturesque session of the house of representatives during the Sixty-first congress, less than 50 republicans, led by Representative "Jim" Mann of Illinois, in an apparently useless, time-wasting filibuster tonight threatened to wreck President Taft's reciprocity plan and force an extra session of congress.

Up to midnight not a single legislative wheel had turned in the house since Friday morning at 10 o'clock. Theoretically, under the rules, it was still Friday in the house. While the filibuster was obstinately against the "omnibus claims bill," it was tactically understood tonight that Mann, with the implied approval of the speaker and other old guard leaders, was directing his fight against the Canadian reciprocity bill in the senate.

The filibuster insured a long delay in consideration of half a score of appropriation bills—totally untouched or not yet assembled. Practically everyone here admits that an extra session will be called. The opponents of the reciprocity agreement seem determined not to yield, and the president is so far committed to his demands that if the agreement is not voted on at this session he will be unable to avoid convening an extra session.

To date, only the lumber, fish and coastwise shipping interests of the coast have been heard from, and each opposes the agreement strenuously.

Expenditure of the anticipated surplus in paying service pensions to veterans, or, failing that, the issue of bonds for the purpose was advocated in the senate today by Curtis of Kansas and Scott of West Virginia.

The senate voted, 49 to 35, to take up the Suloway bill granting service pensions.

Washington, Feb. 17.—With only 11 legislative days remaining, the house of representatives was held at a standstill today by a filibuster planned and conducted by Mann of Illinois.

It was private calendar day under the rules and the business in the house was the consideration of the omnibus war claims bill, which already had been passed by the senate. The bill largely affects southern claimants and the democrats, with the assistance of many republicans, endeavored to pass it.

At times the majority in favor of the bill was as high as 140, but Mann was opposed to the bill and by dilatory tactics succeeded in preventing action, although the house was in session from 10 A. M. until 9:25 o'clock tonight.

The house yesterday by a vote of 52 to 13 refused to increase the salary of the president's secretary to \$10,000 a year. Representative Rainey of Illinois "roasted" presidential secretaries in general for preventing congressmen from seeing the chief executive.

Vague charges of corruption in the election and adoption of the constitution of New Mexico were made here this afternoon before the house committee on territories. The charges were made by former Senator Henry Blair of Missouri, representing the anti-constitutional interests of New Mexico; Mrs. Margaret Ellis of the W. C. T. U., and S. E. Nicholson, representing the Anti-Saloon league.

The senate confirmed the nomination of William Farre as register of the Burns land office, Thursday. Those of John C. Denny, as register of the Seattle land office, and Postmasters Emory Troxell at Trozelli, and of Fred Miller at Oakesdale, Wash., were also confirmed.

Washington, Feb. 16.—Macon of Arkansas, speaking in general debate on the naval appropriation bill in the house tonight, made an attack on Captain Robert E. Peary, denouncing him as a faker and declaring that he "should be driven from the naval service."

The bitter words used by Macon called out a quick reply from Peary's friends. Moore of Pennsylvania, after vainly attempting to interrupt Macon, finally got the floor in his own right. He characterized Macon's speech as "unjust, outrageous and offensive." He said there was always some performance by men of genius and courage. He referred to Captain Hobson's exploit on the Merrimac and to Dewey's victory at Manila Bay.

"Heroes like these," said Moore, "have not the time to stop and deal with every dog that barks at their heels."

Representative Bennett, of New

Taft Signs Fair Resolution.

Washington, Feb. 15.—President Taft today signed the resolution awarding the Panama Pacific exposition in 1915 to San Francisco. In the presence of the California campaigners, still here, members of congress, and others, he placed his signature on two copies of the measure, using a pen made from California gold. A photograph of the president signing the documents and the group gathered about him was taken.

York, one of the republicans who voted against Canadian reciprocity, today introduced in the house a resolution requesting the president to enter into negotiations with the British Government looking to the annexation of Canada by the United States. The resolution was referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

In speaking of the resolution, Bennett insisted that he was serious and sincere. He declared that to his mind annexation was the logical result to be looked forward to following reciprocity.

