

PRESIDENT WILL COME TO COAST

Will Break Ground for Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Entire Journey Will Last About Six Weeks—Three Days in State of Washington.

Washington, D. C.—Plans for President Taft's visit through the West and the Pacific Coast were virtually completed Sunday. The journey will be almost as extensive as that taken by the president on his famous "swing around the circle," in 1909, when he traveled more than 13,000 miles and visited 33 states.

He will break ground for the Panama Canal exposition at San Francisco, make scores of addresses and attempt to scale Mount Rainier's slope.

According to the present arrangements the president will be gone six weeks. In that time it is expected he will make nearly 200 speeches from the rear platform of his private car and at places not on the regular schedule.

Republican leaders look upon the trip as the most important, politically, that the president has mapped out since he entered the White House. He will go through all the states in the West in which the dominance of "progressive" Republicans is recognized and which are counted on as opposed to his renomination next year.

Until the question of the adjournment of congress was out of the way, the president was undecided whether he should be gone three weeks or six. With adjournment virtually assured for this week, the president feels that he can get three weeks' rest at Beverly and be in trim to stand the grind of 40 days in a private car.

The president probably will leave Beverly September 17, returning East about November 1. He will go West through Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah and Nevada to the Coast. Most of the big cities in these states, including Des Moines, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver and Salt Lake City, will be visited, but the plans for the trip contemplate stops at scores of smaller places as well.

From California the president will go north to Portland and Seattle. Three days are to be spent in Washington state, and the route eastward will allow him to stop in Idaho, Montana, the Dakotas and Minnesota. While no "spellbinders" are to be taken along, it is probable that members of the cabinet and of congress will become traveling companions of the president at various points en route. Topics for the president's addresses will not be hard to find, the party leaders say.

KISS TASTES OF POISON.

Mother Detects Children's Peril in Time to Save Them.

New York—Poisoned by their breakfast, Mrs. Ella Bell, of 65 West Thirty-sixth street, and her three small children were saved from death by the mother's quickness in getting aid. One of the children—Ruth, 2 years old—still is in a serious condition at the New York hospital, where she was taken.

The husband and father, John Bell, is a billposter, who goes to work some hours before Mrs. Bell has breakfast with her children.

The breakfast which made them all ill consisted of canned peas left from the preceding meal.

Some hours after eating the meal Ruth complained of feeling feverish. Soon after that the other children became ill and the mother began to have a headache, accompanied by nausea.

Ruth asked for some water, and her mother kissed her as she gave it to the child. She noticed a metallic taste on the child's lips. Her suspicions aroused, she kissed the other children, finding the same condition present.

She hurriedly called a physician and heroic treatment saved the lives of all the children.

Scientists Near Death.

Cordova, Alaska—Word has been received here of the narrow escape from drowning of Professors R. S. Tarr and Lawrence Martin, glacier experts sent here by the Smithsonian Institution to study the glacial systems of Alaska. While crossing the Big Delta river the swift current nearly upset their wagon and the men had to jump. They landed in the middle of the turbulent stream and after a hard struggle managed to reach shore. They lost their cameras and valuable films and many field notes.

Cancer Gone in Trance.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—While she was in a deep trance an operation was performed upon Mrs. Mary Kalinsky, of this city, for cancer of the stomach, no anaesthetics being used, and it is reported at the Riverside hospital that it was successful and that her recovery is expected. She is still in a trance and is likely to remain in that condition for two weeks, judging by the duration of a previous trance, which lasted six weeks.

Recover Miners' Bodies.

Hibbing, Minn.—Three bodies were recovered from the debris and stones which swept down the side of the open pit of the Susquehanna and Buffalo mine. It was feared that 15 were buried, but a roll call showed that only three lost their lives.

TAFT TO SEE TESTS.

Mine Rescue Exhibit Will Be Feature in Pittsburgh.

Washington, D. C.—President Taft will witness a real coal mine explosion at Pittsburgh on October 27, and will be able to watch every movement of the rescue crew as it rushes to the aid of the entombed miners.

