

TARIFF WAR WITH GERMANY

That Country Discriminating Against American Goods.

EFFECT MAY BE SERIOUS.

Germany Our Best Customer Next to the United Kingdom, and We Are Selling to Her Nearly Twice as Much as We Buy From Her.

What threatens to be a new vexation in the tariff relations of the United States with other countries already a bit unsettled by the wood pulp situation and threats from Russia has appeared in Germany. Tariff experts of the state department are investigating what was reported to be a discrimination against American importers of unmanufactured steel and manufactured rubber goods.

The trouble in Germany seems to arise from treaties which that country has made with Sweden and Japan. These treaties established conventional or lower duties on particular articles of trade between the two countries. The reciprocal tariff arrangements went into effect on Dec. 1, and complaint has been made that the rates on rubber manufactures and unmanufactured steel impose hardships on American exporters of those goods.

It is expected that if investigation by federal agents demonstrates that the new arrangement is discriminatory in effect it will raise once more the troublesome question of the interpretation of the "most favored nation" clause of the treaty between the United States and Germany.

Favored Nation Clause.

Germany has invoked this clause in the instance of the wood pulp provision of the Canadian reciprocity agreement, which is today in effect as regards Canada, although that country rejected the deal as a whole. Germany contends that under the "most favored nation" clause her wood pulp should be allowed free entry as well as that of Canada. This demand was made even more insistent by Germany in this case because the traditional policy of the United States that the most favored nation clause could not be invoked against treaties of reciprocal concession would not hold after the rejection of the reciprocity arrangement by Canada. The answer of the state department, however, given not only to Germany, but to several other European countries which made the same demand, was to leave the decision to the federal courts. The question has not yet been heard.

It is believed here that it will be unnecessary that the case be argued, inasmuch as there is a strong sentiment both in congress and in the administration for the repeal of the provision granting Canadian wood pulp free entry. Such action by congress would take the ground from under those governments now demanding free entry for wood pulp.

Reports are reaching Washington, however, to the effect that Germany is inclined to be resentful of Secretary Knox's recent proposal to Representative Underwood that authority be given the president to use a sliding scale of tariff rates for purposes of dealing with countries making slight discriminations against American goods. According to the secretary's plan, such a sliding scale would be invoked in cases where the discrimination was not so great as to warrant the president repeating his proclamations granting minimum rates under the Payne-Aldrich law.

No Direct Discrimination.

In outlining the plan the secretary mentioned Germany as guilty of practices which imposed hardships upon American exporters, though making no direct discrimination against American goods. Though such a plan can prove of wide usefulness in time of war, enabling a shore station to guide and fire powerful torpedoes at ranges of from one to seven miles.

The experiments were conducted at at Hammond country place, near Gloucester, Mass. Young Hammond has patents pending for his invention, the claim being for control of any form of vessel in water or air.

PAPER IS ADULTERATED.

Clay Used in Place of Rags—Fear Government Records May Crumble.

Discovery by the congressional joint committee on printing that "adulterated" paper had been used for years in the government printing office has led to the adoption of a new set of paper standards. The adulteration, it was said, was accomplished by using clay instead of wood or rag fibers, and it has led to the fear that many of the government records will become unreadable in less than a century.

The committee has been trying for more than a year to bring about a standardization of paper, for which the government spends more than \$1,000,000 yearly.

Loss of Key Cost U. S. \$1,300.

Because a new policeman in the house office building lost one key the government has been obliged to spend \$1,300 to change the tumblers in the hundreds of locks in the big building. Since the loss of the key the big building has been doubly guarded. Whoever had it might have unlocked state secrets.

EGG MEMBRANE MAKES NEW HUMAN SKINS.

Physician's Discovery May Revolutionize Grafting Operations.

Discovery by Dr. Max Staller, surgeon at Mount Sinai hospital, Philadelphia, that the white lining or membrane of eggshells can be used with success as a substitute for human skin in grafting operations may revolutionize the methods of treating burns and scalds.

Experiments have been made at the hospital for more than three months, and in every case the victims of burns have been benefited. In one case a woman was so fearfully burned that doctors believed she would not live through the operation. The new treatment proved successful, and she will soon be able to leave the hospital.

