

DEATH LIST GROWS

Chicago Swelters While Slight Showers Turn to Steam.

Total Deaths 300 More Than Previous Week—Stock Die on Range—Crops Destroyed.

Chicago, July 10.—Fourteen more deaths had been added to the appalling list due to the heat at 9 o'clock tonight. The temperature hovered near the 90-degree mark throughout the day, but the humidity was more marked than ever and intensified the suffering. Dispatches from outside points indicate that the two-days' respite from torridity had been ended in many places and that the temperature is rising again at all points. A sprinkle of rain fell this afternoon, but it was turned to steam the moment it struck the hot pavements and buildings, thus increasing the suffering.

Chicago's death rate jumped to the highest point in many years this week. Burial permits had been issued for 842 persons up to Sunday night, and it is considered probable that there will be applications for approximately 100 more tonight. Not all of these are direct victims of the heat, but a large percentage is in that class. Ninety of the number were stricken dead by the sun.

The total number of deaths was 300 more than the previous week, and the mortality among babies was more than doubled. One hundred and sixty-five babies died from heat causes. The alarming infant mortality is causing much anxiety in the health department and special nurses and physicians are being sent through the congested districts to assist mothers. Free ice is being distributed to all the poor and posters printed in many languages are placed in the Ghetto and elsewhere warning parents of the need of especial care of children.

Advices from country districts say the corn crop is again imperiled. Oklahoma reports that everything except cotton is practically destroyed and appeals are coming in to the governor to take steps to help people who are already destitute. Rains and cooler weather are reported in Mississippi and Western Arkansas.

Dispatches from Galveston say that thousands of cattle are perishing on the Western Texas ranges, where the long drouth has burned off the grass.

POTATOES NEVER SO HIGH.

Drouth Follows Frost in California—Government Pays Double.

San Francisco.—That good old standby, the potato, was never before so high in price as this year, is the sad fact gleaned from local produce men who know whereof they speak. The king of the vegetables, however, is not the only exalted member of that kingdom, for oranges, apricots, cherries and pears have advanced and even the lowly and odorous onion has risen to such heights that a small fortune is necessary to buy a boiled dinner.

During the early part of the season the crop of early potatoes was nipped by an unexpected and unusual frost. Immediately the demand for that vegetable for home consumption and the export trade greatly exceeded the supply. Government contracts took from the local markets enormous quantities of potatoes. Now that excessive heat has almost ruined the crops in the truck-raising country in the East, California will have to stand the brunt of the demands for Western fruits and vegetables. As the pick of California fruits and vegetables always go East, a more serious problem will soon be confronting the local markets.

Prices paid last year for government potatoes was \$1.14 per hundred, while this year the potatoes are costing the government \$2.53.

Castro's Course Mystery.

Caracas, Venezuela.—The government has not been able to confirm that Cipriano Castro has landed in Venezuela or in neighboring territory. It is not considered possible that the ex-president, even if he has secured a foothold in Venezuela, has been able to get any considerable following. Nevertheless, troops have already been dispatched to the gulf of Maracaibo. Castro is reported to have made his landing on the Goajira peninsula, in Colombia.

Women Try Contract Suit.

South Bend, Wash.—The first woman jury ever impaneled in Pacific county was called this week to listen to the testimony in Justice P. W. Rhodes' court in a case where a Chicago advertising firm sued a South Bend merchant for alleged violation of contract. The six women on the jury are among the most prominent in the city and were apparently well pleased with the opportunity of serving in that capacity.

Dirigible Makes New Record.

Compeigne, France.—The dirigible balloon Clement Bayard IV, which started at 10:50 o'clock Saturday night on a 24-hour trial trip, flying between Compeigne and Soissons, descended at 2:45 o'clock Sunday afternoon, having beaten the world's dirigible record for time and distance over a fixed circuit. The dirigible will become a part of the French aerial fleet.

HUNDREDS DIE FROM HEAT.

Middle West Sizzled Under Torrid Sun the Fourth.

Chicago.—From all over the Middle West dispatches are pouring in with the message that this was the hottest Fourth of July experienced since the records were first kept. From Western Kansas to the Atlantic seaboard the extreme heat exacted its toll of death, drove men to suicide and left hundreds prostrate and suffering.