It will be a real mine explosion, although specially staged on the Pittsburgh ball park, where a steel gallery with glass sides will be erected to enable the visitors to witness every feature in this dramatic portrayal of the cause of recent great explosions from coal dust.

Immediately following the explosion, members of the rescue crew, in their oxygen helmets, will rush into the smoke-filled gallery and go through the work of rescue. Supposed victims of the explosion will be brought out and given first aid to the injured treatment, now in use by the bureau of mines.

The explosions will be one of the many interesting numbers prepared for the 16,000 miners and operators expected to attend the great national mine safety demonstration at Pittsburgh, October 25 and 27, by the bureau of mines.

The demonstration, which is to teach safety in mining, begins on the first day, and will show explosions of coal dust in the experiment gallery, and tests of mine safety lamps. Expert rescue teams from the principal coal mines will give exhibitions in rescue work, and the miners will pass in review before the president after the exercises on October 27.

TOGO VIEWS NIAGARA.

Japanese Admiral to Make Trip Through Canada.

Niagara Falls—As Admiral Togo motored over the upper steel arch bridge he gazed intently at the misty cataract below before he closed his official tour of the country. He entered Canada unofficially and was received by Japanese Consul General Nokomura of Ottawa.

After a rest here the admiral will continue to Vancouver, B. C., where he will re-enter the United States by rail for a private visit to Seattle, Wash. He will embark there for Japan. Before leaving American territory the distinguished Japanese, who had been the guest of the United States for 17 days, sent a telegram to Secretary Knox expressing thanks for the cordial reception that the government and the people had accorded him.

"Pray be assured of my carrying home with me a vivid impression of the kind and friendly feelings which have been demonstrated to me by a nation whose welfare and prosperity are my sincere wish," he wrote.

The admiral took great interest in the falls. He rode around in a private trolley car and asked more questions than on any other occasion during his tour.

MOB ATTACKS PRISON.

Political Unrest Causes Trouble in Portugal.

Lisbon—An attempt was made to release 400 political prisoners from the Limeiro prison in this city. A mob overpowered the sentries, but as the iron gates were about to fall before the attack, the troops arrived and the deliverers fled.

Sergeants in the army who were dissatisfied at the treatment accorded men of their grade assembled in secret meeting, according to the Novidades. The minister of war, learning of the meeting, sent cavalry to the spot, but all of the men except five escaped.

The Diario Noticia says the government has ascertained that the country priests, fearing ecclesiastical property is to be seized by the state, are burying church treasures, consisting of priceless relics, vases and images.

It is said that church property valued at \$3,000,000 already has disappeared.

Short Bushels Must Go.

Chicago—Fruits and vegetables of many sorts will be sold here by weight instead of by measure after January 1, 1912. The berry boxes with bottoms in the center will disappear at the same time, as will also "trade custom" bushels that contain but seven-eighths of a bushel, if several ordinances being prepared by Peter Zimmer, city sealer, are passed. Dishonest and deceptive "trade customs" will receive a death blow and consumers and honest commission men will be benefitted incalculably.

Railroads to Save Elk.

Cheyenne—Ten thousand elk from the Jackson Hole country are to be shipped to Colorado and distributed over that state, the railroads having agreed to transport the animals free of charge. The serious difficulty of providing for the animals in Jackson Hole during the winter months makes it urgent that they be distributed over a wider range. Thousands of elk died from starvation in that country last winter.

Grandchildren Are Many.

Stockton, Cal.—Thompson White, a retired merchant of this city, celebrated his 99th birthday Sunday at Oak Park. Fifteen grandchildren and 13 great grandchildren were present at the family reunion. The future of the reunion was an address by the oldest member of the family on the need of righteousness in all phases of private and public life.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

Washington, Aug. 18.—In a succession of dramatic events, the Democratic house of representative met defeat today in its supreme effort to pass the wool and free list bills over the president's veto, and virtually fixed upon adjournment of congress early next week.