The lining of eggshells is really the skin of embryonic chickens and contains cells similar to the human skin. When placed on a burned surface the cells multiply and the membrane becomes larger and larger until it joins with the other pieces placed on the flesh at distances of an eighth to a quarter of an inch apart. In the course of weeks the surface is covered with new skin.

It has long been the custom in cases of serious burns to graft skin from a healthy person. In many cases it has been impossible to find persons willing to give their skin, and as a result the patients have died. If the new method is adopted in general practice it is believed many lives will be saved.

TAFT PICTURE DOWN.

Madero Will Have No Living Celebrities in Mexican Public Buildings.

The picture of President Taft has been removed from the reception room in the custom house at Juarez, in which he and President Diaz of Mexico met two years ago, which is also the building which served as Madero's provisional capital during the last days of his revolution against Diaz. In the place of the portrait has been placed the coat of arms of Mexico.

The picture has been removed in consequence of an order issued by President Madero a few days ago against the hanging of pictures of any living person in federal buildings in Mexico. The order is generally supposed to have been directed chiefly against Diaz, whose pictures were hanging in every public building in the country. The picture had hung in the reception room of the custom house since the meeting of the two presidents.

President Diaz's picture, which hung beside that of Taft, was taken from its place on the wall the day that the Maderistas entered the town, victorious over Diaz's soldiers. It has never been replaced. Later the picture of Hidalgo, the priest patriot of Mexico, was torn down.

MUSIC FOR PRISON MEALS.

Federal Convicts at Atlanta to Have Popular Entertainment Each Day.

An order has been given in the federal prison in South Atlanta for the prison orchestra to play at dinner each day.

The prison orchestra has been in training for several months under the supervision of Jake Mathiesen and is now a really capable organization. It has given several concerts and plays at the various entertainments given to and by the prisoners.

Warden Moyer has always believed that music has a softening and beneficial effect on all men, and he is of the opinion that the men will be greatly benefited and that discipline will be improved under the new system.

NOW A WIRELESS TORPEDO.

Projectiles Can Be Controlled Seven Miles From Shore.

John Hays Hammond, Jr., son of the mining engineer, a recent graduate of Yale, has successfully completed a series of experiments with an apparatus for the wireless control of a marine torpedo. The device is expected to prove of wide usefulness in time of war, enabling a shore station to guide and fire powerful torpedoes at ranges of from one to seven miles.

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Reasons For Natives In

United States Has Been Trying to Solve Problem For Twelve Years.

MORO outlaws will no longer be able to defy the United States government and Moro raids will no longer offer hope of battle to the peace worn soldiers in Luzon, for orders have gone out that all the Moros in Mindanao and Jolo—better known as Sulu—be disarmed.

The expedition which Major General John J. Pershing, commanding the department of Mindanao, sent to carry out this order, did not find the Moros meekly ready to lay down their arms. A number of the outlaws did fighting. Some 600 others made a last stand on the peak of Bud Dajo, an extinct volcano in the center of the island of Jolo, where they were starved out and forced to surrender.

What can a Christian nation do when it comes up against a race which believes that it can attain the seventh heaven by killing Christians? Other nations have had to deal with this problem before, but the United States met it first when it came face to face in the southern islands of the Philippines with the Mohammedan Moros. For twelve years the United States has tried to answer that question, and for twelve years the short hand notes of that answer have been a list of murders, balanced by a log of punitive expeditions.

Lieutenant Walter H. Rodney, Second United States cavalry, was murdered in the quarters at Jolo eight months ago.

This is the latest of the crimes charged to a Juramentado, a Mohammedan who has taken an oath to shed the blood of Christians. In this case the fanatic, dashing down the street, slashing right and left with his keen edged bolo. Everybody fled excepting Colonel Griffith and Captain Wood. The latter officer quickly drew his revolver, but Colonel Griffith was unarmed. Taking careful aim at the onrushing savage, Captain Wood fired, and the colonel, springing forward, with his bare fist dealt the murderer a knockout blow.

