

# TRUST WOULD NAME WITNESSES

## "Those Who Might Be Overlooked" Is Suggestion.

### 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 16-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 ship-owners 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 Chavez in great number. 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.

## LAWLESSNESS IN CHICAGO.

### "Moral Uplift" Idea Is Promoter of Crime—Murderers Thick.

Chicago—Chicago is overwhelmed by crime and criminals who laugh at the feeble efforts of the police to subdue them, and who have only sneers and contempt for the rapid judges, who, under the guise of "moral uplift," give them "ridiculous" fines or set them free to resume preying upon helpless society.

Atrocious crimes are now committed in broad day, in the very heart of the city, the perpetrators no longer waiting for the cover of darkness. There has been appalling epidemic of attacks upon women and little girls. In the latter cases, the children are lured to empty flats by various pretenses and left unconscious. One woman has died as the result of an attack by a man who never has been captured. He entered her room under pretense of renting a room and shot her when she resisted him.

Restaurants and stores have been robbed as frequently as three times within a week. The robbers line up any customers who happen to be in the place and despoil them, as well as the proprietor and the cash box.

Two robbers made a specialty this week of robbing young men escorting girls to their homes from entertainments. They also robbed the girls of their jewelry and money and wound up the night by holding up a priest, from whom they took a diamond-studded gift watch and \$70.

It is the general impression that the vast horde of criminals and hoboes brought in here and colonized for the election for mayor, have found the pickings so rich and the dangers so limited, that they have decided to remain in Chicago. Once in a while they venture to outside towns and rob small banks and post offices, but the rural marshals and citizens frequently shoot them or send them to prison for long terms.

## DOMESTIC ERA IS GONE.

### Larger Issues Supersede Old Pits and Pans for Women.

Oakland—Suffragists and their friends crowded the MacDonough theatre for the first public meeting of the present campaign held under the auspices of the College Equal Suffrage league.

Considerable disappointment was manifested when Miss Anita Whitney, president of the league, announced that Dr. Charles F. Aked was unable to appear. His place was filled by Duncan McKinley, surveyor of the port of San Francisco.

"The new era made inevitable the social and political liberation of the American woman," said Mrs. Hume. "Her sphere now extends outside the home, and she is concerned with everything in municipal housekeeping. We find the modern woman concerned with municipal improvements, parks, playgrounds, pure milk, streets, conserving picture shows and delinquent children.

"This has not perverted woman nature. The modern woman is simply an enlarged edition of the old-fashioned mother, and the responsibility of modern municipal housekeeping is being gradually turned over to her by the men."

## CELEBRATE SILVER WEDDING.

### President and Wife Invite Relatives of Former Executives.

Washington—Descendants or relations of every President of the United States since 1869 were invited to the silver wedding celebration which the President and Mrs. Taft gave at the White House Monday. The list is believed to be complete except the relatives of President McKinley.

Elaborate preparations were made for the entertainment of probably the largest number that has ever been present at a function in the White House. The mansion itself was lighted throughout with hundreds of electric lights; the grounds in the rear were made nearly like day as artificial light could make them; two bands furnished music and the fountain was played upon by a big searchlight on the east front of the State, War and Navy building, just across Executive avenue.

## Mercury Mounts to 106.

Kansas City—Many heat records were shattered by the sudden rise in temperature in the Southwest, but the sky is cloudy and rain is expected within the next 24 hours. New maximum heat records for June were established at Muskogee, Okla., and Oklahoma City, the mercury reaching 105 and 106 degrees, respectively. A high temperature of 100 was registered in Leavenworth and Topeka and 99 in Kansas City, Joplin, Mo., and Wichita, Kan.

## Girl Defends Her Home.

Nome, Alaska—Lena Berthofer, 16 years old, shot and dangerously wounded United States Deputy Marshal Fred Fosno when he attempted to serve a writ of dispossession on the girl's aunt, Miss Mary Bernhofer, proprietor of the New Nome hotel. The bullet struck Fosno in the right arm and penetrated the upper part of the body. An X-ray examination failed to show the bullet. Fosno has a good chance to recover.