Washington, Feb. 15.—For the purpose of declaring himself still a "stand-patter," Speaker Cannon today took the floor in the house and declared he was and always will be against reciprocity. He said the record on the final passage of the McCall bill did not show his vote, and he wished to make it clear that he opposed the bill from start to finish.

Threats of forcing an extra session of congress if the administration adheres to its plan of increasing the second class postal rate were freely made here today by friends of those magazines which it is said the increase would put out of business.

The magazine publishers declared they had received promises enough from democratic and progressive republican senators to insure a successful filibuster against the increase. They plan to "talk the bill to death" and by holding up the entire post-office appropriation measure make an extra session necessary.

Great bitterness has developed in the contest. It is certain that as long as Taft is president he will continue to recommend the postal increase, and shrewd political observers say that in this far more than in his reciprocity program lies danger to the president's ambition to remain in the white house another four years.

The publishers here today laugh at the administration's ordering United States District Attorney Wise of New York, to investigate with a view to prosecute the magazines as a trust. They declare they have no fear of any investigation into their affairs, and that no business in the country is of so competitive a nature.

Washington, Feb. 14.—Denouncing the Payne-Aldrich tariff law, Representative Underwood of Alabama, today took up the cudgel in the house for President Taft's reciprocity agreement with Canada. He declared that the treaty was the direct result of the failure of the maximum and minimum provision of the present tariff.

"There is not a single item in the proposed bill," he said, "that does not reduce the taxes the Payne bill is levying upon the people."

Underwood insisted that the protective tariff on farm products was a mere subterfuge.

"Now is the time," he asserted, "to show the farmer that he has been fooled into standing for high protection in favor of the manufacturer, in return for a protection which he himself did not need."

Attempts to fix a date for the final vote in the house on the reciprocity measure failed. Representative McCall of Massachusetts, first tried to make the bill the order of business for tomorrow, which is "calendar Wednesday." To this there was immediate objection. Gardner then moved to dispense with calendar Wednesday, but Speaker Cannon ruled him out of order.

That not economic but political considerations are the underlying causes for the Taft administration's determination to increase second class postage is the statement here today of Samuel G. Blythe, a well known Washington correspondent. Blythe maintains the whole movement is destined to wipe out certain of those popular magazines which have dared to criticize the acts of the Taft administration.

After conferring today with President Taft Congressman Fassett of New York declared that the Canadian reciprocity treaty will pass.

Washington, Feb. 13.—Immediate consideration of the Canadian reciprocity bill was moved in the house today by Representative McCall of Massachusetts. Representative Olcott of New York objected on the grounds that the rules set aside the day for District of Columbia business. The adherents of the reciprocity program began a fight to force its consideration.

A test vote showed that the majority favored reciprocity. McCall moved that the house go into committee of the whole to consider the reciprocity bill. It carried by 195 to 121.

Hill of Connecticut was the first speaker in favor of reciprocity after the house went into committee of the whole. Every seat in the house was occupied when Hill took the floor and the uproar was deafening when he quoted statistics and republican campaign pledges in favor of a reduction of the tariff.

A favorable report has been made on the bill to reimburse the officers and crew of the lighthouse tender Manzanita for losses when it foundered October 6, 1905, in the sum of \$1642.75. The tender was sunk in collision with the dredge Columbia in the Willamette river.

Arizona Must Wait Again.

Washington, Feb. 17.—Statehood for Arizona is impossible at this session of Congress for two reasons: first, because the returns of the election held February 9 cannot be canvassed and certified under the law in time to reach Washington for action by congress, and second, because congress is opposed to the constitution as drawn. Such is the view hitherto expressed by Delegate Ralph Cameron from that territory and today reiterated.

TREES KEEP STORM RECORD PURSUIT OF THE TIGER

Rings of Growth, Visible in Trunks, Tell the Story to Observing Men of Science.