The house will agree on Monday to the cotton tariff revision bill, as amended in the senate, but will not hold congress in session to await the certain veto of that measure. The senate cleared away all its business and adjournment is assured, in the view of leaders of both parties in both houses, by next Wednesday at the latest.

Washington, Aug. 17.—The house today adopted, 282 to 27, the conference report on the campaign publicity bill. The report already has been adopted by the senate, and the measure will go to the president at once.

A few Southern members opposed the bill, insisting that its primary election feature was an infringement on states' rights.

As finally adopted the bill stands as it was amended by the senate. It requires that all candidates for the senate or house in general elections, primaries or nominating conventions shall file statements of their expenses not more than 15 or less than 10 days before the election or nomination.

Expenses of candidates for the senate are limited to \$10,000 and those of candidates for the house to \$5,000.

Washington, Aug. 17.—Republican applause which greeted President Taft's veto of the wool tariff bill, as it was read in the house today, was followed by an outburst of Democratic cheers when Majority Leader Underwood announced that he would call up the bill tomorrow and move its passage over the veto.

The president's veto message reached the house while the house was considering a motion to concur in the senate's amendments to the free list bill. When the reading was concluded Mr. Underwood arose.

"Mr. Speaker," he said, "I do not desire to ask that this message from the president be referred to the committee on ways and means. I ask that it lie on the speaker's table and give notice that I will call up the bill tomorrow, immediately after the reading of the journal, and move to pass it over the president's veto."

Cheers and shouts from the Democratic members greeted the announcement. Representative Garrett, of Tennessee, asked unanimous consent to incorporate in the record a portion of President Taft's speech at Winona, Minn., in the last campaign, in which he described the wool schedule of the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill as "indefensible." Republican Leader Mann asked unanimous consent to incorporate the entire Winona speech in the record, and Mr. Mann's motion was carried.

The Democratic majority tomorrow will make a determined effort to pass the bill over the veto. They have hope that they will be able to do this. Representative Mann and other leaders expressed confidence tonight that this would be impossible.

Washington, Aug. 17.—A shrewd move by the regular Republicans, as unexpected as it was effective, suddenly threw the Democrats into complete control of the senate in their own right today and forced them absolutely to abandon their coalition with the "progressive" Republicans.

Out of the chaos and uproar came a bill to revise the cotton schedule of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law. It was the bill as passed by the house, but saddled with amendments to revise the iron and steel, the cotton, machinery and chemical schedules, coupled with a provision for reciprocal free trade in bituminous coal across the Canadian border.

The bill as amended will go back to the house and probably will be sent to conference. If it emerges from this ordeal it will meet the fate of the wool revision bill, which was vetoed today by President Taft.

Democratic votes alone were cast in favor of the bill. The regular Republicans deliberately absented themselves from the chamber and thus left their "progressive" colleagues in a hopeless situation. The insurgents, taken by surprise, alternately denounced what they termed the treachery of the Democrats, with whom they had been in alliance, and inveighed against the regular Republicans for the part they had played in the new combination.

In vain the insurgents invoked forgotten rules of the senate to compel the regulars to attend and to cast their votes. Senatorial courtesy was tossed to the winds.

July Foreign Trade Big.

Washington, D. C.—The foreign commerce of the United States last month exceeded that of any July since the foundation of the government, except July of 1907. According to figures just announced by the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor, the total imports of the month were \$118,178,350, against \$124,621,893 in July 1907. The exports were \$127,708,244, against \$128,549,535 in July, 1907.

One Million Seals Found.

Washington, D. C.—Discovery of 1,000,000 fur seals on Barren Arctic isles, believed to have been once a part of the Pribyloff seal herd, was reported to the house committee which is investigating charges of illegal seal killing.

VISITING CAPT. COBB

CALLERS HAD A GOOD TIME WHEN HE WAS THAWED OUT.