Only last spring in the Asturias barracks a short distance from Jolo a Moro who was being searched in the old way jumped for the man that was searching him and was promptly shot down by another of the guard.

Outside of the army few Americans know much about Jolo. They think of the island as a sort of a mythical place with a sultan in it somewhere out in the Pacific near the Philippines. As far as it goes that idea is correct. Jolo is the main island in the Sulu archipelago, a chain of islands stretching between Mindanao and the coast of British North Borneo.

The sultan of Sulu has been shorn of almost all his power now and is practically nothing more than a pensioner of the American government.

Jolo is a neat, well kept little town, with an odd distinctive atmosphere all its own. The streets are laid out with mathematical precision. On the sea front are the officers' quarters and the clubhouse, with a little square in front, where the band plays in the evening to inspire the officers in the post dances. On the other side of the town are the red roofs of the barracks.

Old Gate at Jolo.

Across Jolo from the sea front stands the old gate, the opening scene in the "Sultan of Sulu." This controls all approach from the country and is always well guarded. The sentries here must protect the town from dangerous characters, for it is through this gate that fanatics who have sworn death vows in the country must pass before they can glut their religious passion on a Christian's blood. There are always two sentries at this gate. One covers every Moro who comes in with his gun, while the other searches him.

The sultan, like all his subjects, was entirely reckless of human life. Inhuman cruelty, in fact, was one of the chief characteristics of old Sultan Harun, "his excellency Paducah Majasari Maluana Amirul Maunin Sultan Harun Narrasid," to give him his full title. There is a story, and it is vouched for by one of the most eminent historians of the island, that he used to cut down slaves to try the edges of his new barongs.

On the memory of many Americans who have perhaps never heard of Jolo the name of Jikiri is indelibly impressed. Never did godfather choose a more appropriate name, for the very sound of it makes the reader think of brigands. The story is that he and three other Moros swore eternal enmity to American rule and vowed in the Moro fashion that they would kill 300 of the hated foreigners before they died. The deaths of scores of American soldiers and civilians attested to the thoroughness with which they fulfilled that vow. They finally met death in the crater of an extinct volcano on a sand reef off the southern coast of Jolo.

The end came on the morning of the Fourth of July. Up till that time the Moros, being so well covered, suffered practically no damage, but succeeded in killing three men and wounding a dozen others. By the morning of the Fourth their ammunition had almost given out. Clearing the path by one last volley, they dropped their rifles, seized their terrible barongs and krisas, and rushing down the side of the crater in a cloud of dust, threw themselves on the troops like a pack of dervishes. Jikiri himself sprang at Lieutenant Wilson, seized him by the hair and struck a deadly blow at his neck with a kris. Wilson would have been decapitated had not Lieutenant Baer just in the nick of time shot Jikiri in the head and killed him. So died the last of the Moro outlaw chiefs.

To Pierce the Andes.

The construction of the Northern Transandinian railway will be begun about the middle of 1912, the operations commencing simultaneously at both sides of the Andes, through San Francisco pass. The line will connect Copiapo with Tinogasta.

him strength to jump up, rush around

Disarming Sulu Island

Fanatic Juramentado Cuts Down All Christians He Can Reach.

the room and wound two of the servants before he was finally dispatched by the bayonets of the guard.

Under American rule Jolo has maintained its reputation for lawlessness and its Moro inhabitants their reputation for daredevil bravery. The sultan himself and his dattos, who foresaw the end of their rule, did everything they could to obstruct the endeavors of the Americans toward law and order.

Ran Amuck at Wedding Feast.

A few years ago when Lieutenant Colonel Edward W. Griffith was busy at Iligan building up a corps of Moro constabulary a Juramentado was overcome before he could do any damage. A datto was being married, and the Americans had been invited to the wedding feast. Suddenly, in the middle of the feast, a Moro ran amuck, rushed at the assembled people and slashed right and left with his keen edged bolo. Everybody fled excepting Colonel Griffith and Captain Wood. The latter officer quickly drew his revolver, but Colonel Griffith was unarmed. Taking careful aim at the onrushing savage, Captain Wood fired, and the colonel, springing forward, with his bare fist dealt the murderer a knockout blow.