It has been found that the rings of growth visible in the trunks of trees have a far more interesting story to tell than has usually been supposed. Everybody knows that they indicate the number of years that the tree has lived, but a scientist in Texas has made experiments and observations which seem to show that trees carry in their trunks a record of the weather conditions that have prevailed during the successive years of their growth.

Several trees, each more than 130 years old, were felled, and the order and the relative width of the rings of growth in their trunks were found to agree exactly.

This fact showed that all the trees had experienced the same stimulation in certain years and the same retardation in other years. Assuming that the most rapid growth had occurred in wet years and the least rapid in dry years, it was concluded that of the 134 years covered by the life of the trees sixty had been very wet, six extremely wet, eighteen wet, seventeen average as to the supply of moisture, nineteen dry, eight very dry and six extremely dry.

But when the records of rainfall running back as far as 1854 were consulted it was found that they did not all agree with the record of the trees. Still, it could not be denied that the rings in the trunks told a true story of the weather influences that had affected the trees in successive years.

—Harper's Weekly.

Aids to Digestion.

Robust people, so long as they get what suits their own uncultivated taste, are apt to make very light of what they call "fancies" about food and overlook their real importance. Feeding on the part of civilized man is not the simple procedure which it is with animals, although many animals are particular as to their food and what is called "dainty." The necessity for civilized man of cheerful company at his meal and for the absence of mental anxiety is universally recognized, as well as the importance of an inviting appeal to the appetite through the sense of smell and of sight, while the injurious effect of the reverse conditions, which may lead to nausea and even vomiting, is admitted.

Even the ceremonial features of the dinner table, the change of clothes, the leisurely yet precise succession of approved and expected dishes, accompanied by pleasant talk and light hearted companionship, are shown by strict scientific examination to be important aids to the healthy digestion of food, which need not be large in quantity, because wisely presented.—Sir Ray Lankester, in London Telegraph.

New French Toys.

Not long ago M. Lepine, the prefect of police, organized an annual toy competition, and the toy that wins a prize becomes, so they say, half marked and is certain to attract attention.

The chief feature this season is called "Le Circuit de l'Est," thus named after the great aeroplane race through France a few months ago. It is a very cleverly contrived and shows a biplane and a monoplane revolving at a great speed around a church steeple.

Another contrivance, half toy, half race game, consists of four aeroplanes turning round a mast and rising one above the other. It contains the genuine sporting element. I noticed too that wild beasts are plentiful, especially bears and tigers, although monkeys also are very well represented. Altogether toys have been very ingeniously treated this year.

The Versatile Farmer.

As a matter of fact the farmer is one of the very few men who are qualified to be called "all round men." His rooster workshop is at a distance from communities of any considerable size, hence he naturally and almost insensibly becomes a master, in part at least, of practically all the trades and professions—not because he is miserly or lacking in funds, but because he must grapple with things at first hands.

He becomes perforce a bricklayer, carpenter, plumber, butcher, sheepherder, swineherd, hunter, veterinary surgeon, dentist, well driller, bacteriologist, entomologist, and at times minister, tinsmith, watchmaker, harness maker, banker, doctor, lawyer and even on occasion, an undertaker.

—From the Craftsman.

The Critic's View.

"Excuse me, Watkins," said Penley, "but would you mind giving me your opinion of a little bit of verse I have written?"

"Certainly not," said Watkins. "Fire ahead."

"Thanks, old man," said Penley. "Here is the opening stanza." "I am the wind that blows away. I am the gale that ruffs the sea. I am the zephyrs soft that play In and about the woodland tree." "Why," said Watkins, lighting his pipe as he meditated, "I should say that that was a very breezy poem."

—Harper's Weekly.

Hard Luck Either Way.

Hewitt—What queer things you see when you haven't got a gun. Jewett—And if you have the gun, the law.

ENTAILS CARE WHICH MARKS SPORT WITH GRAVITY.