## Fishers Lost in Storm.

Trieste—A great hurricane which swept over this section did great damage. The loss of life is great. Some of the fishing boats, however, which it was feared had foundered, have returned to port. Eight steamships of the Austrian Lloyd Line broke from their moorings and were more or less seriously damaged. Several lightships were driven ashore. Quays, piers and embankments suffered severely.

# BRIEF REPORT OF THE DAILY WORK OF NATION'S LAWMAKERS

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 "help" 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 1889 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.

## Germany Not Responsible.

Berlin—The German Government disclaims all responsibility for the steamer Consul Grostuck, 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 Fails.

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 especial 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 endorsement 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 Bristol amendment. They will do this, notwithstanding the fact that the Bristol 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' legislators to repudiate it on account of the Bristol 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.

# FARM AND ORCHARD

Notes and Instructions from Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations of Oregon and Washington, Specially Suitable to Pacific Coast Conditions

## THE CHEMISTRY OF THE HOP.

By H. V. Tartar, Oregon Agricultural College.

The large amount of hops grown in this state makes the chemistry of the hop of interest both to the local experiment station chemist as well as to the hopgrower. The annual production of the hop crop of this state approximates 90,000 cases annually, while the total consumption of hops in the United States, according to one writer, amounts to 45,000,000 pounds. Again, in the adoption of proper standards for judging the quality of hops the chemical composition must be given considerable consideration. Since the cone is the portion of the plant used commercially, only this portion will be considered in what follows.

Many researches have been carried out by different chemists on the composition of the hop cone, the earliest investigations dating as far back as 1820. During recent years much work has been done on this subject and the results obtained have not been concordant in many instances. The different investigators seem to be agreed, however, that the principal constituents of the hop cone are a volatile oil, a wax, a hard resin, two soft bitter resins, an alkaloid and a tannin.

If hops are placed in a still with water and the mixture boiled, oily drops will be seen coming over with the distillate. As the process continues and a larger quantity of material collects it will be noted that it has a light green color. This oily hop and although it amounts to only one-half of 1 per cent, it is the constituent which gives to the hop its fragrant odor. It is a greenish, mobile liquid and is very aromatic. It is composed of three or four different bodies, some of which are known chemically as terpenes, being closely related in composition to ordinary turpentine.

A wax was isolated from the hop in 1862 by a German chemist. He found the substance to be a white, waxy material, closely allied in nature to beeswax and other waxes. An examination showed the hop wax to be a chemical compound, known as myricyl palmitate. The amount of this substance present in the hop amounts to approximately 0.40 per cent. It is a tasteless, inert substance which is apparently of no value in the practical uses of the hop.

From the investigations made it appears that there are three distinct resinous substances in the hop cone and for convenience two are designated as "soft resins," while the third is called the "hard resin." When the cone is extracted with ordinary ether, all three of these resins are dissolved. If the ether be evaporated from the extract obtained, however, and the resulting residue be treated with light petroleum spirit, only the soft resins pass into solution, while the hard resin is left behind as a light green amorphous residue.

The hard resin is almost tasteless. Chemical experiments indicate that it is probably a mixture of different substances and no definite results have been obtained as to its actual composition. So far as is known it has no value in the practical uses of the hop. The amount of hard resin seems to increase with the age of the hop and also with the use of high temperatures in drying.

For convenience the soft resins are designated as the "alpha" and the "beta." According to the present belief these substances are the constituents which impart to the hop cone the major part of its actual commercial value. Collectively they are known as the "hop bitter," or "bitter principle," and many consider the amount of soft resins as one of the prime factors in judging the quality of the hop. Analyses made in this laboratory show that Oregon hops contain from 13 to 18 per cent of these materials. In the pure state the soft resins are both crystalline substances, which, although only sparingly soluble in water, are readily soluble in alcohol. They impart to their solutions an intensely bitter taste. The "beta" resin is colorless, while the alpha is of a beautiful golden yellow color. When in solution both act as weak acids toward alkalies and for this reason they are often termed the "hop-bitter acids." They also possess certain definite antiseptic properties.