It was the third day of an ascending scale of temperatures and the unwelcome news is offered that the top of the hill may not yet have been reached.

There was rain in the far Northwest and a temporary lessening of the thermal stress, but from that region comes information that six deaths made up the tribute of mortality.

In Chicago, which seemed to be a special victim, the official Government thermometer in the lofty dome of the Federal building registered at one time 102. With one exception, in June, 1901, it was the highest official temperature ever recorded in this city. In street thermometers the mercury at midnight stood firm at 94.

Chicago's toll of death was 28. Horses seemed to suffer more than their masters.

Despite cooling breezes which sprang up over night, 20 deaths were recorded in New York. Philadelphia had nine and Pittsburg 15, and in all three cities there were hundreds of prostrations of a serious character. In the death lists due directly to the heat no account is taken of babies who are dying by scores. The country at large reports an aggregate of more than 50 drownings for the day, which properly belong in the heat casualties, as the victims were slain while trying to escape from the torridity.

Kansas City reports four deaths from heat and a score of prostrations, some of them serious. Topeka, Sedalia and Atchison, Kan., sweltered under a temperature of 104. Texas points came within the scope of the superheated area and temperatures went skyrocketing.

In St. Louis, street thermometers registered as high as 108 and 110. Two men, driven mad by the heat, took their own lives. The official temperature was 101. Pittsburg experienced temperatures quite as high as those at St. Louis. All through Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Southern Michigan, Fourth of July celebrations were curtailed. Chicago shares with many others the danger of a dearth of ice. Emergency deliveries are credited with saving many lives in the hospitals, and the ice companies have sent out pleas to private families and hotels to curtail the consumption of ice as much as possible. It was a Godsend to the poor that they did not have to work in factories the Fourth.

Washington, July 6.—A remarkable defense of Christian Science and a personal history of his family's experiences in that faith, including the story of his own transition from scoffer to devout believer, was made in the Senate today by Senator Works of California.

His speech was in reply to one by Senator Owen, whose bill for a department of public health has met opposition from many Christian Scientists and supporters of various schools of medicine.

Works denounced the movement for a National Department of Health as an attempt by the American Medical Association to control medical activities.

Works said that ten years ago he had ridiculed the power to heal that was said to rest in Christian Science. For years, he said, he had suffered from a complication of diseases. He decided that death was approaching, and since everything else had failed, he determined to try Christian Science. Steadily he improved under the science treatment, he said, and finally was completely restored to health.

The Senator said his wife, after years of suffering as an invalid, and confronted with the prospect of an operation, was healed in three treatments through Christian Science. His son, he said, after the drink habit had "taken complete possession of him," decided after one of his long spells of drinking to submit to Christian Science treatment.

"He has not taken a drink from that day to this," Works said, "and in the seven years there has been no recurrence of the desire and torture of the appetite."

Washington, July 5.—The Democrats of the Senate with two or three exceptions, are well pleased with the legislative situation in Congress—and they are the only ones who are pleased. They figure that they have things about where they want them. The Canadian reciprocity bill is sure of passage, sooner or later, and probably without amendment. If they get nothing more, they will feel that they have gained a great deal, for they are prepared to claim all the credit for the enactment of President Taft's pet measure, and the credit coming from the ratification of this agreement they count will help them mightily in the next campaign.

As to the rest of the tariff program, the Senate Democrats are in a position largely to dictate the terms of whatever bills may be passed, or if no bills are passed, they are in a position to show their own readiness to vote for them, and place the responsibility for defeat on the shoulders of the Republican majority. Then again, if a combination of Democrats and insurgents is able to pass the wool bill, free list bill, or a general tariff revision bill, and the President exercises his right of veto, then again the Democrats can point to their votes, and show that it was a Republican President who prevented revision of the unpopular schedules of the Payne-Aldrich law.

Soldiers' Home Proposed.

Washington.—Senator Poindexter has introduced a bill providing that the buildings at Fort Walla Walla and 75 acres of land surrounding shall be reserved by the Government and converted into a National Soldiers' Home, the remainder of the reservation to be appraised and sold in small lots.

Poindexter also introduced a bill prohibiting dealing in grain, cotton and other futures by telegraph.

Will Try Case in Portland.