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ROSE EYTINGE WAS A FAMOUS ACTRESS.

She Played With Edwin Booth and Others of His Time.

Rose Eytinge, who was an associate of Edwin Booth, J. W. and Lester Wallack and E. L. Davenport and was a friend of the prominent actors and actresses of later generations, died recently at New York.

She was born in Philadelphia on Nov. 21, 1835. She made her first appearance on the stage in Dion Boucicault's one act play, "The Old Guard," in the Green Street theater, Albany. Her first appearance was with Edwin Booth in "A Fool's Revenge" in 1862. This was after she had been ten years with stock companies. In 1868 she became leading woman in Lester Wallack's company. For a period she was abroad and then returned to New York, appearing in "The Heart of Midlothian." She was the heroine in "Griffith Gaunt," a dramatization of Charles Reade's novel. For a time she was with Augustin Daly, and then she went with A. M. Palmer's company at the Union Square theater, New York. Next she played in Philadelphia and then in San Francisco. Since 1884 her appearances on the stage had been infrequent. While in Portland, Ore., in 1908 she became incapacitated.

In 1870 Rose Eytinge's husband, George H. Butler, was appointed consul general to Egypt, and she lived there for several years. She wrote "The Memories of Rose Eytinge" many years later, and the reminiscences contained accounts of her Egyptian life. She said that after the civil war the vicerey of Egypt made flattering offers to Confederate officers to join the Egyptian army, but England had this plan vetoed. For a time she lived in London, and among her friends there were Charles Dickens, Wilkie Collins, Gladstone, Rosebery and Charles Reade.

RAISE DEPOSIT LIMIT.

Postal Depositors Will Soon Be Allowed to Exceed the \$500 Mark.

The \$500 limit of postal savings bank deposits will be removed, according to statements at the postoffice department. This limit already has been reached by many depositors, and the bank trustees have been urged to permit deposits without any limitation whatever as to the amount.

Postmaster General Hitchcock received petitions from several national banks in various parts of the country requesting the trustees to increase the limit indefinitely.

In informal discussions with bankers Mr. Hitchcock has become convinced that they now realize that the postal savings system is not seriously inimical to their interests.

MOUNTAIN TOP TUMBLLED.

Much Earth and Rock Fell From the Lizard in Colorado.

Many tons of earth and rock tumbled down the sides of Lizard mountain, Colorado, when the entire top of that giant peak literally toppled over.

The peak was 14,190 feet high and within 300 feet of Mount Massive, the highest mountain in Colorado. It is estimated that fully 1,000 feet of earth and rock fell from the top of the peak. The fall is believed to have been occasioned by the heavy snows and the base of the upper sharp point of the peak to have been loosened under the strain. The peak is now out of sight from all parts of the valley except those in close proximity.

TRADE WITH CANADA GROWING

Ottawa Government Reports Show Increase of \$61,500,000.

Although Canada refused to endorse reciprocity, government reports show that the Dominion prefers to trade with the United States above all other nations.

In the last fiscal year Canada's total trade was \$709,500,000, an increase of \$70,000,000. The increase was largely in commerce with the United States, the gain being \$61,500,000. With Great Britain the increase was only \$2,300,000, with Germany \$3,000,000 and with France \$2,000,000.

Balance of trade in favor of the United States was \$180,000,000, the imports showing an increase of \$51,000,000.

FLIGHT TO A GRAVE.

French Aviator Used Aeroplane to Visit a Cemetery.

An aviator, M. Deneux, who has a brother buried in a cemetery near Chartres, followed the general custom in France of visiting the graves of dead relatives on the eve of All Souls', but he did so in an aeroplane. He left the aerodrome of Chartres early in the morning, when thousands of people were on their way to the cemetery with bunches or wreaths of flowers.

He landed at a place a little outside the burial ground and went to his brother's grave, where he left some flowers. He then returned to his aeroplane and flew back to the aerodrome.

Appendicitis Operation on Baby.

