

WANTS WITNESSES

Steel Trust Attorney Would Like to Make Suggestions.

Chairman of Committee Says They Will Determine Who to Summon When Time Comes.

Washington, June 15.—The United States Steel Corporation intends to suggest to the Stanley Steel Trust investigating committee the calling of witnesses whom the committee may overlook and who may throw light on matters in question in the inquiry and also to suggest that questions be asked of certain witnesses if the committee fails to bring out facts possessed by such witnesses.

R. V. Linsbury, counsel for the steel corporation before the committee, declared this to be his intention today at the close of the examination of James Gayley, ex-vice president of the steel corporation, in answer to an inquiry by Representative Young, of Michigan.

"It is our intention," said Mr. Linsbury, "to suggest questions overlooked that we think pertinent and witnesses whom we think in all fairness should be called."

"The committee will exercise its discretion as to whom it will summon," said Chairman Stanley. "Of course, I assume," Mr. Linsbury replied, "that the committee would not refuse to summon witnesses we suggest."

"That will be determined when the suggestions are made," Mr. Stanley replied.

The committee will not meet again for several days, probably not until next week after the passage of the wool bill in the house. The future course will be determined within a few days. Among the first witnesses to be called when the committee resumes will be James Farrell, president of the steel corporation.

SHIP IS UNCOVERED.

Bodies Lying in Battleship Maine Will Be Reached Soon.

Havana, June 15.—The work of removing the water from the cofferdam inclosing the wreck of the battleship Maine will be carried to a point low enough to reveal portions of the wreck submerged for 13 feet, in a few days, including a part of the midship section immediately affected by the explosion, the whole quarterdeck and a portion of the berth deck, in which it is believed lie most of the unrecovered bodies.

This was determined after a conference today between General Bixbee and Colonels Black and Patrick, following a minute examination of the wreck. The board of officers was fully satisfied that the stability of the cofferdam warrants them in proceeding with the pumping operations.

The most powerful pumps will be put to work to reduce the level to a point which will permit the partial exploration of the upper part of the after section from the stern to immediately forward of the engine-room space, where the explosion severed the forward section, including the 10-inch turret on the starboard side.

STRIKE FARES BADLY.

Little Enthusiasm Is Shown and Spread of Walkout Not Feared.

London, June 15.—The seamen's strike was formally declared tonight at London, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, Southampton, Liverpool and other British ports, and also at Belgian and Dutch ports, but the chances of any great international strike seem remote.

So far as indications show, the confidence of the shipping federation is well placed, for at hardly any of these ports was enthusiasm displayed for the strike, and the shipowners maintain an attitude of indifference, seemingly satisfied they will have no trouble in filling the places of the strikers.

There appears very small hope here that either Germany, Norway or Denmark will come into the movement.

Liners Bring Cholera.

New York—A ship with a true case of cholera came to port Thursday. The Italian line steamship Europa from Genoa and Naples dropped anchor off quarantine and reported that a steerage passenger named Agostino Tavolla was on board suffering from cholera. The patient is on his way to recovery. The Europa, with its 77 cabin and 363 steerage passengers, will be held at quarantine for the present. Tavolla is from Calabria, and on June 5, four days after leaving Naples, reported ill.

Royalists Scare Lisbon.

Lisbon—The provisional government learned on Saturday that the monarchists, who have renewed their activity to overthrow the republic, were approaching Chaves in great numbers. The republican troops were immediately concentrated there. Royalist leaders thereupon moved their forces into the territory near Braga, which is the weakest point along the frontier. The government hastily dispatched troops to Ponte de Barca and Montalegre.

Bakers' Trust Is Formed.

New York—The General Baking company has incorporated as a combination of 21 concerns engaged in bread and general baking business. The merger is the first since the decisions in the Standard Oil and tobacco cases, and the incorporators took pains to disclaim any intention of violating the law as construed.

ROOSEVELT ON STAND.

Ex-President and J. P. Morgan May Testify in Steel Case.

Washington, June 14.—Frank H. Kellogg, special counsel of the Department of Justice in the prosecution of the Standard Oil company, and known as the "trust buster," told the Stanley steel trust investigating committee today that he had for years been special counsel of subsidiary companies of the United States Steel Corporation in Minnesota and that he had no apologies to make for it.

Chairman Stanley declared that the committee would summon anyone—be he the President of the United States or J. Pierpont Morgan—to ascertain how certain railroads, owned by the steel trust were able to declare enormous dividends on small capitalization. It is probable that ex-President Roosevelt and Mr. Morgan will be asked to appear before the committee when it holds sessions in New York.