Washington.—Commissioner Franklin K. Lane, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, has departed for San Francisco. He will be absent from Washington until October 1. Meanwhile he will hear cases at San Francisco, Los Angeles and Santa Rosa, Cal.; Portland, Or., and Tacoma and Seattle, Wash. The cases involve questions important to all transcontinental carriers. They will not be determined until some time early in 1912.

Ely Faces Peril in Air.

Reno, Nev.—After barely skimming a clump of trees in the start, running the gauntlet of cold and hot air strata above the Truckee River and attaining a height of 500 feet, only to be warned by grinding noises that the machine was crippled, Eugene Ely made a perilous but successful descent here July 4 in his Curtiss biplane after a flight of five miles.

GENERAL NEWS OF NATIONAL HAPPENINGS

Washington, July 6.—A more general sentiment for expeditious action on the Canadian reciprocity, without revision and free list bills, was apparent today after informal conferences among various groups of Senators and six hours of continuous debate in the superheated chamber of Senate. It was the first of the longer sessions under the decision of the Senate to meet one hour earlier than usual to hasten action on the legislative program.

Senator Gronna, of North Dakota, insurgent Republican, after a long speech in opposition to the agreement in the course of which he clashed frequently with advocates of the measure, was forced to give up, almost exhausted, at 5 o'clock this afternoon and the Senate almost immediately adjourned.

The informal discussions among Senators showed that the present feeling is doubtless influenced by the existing hot wave and debate may be brought to an end within 10 days or a fortnight.

The insurgent Republicans are still holding out for other legislation. Gronna, who is a new member of the Senate, had a cross-fire of questions from Democrats during his speech, which was the only set reciprocity effort of the day.

Senator Reed, of Missouri, a Democrat, asked Mr. Gronna whether he believed the President would sign the reciprocity bill if the House and Senate passed it with certain tariff revision amendments attached. "Why don't you address your queries to the President, under whose banner you are operating?" Nelson, of Minnesota, demanded, with some heat, "You know that this agreement passed the House by a majority of Democrats and that if it passes here it will be by the same strength. Don't ask us, who are fighting the measure, what the President will do."

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Indianapolis, July 4.—Replying to the contention that reciprocity would be wholly at the expense of the farmer and in the interest of the wage-earners of the large cities, Mr. Taft declared that in his judgment, "the reciprocity agreement will not greatly reduce the cost of living, if at all."

"It is said that this reciprocity covers competitive products of each country," said the President, "and that the reciprocity of the former Republican leaders was intended to include only a lowering or abolition of duties on products of other countries which did not compete with products of this country."

"Therefore it is said that the Canadian reciprocity, as now proposed, is nothing but a Democratic measure, reducing or abolishing the tariff on goods or products from Canada that compete with those raised by our own people, and that it is especially injurious because it is so drawn as to prejudicially affect the farmers of the country as a class."

"The Republican party in their last National platform declared in favor of tariff duties which would measure only the difference in the cost of production of articles here and of articles abroad. The Canadian reciprocity agreement squares exactly with this doctrine."

"Another answer to the objection of Republican friends who denounce Canadian reciprocity as a heresy is that the amount of competition which is to take place in our markets between Canadian products and those of the United States under this agreement is very much less than they would by their general statements have you believe. In the first place, they say that by free trade in agricultural products we are giving them a market of 90,000,000 people and taking only a market of 8,000,000 people for the same things, and that necessarily they derive greater advantage. As a matter of fact, in the vast bulk of our agricultural products, they can furnish no competition whatever, while this agreement admits all our products free into Canada."

Washington, July 3.—That Germany will not be far behind Great Britain in her acceptance of the principle of unrestricted arbitration of all issues, including those involving national honor, is regarded here as virtually certain in view of recent developments.

When Count Von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, departs for Berlin, it is expected he will be charged with a new presentation of the question that will insure favorable consideration.

It appears that there has been a radical misunderstanding on this important point. The treaty provides that even after the action of the Senate upon a "pro-let" or upon a definition of the exact limits of the matter to be arbitrated, the issue shall not go to actual arbitration until there has been an exchange of notes between the two governments, and an objection by either to the form would result in stopping the proceedings. This point has been made clear to the German Ambassador, and now it is expected the way has been cleared for adhesion of Germany to the convention.