Safety of One's Companions Is Always a Matter of Great Concern—DANGER INVESTS HUNT WITH FASCINATION.

Perhaps some of the fascination of tiger shooting lies in the mischief that results from bad shooting or methods. This entails a carefulness which invests the sport with a gravity, marking it as apart from other shooting.

For first and foremost stands the safety of one's companions, whether they be beaters, trackers or elephants. "Shoot dead or leave well alone" is a counsel of perfection which should ever be borne in mind, even if not always attainable. With the tiger lying dead or gone away un wounded the trouble is ended until you wish to start it again. With a wounded beast afoot the trouble is hardly yet begun save in the matter of getting beaters and such like up trees or out of danger's way elsewhere.

With elephants, especially howdah elephants, pursuit may begin at once or be delayed, according to circumstances. Without them an hour or two's interval or more on occasion should elapse before starting on what may be a pleasant or an unpleasant duty, according to the sportsman's taste in these matters. But a duty it (nearly) always is. Wounded tigers are not articles to be lightly left littering a place.

The interval before pursuit allows of a chance of three things—and of one other which must be accepted unwillingly. The wounded tiger may die either directly from the wound or from the effects of drinking water on certain wounds. The wound may incapacitate him, from loss of blood or stiffening, for mischief. And his rage may have time to cool down. But he may also get clean away.

The pursuit begins. Its methods must vary under the many circumstances possible. Sometimes a tracker or is necessary, and he works covered by rifles under the trunk of an elephant or close to the sportsman if he be on foot. Risk there is, especially in dense country, but with proper caution and precautions it is reduced to a minimum, such as previous reconnaissance by hawk eyed experts up trees, stone throwing, the careful noting of the movements and sounds of animals, especially those of the ubiquitous monkey, peafowl or crow.

The treed experts having "made good" a zone, it is traversed and another started on. Sometimes if the covert is dense and impossible and if a herd of buffalo or even of goats be procurable they can be driven into particularly likely places. Although buffalo have a wholesome dislike of tiger, still on occasion they will face him on masses. Sometimes they perform their duties rather too well, and with horn and hoof obliterate him, dead or alive. More usually they cause him to move, and so give a chance of a shot.—Badminton Magazine.

Fishes Don't Need Ears to Hear.

Just because fishes haven't ears is no reason why they can't hear, according to Dr. Arthur Gordon Webster, professor of physics in Clark university, who recently opened a series of lectures on "Sound in Speech and Music" at the University of Pennsylvania.

Doctor Webster declared that sound is motion. "The outside of the ear," he said, "is not necessary to hearing. It is possible to hear through the teeth. This can easily be proved by putting a pencil between the teeth and holding it on the sounding board of a piano."

"There has been much discussion as to whether fish can hear. Some persons have declared that fish cannot distinguish sounds because they have no ears, but sound is motion, and as long as vibrations reach the inside of fishes' heads it makes no difference whether they have ear orifices or not."

School Banks Nothing New.

Those who believe that the school savings banks are a recent thing are mistaken, for school savings banks have been in operation in the United States more than quarter of a century. The first bank was opened in a Long Island school in 1885, and in the 26 years that have followed, the number of banks has been increased to 108. In 1910, deposits were collected in 7,339 schoolrooms or stations and the deposits numbered 166,525. In the years since the first bank was established the total deposits have amounted to \$4,618,734.96. The withdrawals in that time were \$3,893,637.47, leaving \$725,097.49 in the banks January 1, 1910.—From the report of the United States Commissioner of Education for 1910.

Manuscript of Pepys's Diary.

Pepys' library is of great interest and value, but the six volumes containing the diary—called by its author his journal—are immeasurably the most interesting and the most valuable of the books preserved in it. These volumes are uniformly bound, but slightly unequal in size. Although the diary was written day by day, it is a marvel of neatness and looks as if it was carefully written out at one time. Even in those places where Pepys describes himself as being careless in his writing there is little difference observable.—Wheatley.