"The chairman and this committee," said Mr. Stanley, "want to know how and why certain railroads are able to pay 100 or 150 per cent dividends and put \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000 into their surplus, when their capitalization is only \$1,000,000 or \$2,000,000. That may be all right, and it may not."

"We shall summon the President of the United States, J. P. Morgan or any other person within the power of the committee, to get the whole truth and nothing but the truth." "I think we ought to summon both those persons," said Representative Young, of Michigan, a member of the committee.

"You mean the ex-President of the United States, don't you?" asked Chairman Stanley.

"Yes, of course," Mr. Young replied.

FRUITS OF VICTORY DENIED.

Insurrectos Angered Because Entry to Chihuahua Is Refused.

Chihuahua, Mexico, June 14.—Four thousand federal troops, commanded by three generals, are patrolling the streets here, determined that the victorious insurrecto army under General Orozco shall not enter the city. Orozco's force extends north along the railroad 39 miles, with headquarters at Saúz.

The insurrectos make no effort to conceal their anger. They say while reports come to them of banquets being served in Mexico City, they, in spite of peace, are being kept in the field on short war rations.

An incident of the strained relations between the two armies occurred today when a federal lieutenant who shouted "Viva Reyes" was shot and killed by an insurrecto who had smuggled himself into town.

While wonder is expressed that Mexico City does not promptly straighten out the tangle, Governor Gonzales expects no serious consequences.

However, General Orozco, Madero's foremost military chief, when interviewed at Saúz, frankly expressed displeasure at the authorities' failure to turn over the city to his forces. It was given out at his headquarters that since the insurrectos in Northern Mexico practically had begun and won, they should be the first to enjoy the victory.

Many of Orozco's followers have declared that if the federals do not evacuate soon the insurrecto army will enter in a body.

CASTRO APPEARS IN HAYTI.

Exiled Ex-President of Venezuela May Cause Complications.

Washington, June 24.—Cipriano Castro, exiled ex-president of Venezuela, whose return to his native country the United States and foreign countries are trying to prevent, has been discovered at Port de Paix, Hayti, aboard the steamer Consul Groslock under mysterious circumstances. American Consul Torres, at Port au Prince, cabled the state department of this fact.

Mr. Furness, minister to Hayti, reported that the movement of this vessel, which has lately begun to fly the German flag, has been suspicious, no one but its officers and crew being allowed on board, even the Haytian consul having been refused permission to go on board.

Bremen, Wash.—Announcement has been made here of a plan of the navy department to establish a system of navy recruiting offices at Portland, Ore.; Seattle, Wash.; Walla Walla, Wash.; Spokane, Wash., and Boise, Idaho, in accordance with the purpose of bringing the enlisted force above the authorized enlisted strength. Men are lacking properly to man the new vessels ready or soon to be ready for commission. The full enlisted quota of the navy as established by law is 47,500. Many enlistments have expired.

Astoria Gets War Craft.

Washington—Representative Hawley, who recently urged the navy department to send torpedoboats to Astoria during the Centennial celebration, has received assurance from the secretary of the navy that several of these ships will be ordered to participate in the celebration for part of the time between August 1st and September 3rd. The exact number of ships to be sent is not yet decided, but it will probably be three or four.

Anti-Treat Law Tested.

Tacoma, Wash.—Judge Chapman, of the superior court, has held the anti-treating ordinance to be constitutional and affirmed the judgment of the police court against Gus Kiesel, proprietor of the State saloon, by which Kiesel was fined \$50 and costs. Kiesel's, as a test case, will be appealed to the supreme court, by agreement.

GENERAL NEWS OF NATIONAL HAPPENINGS

Washington, June 15.—The second day of the debate on the Canadian reciprocity bill proved a field day for those opposed to the measure. Led by Senator Nelson in an exhaustive speech, several Senators took part in a running debate that marked the closing period of the address.

Senator Nelson was radically antagonistic to the bill. He occupied the floor most of the day, but explained that this was only the first of several installments of his views on this subject.

A spirited debate among Republicans was precipitated over the effect of the Root amendment dealing with paper and wood pulp. Senators Lodge, Clark of Wyoming, and Smoot all were on the floor and talking simultaneously. It was agreed that that provision only restored the terms of the treaty as submitted to Congress.

"How, then, did that feature of the agreement disappear?" asked William Alden Smith, of Michigan.

"Ask the whispering winds," responded Clark.