Washington, July 4.—Many Senators not engaged in the inquiry have expressed a desire to observe the demeanor of witnesses before the investigating committee charged with the investigation of the election of William Lorimer to the United States Senate. Their desire to watch the witnesses, particularly the confessed bribe-takers who are expected to be examined after the committee reconvenes, nine days from now, is with a view to informing themselves in connection with the case when it comes to a vote in the Senate. So great promises to be the attendance of these outsider Senators that a larger hearing room will be procured if possible for the committee's sessions, to replace the present cramped quarters.

It was largely to afford these Senators an opportunity of attending the hearings and because of the committee members wanting to remain here in connection with other legislative matters while Congress remains in session that the committee decided to continue its hearings in Washington instead of resuming them in Chicago, deferring the trip until probably in August.

600,000 Acres Are Opened.

Washington.—Approximately 600,000 acres of land have been opened to settlers under the registration plan through a proclamation signed by President Taft, 150,000 acres being within the Fort Berthold Indian reservation, of North Dakota, and 450,000 in the Pine Ridge and Rosebud Indian reservations in South Dakota.

These lands are to be opened under the regulation plan heretofore followed. The registration for the North Dakota lands will begin August 14 at the towns of Bismarck, Minot, Platte, Garrison and Rider, N. D., and the registration for the South Dakota lands will begin October 2 at the towns of Chamberlain, Dallas, Gregory and Rapid City, S. D. Each of these registrations will continue for three weeks.

Torpedo Craft Assigned.

Washington, June 30.—Eight boats of the Pacific torpedo fleet have been assigned to duty at Astoria from August 15 to September 1, on account of the celebration. The other four of the fleet will be stationed at Portland during part of the time and at Astoria during the remainder, between these dates. The boats are the Whipple, Truxton, Hull, Perry, Hopkins, Paul Jones, Preble, Stewart, Lawrence Rowan, Goldsborough and Farragut.

THEY BELIEVE IN COMMUNISM

Shakers Get Their Name From the Violent Contortions Introduced in Their Worship.

New York.—The Shakers are a body of seceders from the Society of Friends formed by Ann Lee (Mother Ann) of Manchester, England, about 1757, and so called from the wild and violent contortions introduced by them into their form of worship. Their official title is "The United Society of Believers in Christ's Second Appearing." The sect emigrated to America in 1772 and settled near Albany in 1774. Their chief seats have been at Mount Lebanon and Water-



A Typical Shaker.

ville, N. Y. They number 15 societies in the United States and have a membership of about 1,728.

The Shakers believe in spiritualism, practice celibacy, and community of goods, oppose war, refrain from oaths and denounce baptism and the Lord's Supper. They are noted for their frugality, integrity and thrift. In Mount Lebanon, their largest community, there are several families made up of 150 persons, including 35 boys and girls. The other societies are made up in about the same ratio as the one at Mount Lebanon.

The announcement that they are winding up their financial affairs in Ohio and New York calls attention to the final failure of one of the longest existing of the many communistic experiments that have been tried in this country.

In the years following the American Revolution, more than a score of communistic sects and colonies were established in the United States. Some of them appealed to the sensualities and some of them were plain swindles. The Shakers held out no sensual or financial allurements and it is surprising that they have endured so long, except on the theory that their simplicity in living attracted recruits and made them the sole survivors of all these social experiments. With their passing will close one of the most interesting chapters of social experiments in the history of any country.

ANOTHER SACRED CALF BORN

This Makes the Fourteenth Which Has Come into the Chicago Zoo Zebu Family.

Chicago.—Another sacred calf, the fourteenth born to Romeo and Juliet, in the 14 years of their residence at the Lincoln Park zoo, has made its appearance. Hundreds of persons thronged to the zebu's pen to look at the new arrival.

"The Lincoln park zoo is getting a reputation as a breeding ground for animals, and we are supplying al-



Zebu "Juliet" and Calf.

most every zoo in the country with our rare specimens," said Superintendent Cy De Vry. "Only the other day we shipped a two-year-old zebu to the Washington Park Zoological society at Milwaukee."

"Although the zebus have the record, the lioness and lion are slowly gaining upon them in raising a family. The lioness, as a rule, gives birth to three at a time, while the sacred cow has only one offspring."