Only Genuine American Resident of Casablanca on the Moroccan Coast Is a Connecticut Skipper Who Lost His Ship.

If an American anywhere along the Moroccan coast announces his intention of visiting Casablanca, somebody will say, declares Mr. Forbes in "The Land of the White Helmet," "Be sure to see Captain Cobb," and Mr. Forbes saw him.

A diminutive follower of the prophet led us to one of Casablanca's institutions, a sawmill and a flour-mill combined. Here lives the one genuine American resident of the town, a Connecticut sea captain who lost his ship off Gibraltar some 30 years ago and who has never gone home. The unfinished structure of Brooklyn bridge is his most distinct recollection of New York city as he last saw it.

Stepping inside the doorway we saw a lean Yankee with white, whisker-broom chin whiskers hammering away on a broken cog wheel. With him was another retired sea dog, Captain Taylor of the Royal Mail.

The Connecticut skipper poised his hammer for a moment while we explained that we were two of his fellow countrymen. We expected when he heard the news he would throw his hammer at the Englishman, seize us in his arms and do a war dance. Instead he spat deliberately and resumed his anvil chorus.

"Take 'em into the stittin' room, Taylor; I'll be along directly," was all he said. Lewis and I looked at each other in a dazed sort of way; then, in silence and without enthusiasm, we followed the Englishman.

He led us into a large room; it was plain New England from ceiling to floor. I began to feel at home. The old captain sauntered in. Miffed by his air of indifference, we began to reach for our hats, after a few commonplace remarks that stuck in our throats. To our surprise, Captain Cobb would not listen to any talk of fairwell; we were going to stay for dinner. He expressed a vigorous opinion regarding Americans who would think of leaving his house without eating with him.

Little by little the old man thawed out. He entertained us with reminiscences of the home land, with incidents that he witnessed during the bombardment of Casablanca, and with stories of the sea. Hours passed before we again reached for our hats, and he reached for his also. He insisted upon closing his mill and escorting us all about the town.

Standing together on the beach, we invited the old captain to come home and see the subways and the 40-story buildings and the old New England hills. He shook his head and pointed to the old mill.

"I reckon I'll weather it out here," he answered.—Youth's Companion.

Not Going That Way.

"Miss Adkins, there is something I desire very much to ask you."

"O, Mr. Williston—I mean Fred—I'm sure I should be delighted to hear—I'm sure I mean, what is there that you can possibly wish to ask me?"

"Would you be willing to go on a long journey with me?"

"A very, very long journey, Fred?"

"Yes, a very, very long journey."

"Yes, I will go with you—of course. I— I suppose it is the journey that a man and a woman take together only once in a lifetime?"

"Well, as a rule, I suppose it wouldn't be taken more than once. You see, my mother and I are thinking of taking a trip to Japan, and she thought it would be nice if I could find someone who would be willing to go as a sort of traveling companion and maid to her in return for having her expenses paid."

"O! Well, you just tell your homely mother that when I wish to hire out I'll look for some other kind of a job."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Jumping Cocoons.

Many visitors to the southwestern states and Mexico have amused themselves by watching the queer motions of "jumping beans," the seed vessels of a plant, each of which contains the pupa of an insect whose spasmodic movements cause the bean to hop and roll about.

More remarkable are the "jumping cocoons" found in South Africa. The cocoon is formed by the mother insect, and is very hard. The pupa, when ready to emerge, must cut its way out. The front of its head has a sharp, chisel like edge, and by driving this against the inside of the shell it gradually makes a hole. The violent motions of the pupa within cause the cocoon to leap so that one has been seen to spring out of a small glass tumbler.—The Sunday Magazine.

The Place for Butterflies.

"You can't bring that chorus girl into my house."

"Dad, she's the sweetest butterfly on earth."

"All right, let her flutter about in the yard."

None Left.

"I should think with all your money you would have a nice yacht."

"I would, only I can't think of any outlandish name for a yacht that has not already been used."

ENGLISH STRIKE SPREADS.