Apparently pleased with the poetic character of his response, the Wyoming Senator first seemed disposed to leave it there, but later added that the amendment was not only in harmony with the original compact between the two countries, but in consonance with the Canadian bill carrying the agreement into effect.

Smith was not satisfied and demanded from Chairman Penrose an explanation of the disappearance of that feature of the bill. Penrose had adopted the policy of allowing the opponents of the measure to do the talking and reluctantly he arose to reply.

Washington, June 15.—Senor Polcarpo Bonilla, once president of Honduras, and acknowledged friend of Zelaya, the deposed leader of Nicaragua, came to Washington Thursday on business which he evidently did not care to explain, for he gave the "slip" to the Government agents who had been sent to watch him and appeared at none of the places where one may usually find a Central American gentleman bent on a political mission.

Soon after Bonilla arrived, the Central American colony heard that he had come as an agent of the Cientificos party of Mexico, to oppose the ratification of the Honduran loan treaty.

It became apparent that Government officials were more or less uneasy at the turn of affairs when agents who have been watching the Gulf Coast reported that the plot was thickening in New Orleans and that Juan Estrada, the man who ousted Zelaya, would arrive there soon.

There is little that the agents of this Government could do other than to discover revolutionary plans, if there are any, and see that no violation of the neutrality laws occur.

Washington, June 15.—How the sugar interests combined in first one form and then another and how the American Sugar Refining Company achieved power in the sugar world was the theme of the story to which the House sugar investigating committee listened today.

In point of interest that story was rivaled in the day's proceedings only by the refusal of the committee to excuse Joseph F. Smith, head of the Mormon Church, from responding to the subpoena to testify before the committee. Mr. Smith must appear next week.

By far the most important witness before the committee today was Lowell M. Palmer, director of the American Sugar Refining Company from 1899 to 1905 and head of its traffic department for years preceding that.

At the outset of his testimony Representative Madison, of Kansas, who conducted the examination, introduced as a basis for his questions a page from the minute books of the company's board of directors. Its paramount feature was the authorization of a committee to buy outside refineries.

Washington, June 14.—Intimation of doctoring the now famous Day portrait voucher, a consequent lively colloquy between Secretary Knox and Chairman Hamlin, of the House investigating committee, and testimony of Disbursing Clerk Morrison's messenger that he found the voucher on the floor near Morrison's desk after the archives had been ineffectually ransacked, featured today's State Department investigation.

Correspondence between Secretary Root and Consul-General Michael at Calcutta indicated that the mysterious difference between the amounts of the voucher and the actual amount paid to the painter of ex-Secretary Day's portrait was applied to emergency accounts, particularly to Chinese matters, according to Michael.

Berlin.—The German Government disclaims all responsibility for the steamer Consul Groslock, which is reported as flying the German flag and as having on board Cipriano Castro, exiled president of Venezuela, said to be attempting a revolution in his country. The government state the blame for any complications that may result from the landing of Castro will rest on the Haytian government.

Boundary Report Falls. Washington.—The International Boundary Commission handed down its decision in the Chamizal zone boundary dispute recently, and it is regarded a failure of the tribunal. The United States Commissioners have dissented and the Mexicans have done likewise. They found that up to certain points, lands on the El Paso side of the river grew by accretion but that at any period there was a sudden cut-off by the river of a considerable portion of Mexican territory.

Washington—The battle lines on the Canadian reciprocity agreement were squarely drawn in the senate today, when, in accordance with agreement, Chairman Penrose of the finance committee reported the bill without recommendation. Favorable and adverse views were presented by senators and the way was cleared for the long siege of discussion in open session.

John Sharp Williams, senator from Mississippi, declared that his attitude in favor of the measure was based on the theory that he would not refuse to kill a rattlesnake because it was not an anaconda.

Mr. Williams' report was one of several presenting various views on the reciprocity bill. The majority report was non-committal—neither for nor against. Senators Williams, Stone and Kern united in urging the acceptance of the bill without amendment, while Senators La Follette and McCumber presented reports in opposition to the measure.

Mr. Williams gave special prominence to the portion of President Taft's Chicago speech dealing with wood pulp as expressive of his views. Senator Kern also signed the Williams report and placed an indorsement on it, in which he said:

"I am for the Canadian reciprocity bill because it looks to freer trade and more intimate commercial relationship between this country and Canada. I am opposed to the Root amendment for the reason so well stated by Senator Williams. I would be glad to support any of the proposed amendments which in independent and additional sections provide for reductions in tariff taxation if the reciprocity bill, with such amendments, would command enough votes to insure its passage."