The zebu is a native of India, where it is revered by the inhabitants. It is pampered and caressed, and to feed it is deemed a meritorious act. The animal is used as a beast of burden and can travel from 30 to 40 miles a day.

Horseshoe in Pine Tree.

Milton, Ind.—In the heart of a pine tree 18 inches in diameter a horseshoe was found by M. E. Hubbell when he cut the tree down. The position of the horseshoe indicates that it was placed around the tree many years ago when it was a sapling and in time had been covered by the growth of the wood.

STEEL MEN UNITE

Foreigners Anxious to Join "Golden Rule" Association.

Head of United States Corporation Says Unjust Concerns Would Be Driven Out of Business.

Brussels.—The steel interests of America, Canada, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Austria and Spain, were represented by 160 delegates who met in conference recently preliminary to the formation of an international association, broadly similar to the American Steel Institute. E. H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, presided.

Judge Gary explained his views concerning co-operation in business.

"Suppose," he said, "that a company of men engaged in business and possessing much capital, power, and influence should by their conduct, unjust and oppressive, secure universal disapproval, disgust and antagonism on the part of the public—in a brief time these men would be driven out of business."

"There should be established and continuously maintained," Judge Gary said, "a business friendship which compels one to feel the same concern for his neighbor that he has for himself. It is no less in principle, than the golden rule applied to business."

"If it is, it will be certain to pay. True it is, that sometimes, and too often, deceit is practiced and that advantage has been taken by those who have been given confidence by others, but this fact should dishearten no one."

Judge Gary sketched conditions in the United States, where, he said, advantages had been given to the steel men. Americans, he said, were anxious to be and keep near to their European friends.

It is the expressed wish of many of the representatives present to form an international association for the interchange of opinions and information between iron and steel producers of the world concerning all questions relating to the industry and organization distinguished from and broader in the scope of its activities than the existing great institutions.

Herr von Bodenhausen, of the Krupp works, speaking for the German group, warmly supported the idea and one by one the members representing all the nations and groups fully accepted the project. M. Kasztrak, for Austria; M. Dixey, for France; Sir Hugh Bell and Sir John Randle, for England, and M. Greiner, for Belgium. All present had known by correspondence the purpose of the meeting and had decided in advance to join the "golden rule" movement.

Another meeting will be held tomorrow at which a committee will be appointed, representing all the groups to consider a plan of organization. The conference then will adjourn to meet at the call of the committee.

SURVIVORS BACK OFFICERS.

Passengers From Steamship Spokane Thankful for Escape.

Seattle.—"Survivors from the wrecked steamer Spokane, particularly from the East, after they were safe on the beach, instead of being overcome with a spirit of thanksgiving at their rescue from imminent death, acted very much as if they expected the officers of the vessel to serve them with pink tea and chocolate eclairs, and a number of them were loud in their objections to the ship's biscuits and condensed milk provided in the face of the fact that they knew they would be taken away on board the Admiral Sampson in a few hours."

Such was the statement made by T. J. Richardson, of Pacific Grove, Cal., one of the rescued passengers of the ill-fated Spokane, before the Federal Board of Steamship Inspectors, which is making an investigation into the sinking of the ship.

Gold Output \$6,000,000.

Seattle.—Advices received by Seattle banks from their correspondents at Fairbanks, Alaska, state that the season's gold output of the Tanana district will be at least \$5,000,000 and may reach \$6,000,000, exceeding by \$1,500,000 the estimates made two months ago. With plenty of water and enough men to enable operators to work unhampered, \$1,000,000 worth of gold had been cleaned up from winter dumps by June 1. The second consignment of \$65,000 gold has arrived at the assay office.

38 Lives Are Sacrificed.

Chicago.—Revised figures on the number of deaths and injured in the United States, due to the celebration of the Fourth of July show that to date 38 lives were sacrificed and 1217 were injured, as compared with 44 killed and 2485 injured last year, and 62 killed and 3340 injured reported in 1909.

Fireworks claimed 18 victims; firearms 12; gunpowder, 5; and toy pistols, 3.

Bixby Exonerates Spain.

Washington.—The loss of the battleship Maine was caused by the explosion of her three magazines. No such effect could have been caused by an explosion from without. Such is the opinion of General W. H. Bixby, who has returned from a personal supervision of the work of raising the Maine.