Hops have long been assumed to contain an alkaloid. A German chemist several years ago succeeded in isolating a substance giving the general reaction of an alkaloid. Subsequent investigators repeated this investigation with negative results. Recently, however, an alkaloid has been isolated which is said to closely resemble morphine in its properties. Practically nothing of a real definite nature is known regarding this substance and it is evidently present in very small quantity.

A tannin is present in the bracts and stems of the hop cone which can be extracted with hot water. When isolated it is a reddish brown powder possessing an astringent taste. What the actual value of the hop tannin is in the commercial uses of the hop is still an open question.

## The Extraordinary Thing.

A young attorney not noted for his brilliancy recently appeared in court to ask for an extra allowance in an action which he was so fortunate as to have been retained in. The court not discovering anything at all unusual, complicated, or extraordinary about the litigation, inquired of the young man: "What is there about this case that to you seems extraordinary?" "That I got it," blandly and innocently replied the youthful aspirant for fees.

Brief summary of the chemistry of the hop as obtained from a study of the literature on the subject. There is much regarding the chemical composition of the hop which is still in doubt and it affords a fruitful field to the agricultural chemist for further investigation. When the exact nature and value of the different constituents have been demonstrated by scientific means, then we will be better able to judge the real value of the hop and also suggest methods for improvement in its culture.

## WILL SAVE STATE MORE MONEY.

Corvallis—Prediction is made by Prof. E. L. Potter of the animal husbandry department of the Oregon Agricultural College, who is also secretary of the new state stallion license board, that the operation of the new stallion law will save the horsemen of the state many thousands of dollars.

"If we had had the law before it would have saved some \$10,000 or \$15,000 to the horsemen of the state on the price of animals sold them as pure-bred under bogus certificates," said Professor Potter recently, discussing the results to be expected. "It is probable that \$1000 more was paid apiece for the dozen stallions with unsatisfactory pedigrees for whom we have received requests for licenses, than if a true statement of their breeding had been given at time of sale."

"We have thus far had applications from about 400 stallion owners, which is probably not much over half the number of stallions owned at present in Oregon. The greater number have come from Wallowa county, though many have come in from Marion, Douglas, Baker, and other parts of the state. We take these applications as an evidence of good faith on the part of the breeders, and they will not, of course, be prevented from using their stallions between the filling of the application and the issuance of the license. The heavy correspondence regarding applications, and the work of classifying and fitting them, occupies us at present, but when that is done we will begin issuing the licenses."

Besides correcting the present practice of some horsemen of selling and using stallions having bogus pedigrees, the new law will do much to raise the standard of soundness, and thus improve the stock of the future. The future saving to horsemen in Oregon on these two points will be more than the entire cost of inspection and registration, to say nothing of the prevention of the use of stallions as "sound," which have diseases or constitutional weaknesses liable to affect the offspring."

## SAVE YOUR RADISHES AND ONIONS.

Corvallis— "Carbolic acid emulsion is used to destroy the eggs and young maggots which infest radishes, onions and similar garden crops, and occasionally for other insects," is a statement of H. F. Wilson, entomologist at the Oregon Agricultural College, who is about to publish a useful bulletin on the protection of the garden from pests.

"To make such an emulsion, dissolve a pound of hard soap in a gallon of boiling water, add a pint of crude carbolic acid, and churn (preferably with a handpump) until the mixture is a creamy white. This forms a stock which may be diluted by adding thirty times as much water as stock. It should be applied to the surface of the ground about the plants."

## FASHION HINTS



This suit of dark blue soft-finished serge has all the newest touches without being tryingly extreme. The coat is short without being "bobby," and the skirt is narrow, though far from suggesting the "hobble."

## Polishing Metal Utensils.

Utensils must be kept polished. For copper use soap applied with a damp cloth, then sprinkle thickly with borax, if you have no regular copper polish. Brass can be cleaned by being moistened with kerosene, then rubbed with a paste of powdered chalk and lemon juice, and polished with chamois. Bolt tin utensils occasionally in strong soda water, and if rusted rub with lard and let stand before washing.