Washington—An attack upon the protective tariff system by an American manufacturer who professes to have studied labor and manufacturing conditions in many countries held the attention of the house of representatives for two hours today.

Representative W. C. Redfield, of Brooklyn, the new Democratic member, a manufacturer of machinery and long connected with export trade, said that American manufacturers are abandoning the protective principle as unnecessary as they develop more scientific management of their own plants.

"The protective tariff simply has enabled the American manufacturers to sell at such prices that they have not studied their own conditions closely," said Mr. Redfield. "They have relied on government support rather than upon business management. Its effect has been to stimulate the development of plants until they are now so large that the products must be sold abroad. In this condition the manufacturers no longer want to pay the high prices necessary for material under a protective tariff."

Mr. Redfield declared that instead of foreign labor being cheaper, American labor is really the cheapest in the world; that no labor produces as much output, in proportion to the wages it receives, as American.

Mr. Redfield attacked the Republican principles of a "tariff equal to the differences in cost at home and abroad," saying it was impossible to determine the difference. He said the American tariff abroad is "worthless unless empowered to call for the cost sheets of the factories engaged in the line of manufacture it is studying," adding that often the American cost of production is lower than that abroad.

Washington—The house Democrats will accept the popular election of senators resolution as it was passed through the senate with the Bristow amendment. They will do this, notwithstanding the fact that the Bristow amendment is repugnant to them, giving as it does control of senatorial elections to the federal government, but they fear to repudiate it because the popular election of senators is so insistently demanded by the country.

Some of them, however, expect the southern states' legislatures to repudiate it on account of the Bristow amendment and in this they are joined by most of the prophets here who believe that enough states will repudiate it to prevent its getting into the constitution.

The direct election of United States senators bill was passed by that body Monday by a vote of 64 to 24.

Knox Called to Explain.

Washington—In response to a subpoena, Secretary of State Knox will appear before the house committee on expenditures in the state department to explain the payment of \$5,000 from the Canadian Boundaries Commission fund to Frederick Hale, son of ex-United States senator Hale, following disclosures made to the committee by Mr. Morrison, that the payment had been made on Secretary Knox' "O. K."

Portland to Have Postal Savings.

Washington—The establishment of the first postal savings bank in Portland has been assured by the authorization today by the postoffice department of additional space to Station E. This space, it is expected, will be used only until the erection of the new Portland postoffice has been completed.

Philippine Town to Be Bonded.

Washington—The insular bureau of the war department has called for bids for \$125,000 4 per cent bonds of the City of Cebu, Philippine Islands, to defray the expenses of constructing sewer and drainage facilities, provide a water supply and primary school buildings.

TRAP FOR RIVER HORSE

One of Many Methods Used by African Natives in Killing the Hippopotamus.

Cape Town, Africa.—The natives have various ways of killing the "river horse." On occasion, they will attack it with harpoons, to which are attached lines ending in floats. The wounded beast, its position marked by these floats, will then be followed up in canoes, and finally appeared to death. At other times they will arrange great pitfalls; at others, some such device as that here illustrated.

This particular method calls for the use of a strong spearhead fixed in a



Killing a Hippopotamus.

heavy block of wood, which is hung from a line passed over a branch of a tree in the animal's path. The cord by which the spear is suspended is made to run across the path, a few inches above the ground, and is so ranged that when the beast stumbles against it the spear shall be released to fall and strike it.

Well knowing that their quarry, though badly wounded, may yet take to the water and escape, the natives attach to the wood holding the spear a long line which ends in a float; thus the great beast can always be located, whether it be alive or dead.

The hippopotamus is generally inoffensive, but when pursued in boats by hunters it is subject to fits of rage and is dangerous. That the hippo is capable of being tamed and of becoming much attached to man has been proved in many instances where the animals have been kept in captivity.

The hippo appeared in the ancient Roman spectacles and is supposed to be the behemoth referred to in the book of Job.

The hippopotamus is rapidly disappearing from its old haunts in Africa, as Colonel Roosevelt discovered in his recent hunting tour. The flesh is highly esteemed by the natives and the fat, of which there is a thick layer immediately under the skin, is a favorite African delicacy and is known as "lakecow bacon."

THE CRADLE OF METHODISM

Movement Has Recently Been Started to Preserve Barratt's Chapel in Frederica, Del.

Wilmington, Del.—Barratt's chapel, which is located near Frederica, Kent county, Delaware, is to Methodists what Independence hall is to Americans. It was in this chapel Bishops Coke and Asbury first met in America, held a council with 11 preachers and arranged for the organization of the

Methodist church as it exists today. Now it is proposed to raise an endowment fund of \$50,000 and preserve forever the cradle of Methodism in the United States.