Food Supplies Running Short and Hunger Threatens Millions.

London—Scores of thousands of railway employes throughout the United Kingdom are on strike and traffic everywhere is badly disorganized.

The leaders of the Amalgamated Society of Railway servants declare that 320,000 men, or nearly half the total employes of the railways of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, have answered their call to stop work.

Managers of the railways say these figures are greatly exaggerated.

Never before have the ministers of the British government made such earnest efforts to ward off a great labor war, yet they have been unable to stay the government that threatens misery to millions.

London has the appearance of an armed camp. On all sides are seen soldiers armed with rifles and ball cartridges, while from the dome of St. Paul's cathedral the engineers are keeping in communication with the general staff by heliographic signals in the day time and by electric flashes at night.

The whole of Saturday was spent by Premier Asquith, David Lloyd-George, chancellor of the exchequer, and Sidney Buxton, president of the board of trade, in fruitless conferences with the leaders on both sides.

An official statement issued at the railway offices says the strike has developed all over the country, and produced a widespread, though only partial, dislocation of the railway services. It adds that as far as present information goes over two-thirds of the railway men remain at their posts and the companies are receiving numerous applications for employment.

Broadly speaking, the strike is most effective in the North of England, where many towns are completely isolated, and in the South of Wales. It is partly effective East, in the islands, but has not caused trouble in the South of England. Only a few of the Irish railways have had trouble.

The situation in Scotland is uncertain. In Edinburgh reports say that a general strike has been declared there, but at Glasgow the men have postponed deciding whether they will answer the call.

ENVOYS ON PEACE MISSION.

Japanese Emperor Sends Diplomats to Conference of Powers.

Seattle—Bound for Rome on an errand which exudes peace and smacks little of the tone of the jingo press in Japan, three prominent members of the lower house of the Japanese parliament arrived in Seattle as passengers on the Tamba Maru.

The lawmakers are Nituro Oshidi, Yoshira Kuboto and Jenuki Fujii, all members of the national party, and their journey to Rome is to participate in the peace conference to be held there beginning October 3, at which various plans for the maintenance of harmony between the powers will be discussed.

Japan will be represented by seven of her national lawmakers, the other four having sailed from Tokio recently for Europe by way of the Suez canal. Yoshira Kuboto, the spokesman of the party, says that Japan is deeply interested in the conference and will watch with special vigilance the proposed agreement to prohibit the use of the aeroplane in warfare.

An international arbitration board is another subject which Kuboto considers most important to his country, though he declined to tell what attitude he and his colleagues would take at Rome on any of the peace plans.

Another prominent passenger on the Tamba was Moriza Ida, who is on his way from Tokio to Portland, Or., where he will become consul for his government.

Roads Prepare for Rush.

Chicago—Preparations are being made by Western railroads to handle an unprecedented movement of land-seekers to the Pacific Coast states this fall. Special colonist rates are in effect from September 15 to October 15. These rates are usually made twice a year, in the spring and in the fall, and range from \$33 from Chicago to \$25 from the Missouri river, for one-way trips. During the colonists movement in the spring nearly 90,000 persons traveled to the Coast, according to estimates.

Kermitt Hunting Happily.

Yuma, Arizona.—Incipient fears for the safety of Kermit Roosevelt and his hunting party in Lower California and Sonora, on account of Mexican political unrest, were allayed when C. H. Utting, clerk of the District court at this place, returned with word that the ex-president's son was having a good time slaying mountain sheep. The movement of any proposed rescue parties would result only in annoying and embarrassing him, said Utting.

Togo Leaves for Coast.

Boston—Another day of rest was given Admiral Count Togo, who suffered Saturday from acute indigestion. Though much refreshed by a good night's sleep, the admiral remained in his suite at a hotel. He will leave Boston Sunday afternoon for Niagara Falls, where he will go to the Pacific Coast via Toronto.

30 Poisoned in Revenge.

Lisbon—Thirty army officers were poisoned at their mess dinner at Torres Novas Saturday night, apparently from arsenic. Prompt use of stomach pumps saved the lives of all. It is presumed that the poisoning was an act of revenge.