A nine weeks' old baby was successfully operated on at the Mercy hospital, Pittsburgh, for appendicitis. The child, Regis Canevin McKinney, named after Bishop Canevin of the Catholic diocese of Pittsburgh, became seriously ill. Physicians found the trouble to be appendicitis, and the operation was performed. The child's father submitted to a similar operation recently.

DISCOVERIES BY YALE EXPLORERS

Professor Bingham's Party Found Ruined Pre-Inca Palaces.

ALSO CLIMBED CORUPUNA.

Believed That No White Man Had Seen Beautifully Cut White Granite Temples of the Lost Peruvian City Since Pizarro's Day.

Dr. Hiram Bingham, assistant professor of Latin American history in Yale university, who set out in June to find lost cities of the pre-Inca period in Peru, has returned quite satisfied with the results of his expedition. With him were Professor Isaiah Bowman, geologist; Carl Hendricksen, topographer, and H. L. Tucker, archaeologist and engineer.

The expedition found one of the lost cities covered with a cornfield on a plateau about 2,000 feet above the valley of the river Urubamba. The explorers were attracted to the plateau by Indians who told them of marble relics there. A goat path led from the valley to the plateau, which was almost surrounded by precipitous rocks. Professor Bingham said:

"We found ruins of buildings almost entirely constructed of white granite, or as the Spanish despoilers called it, marble, some still more than ten feet above ground. We were the first white men that had ever seen this city since the time of Pizarro, 400 years ago. The stones of the houses were beautifully joined, and the cutting was perfect. The buildings were made without mortar. The foundation stones were very large, some being eight feet wide, six feet deep and twelve feet long. We could not bring any of the specimens with us, as the Peruvian government will not let any of the ruins be taken from the country.

Marble Exquisitely Cut.

"The city is called by the natives Macchu Pichu. The pre-Inca remains are much more interesting and denote a higher condition of civilization than the Inca relics. No marble could be more exquisitely cut. We learned that the workmanship of these pre-Inca peoples, preceding those whom Pizarro conquered, exceeded in beauty the work of the Incas of Pizarro's time. How long they had been in this plateau region we cannot say."

Professor Bingham said the corn growers seemed to know little about the temples around which they had planted their crops. The ground was fruitful, and they utilized it. They were of a different breed from the men who built the temples and had only dim traditions concerning them.

The expedition, fitted out by Yale entirely, made maps of territory along the seventy-third meridian along the Tambo river to the coast. Most of this region had not been mapped. Fossils of rare sorts were discovered near Cuzco. Coastal terraces along the Pacific hitherto supposed to be of simple history were found to be complex. It was proved by fossil remains that the coastal region had been submerged and raised several times in the remote past.

Ascent of Corupuna.

One of the accomplishments of the expedition was the ascent of the summit of Corupuna, the second highest mountain in South America. Only two men of the expedition got to the top, which, indicated by their barometers, is 22,500 feet above sea level. They took measurements by triangulation, the figures of which prove the barometer records.

"We were practically without food," Professor Bingham said, "living entirely on tea. Ordinary food nauseated us. It was very much as if we were suffering from seasickness. We had difficulty in breathing and sleeping also. We had taken snowshoes along, but it was not necessary to use them. We wore crampons instead."

"We learned later that Miss Annie Peck had made a rapid climb of two peaks of the Corupuna. They were not the highest peaks, however, and she made no claim that they were. We were at the absolute summit of the volcanic mountain. We found out by leveling that we were higher than any of the peaks. We were right on the verge of the crater, which was clogged with ice and snow. The mountain is twelve miles long and has several peaks. No one, so far as we could learn, had ever gone to the top before."

BOOKS MOVE THEMSELVES.

Problem of Transferring to New Library is Solved Ingeniously.

The problem of the most advantageous method of moving the books from the old city library of Springfield, Mass., to the new one has been worked out.

A trestle will be constructed from one building to the other, on which there will be rails and two cars connected with an endless cable. The rails will extend from a second story window of the old library and down an incline into the new building.

The books will be transported by the carload, the weight of the load as it goes down bringing up the empty car on the other track.

France May Prohibit Absinth. The French government is considering a bill which will absolutely prohibit the sale or manufacture of absinthe on heavy penalties.

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