During the year 1750 the chapel was erected on ground donated for that purpose by Philip Barratt, a member of the Delaware assembly, and great-great-grandfather of Judge Barratt of Philadelphia. Philip Barratt was one of the men who entertained and protected Asbury during the revolution. Because of its associations the chapel is held sacred by Methodists and the present movement, to place it under the care of the Church Extension society seems bound to succeed.



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HE WAS QUITE HUMAN

DOCTOR ACTED FORBIDDING BUT WAS ONLY BASHFUL.

Doctors of His Daughters Learned the Truth When the Dog Walked into Chafing Dish Full of Candy.

The doctor may have been less lack than the fancies of the doctor's daughters' guests painted him, but he generally had the effect of imparting in apprehensive cloud to things when they called.

Not that he was a rude, uncouth savage, but he was a big man with a sternness of mien that impressed people generally, and when he would look into the parlor and see guests he would scowl ferociously and disappear. This was because he was a very retiring sort of man, notwithstanding his size and appearance, and it embarrassed him.

His daughters knew this and tried to make the unhappy guests feel comfortable after one of these Punch and Judy appearances and disappearances of their parent, but it was no go. They didn't say so, but most of the young men felt small and shivery and wondered what the doctor would do if he got really mad.

Then one night the doctor's real character stood revealed. He was supposed to have gone on a trip to a town 30 miles away and not to return until about 1:20 a. m.

The three interested young men had called as usual, for it was Friday night, and the three girls were gayly making fudge in a chafing dish when the telephone rang. One of the girls answered it and came flying back.

"It was papa," she said; "he got back sooner than he expected and is 'omling home in a taxi.'"

"He'll be here in ten minutes, then," said another daughter. "We must get this chafing dish out of the parlor." One of the young men raised the side window and, leaning out, placed the sauceman of boiling sugar on the ground below. Another helped carry out the chafing dish, and scarcely had these simple things been done when the doctor was heard at the curb, the whirring of the taxi's engine indicating his arrival.

Almost simultaneously there was a weird shriek that could only have arisen from a dog in mortal agony. It was right beneath the window.

"Heavens and earth!" gasped one of the guests, "he's burned himself with the fudge!" It was too true. With whoops of agony the beloved pointer dog of the doctor circled the house and the doctor was heard in heavy pursuit calling loudly for him to "come here."

Then all was calm and presently the doctor appeared in the door, in his hand a blackened sauceman of smothering candy.

"What is this?" he demanded. "It's hot."

"It's our candy." "Then what's it doing out on the ground for my dog to step in?" Then one of the guests had an inspiration.

"That's the only way to cool candy," he volunteered, "to put it outdoors." The doctor looked at him and a slow appreciative grin crept over his face and his eyes twinkled beneath the bushy brows. He noted the absence of fire for cooking candy and chuckled.

"That's so, that's so," he said. "Why didn't I think of that. But, daughter, we can't eat this. The dog's been in it. Can't you make some more?" "Let me help! I'll get it for you!" exclaimed the guests in a breath, and the doctor, sitting in a corner and reading the paper, chuckled.

"Better cool it on the back porch," he said.—Galveston News.

To the Front Again.

Now that the renting season has opened again the difference in sentiment between the followers of Colonel Roosevelt in his ideas on "race suicide" and the owners of property is being emphasized. Those who are doing their best to do their duty by the country—as the colonel sees it—are up against it on account of more things than the high cost of living.

One such citizen, however, got even the other day. He was looking for an apartment and had gone over the preliminaries with a renting agent. He liked the apartment and the price was right. He considered the deal practically closed, when the agent asked, "Oh, have you any children?"

"Why, yes, one," said the apartment hunter. "Well, what do you want me to do about her? Knock her in the head?" he continued as the agent shook his head dubiously, indicating the negotiations would be broken off.

Qualified to Serve.

Belinda, the colored maid of a West End avenue family, complained of feeling ill and by request of her employers went home to recuperate. Her indisposition proved of brief duration, for two days later she was back at her post as active as ever.

"Well, Belinda, did you get something that helped you?" asked her mistress.

"Yas'm," replied the girl cheerfully. "Mah brother Henry went out and got two, three things an' they fixed me up right quick."

"Henry did, did he? Is Henry educated in medicine?"

"Well, not exactly, miss," the girl responded in the manner of one distinguishedly succeeding in getting them. The crane was of the sandhill variety and measured seven feet from tip to tip.