WAR SECRETARY FOR NEW LOCKS

Reject Proposition To Buy Oregon City Plant.

Price Is Deemed Excessive—River Would Not Have to Be Closed During Construction.

Washington, D. C.—The Secretary of war will soon approve the report of the army engineers recommending the construction of the new canal and locks on the east side of the Willamette river at Oregon City, at an estimated cost of \$754,000, and immediate steps will be taken by the government to acquire the necessary right of way. It is estimated that four years will be required to build the canal after the right of way is obtained.

The army engineers have agreed with the opinion expressed some time ago by Major McIndoe that it is better and cheaper to build a canal on the east side of the river than to acquire the existing west side canal now owned by the Portland Railway, Light & Power company, and rebuild and enlarge it.

Not only is it found cheaper to build the new canal, but by the adoption of this plan the Willamette will be kept open to continuous navigation during the time the canal and locks are under construction, whereas navigation would have to be suspended for from 18 months to three years if the west side canal should be rebuilt.

It is estimated that engineering work on the proposed canal and locks would cost \$624,000, and that \$130,000 additional would have to be spent on right of way. This is very much cheaper than the cost of purchasing and rebuilding the old canal, for the engineers estimate that a total expenditure of \$1,142,500 would be necessary to make this canal suitable for all commerce.

The engineers propose to construct a canal with locks 45 feet wide and 300 feet long, with a navigable depth of six feet. This is the same depth as the channel below the Willamette Falls.

While the cost of the proposed new canal and locks is \$154,000 greater than the amount originally thought necessary, the engineers are of the opinion that work should be undertaken in the interest of free navigation. Oregon has appropriated \$300,000, and congress has appropriated a like amount, of which \$5,000 has been expended in surveys and estimates. Therefore it will require an additional appropriation by congress of \$159,000 before the canal can be completed, but with \$600,000 immediately available, no further appropriation by congress will be necessary before 1915, in the view of the engineers, who are of the opinion that Oregon, having appropriated \$300,000, has borne its fair share of the cost, and they recommend that congress, at the proper time, appropriate the necessary remainder.

BORDER AGAIN GUARDED.

Renewal of Conflict With Mexican Disturbers Expected.

Washington, D. C.—A patrol of the California frontier by United States troops, abolished only a short time ago, was ordered re-established by the war department because of a threatening situation just south of the border in Lower California.

A company of Coast artillery in San Diego was instructed to take the field for patrol duty from San Diego, Cal., to Yuma, Ariz.

Mexican rurales are now proceeding to Tia Juana, traveling over American territory with the consent of the United States government, for the purpose of suppressing the trouble in Lower California.

It is feared by the State department that when the Mexican soldiers arrive on the scene to clear out the disturbers, some of the disturbers may seek refuge in the United States.

Third Mate is Defiant.

San Francisco—E. J. Thomas, third mate of the steamer Santa Rosa, who was in charge of the vessel at the time of the wreck off Point Arguello, through his attorney, served notice on inspector Buger that he would go to jail for contempt if necessary to test the power of the steamboat inspection department to compel him to testify at the inquiry. Thomas, with Captain J. O. Faria, is charged with unskillfulness and negligence. Faria is under trial separately and Thomas has been subpoenaed to testify.

Rostand Hurt By Auto.

Biarritz, France—Edmond Rostand, poet and dramatist, was the victim of a serious automobile accident near here, and lies in his villa at Cambo les Bains surrounded by physicians who thus far have been unable to predict the outcome of his injuries. He is suffering from serious contusions of the head and body and it is feared he is hurt internally. M. Rostand was motoring from Cambo les Bains to St. Jean de Lux.

Manila Records Quake.

Manila—Seismographs here recorded a series of strong earthquakes as occurring at an estimated distance of 2,000 miles from Manila. The tremors continued with evident violence for a period of two hours.