

RIOTING IN JAPAN

Mobs at Yokohama Attack Police With Fire and Sword.

TROOPS NOW GUARD THE CITY

Ninety-Eight of the Mob Leaders Arrested—Forty Policemen Are Wounded.

Tokio, Sept. 14.—Advices from Yokohama say that a riot occurred shortly after midnight Tuesday. The mob was made up of two sections, of about 5,500, mostly coolies and outcasts. Eight police boxes were demolished and burned.

The mob directed its attack against three objects, the police stations, the residences of the customs officials and the large commercial houses. Four hundred troops were sent from Tokio on a special train a little before dawn, and soldiers are now guarding the consulates, the warehouses containing explosives and the oil tanks.

During the riot the police used drawn swords, while the mob was armed with pistols and sword-sticks. The casualties among the police were three severely wounded and 37 slightly injured. Ninety-eight of the mob are under arrest.

The mob set fire to the police boxes by soaking hats in oil, firing them and throwing them at the object of attack.

WITNESSES GIVE EVIDENCE.

Testimony of Positive Sort Heard in Federal Court.

Portland, Sept. 14.—Joel E. Calavan appeared in a dramatic role at the morning session of the Williamson trial yesterday, while in the afternoon Henry Hudson, the genial man of Teutonic descent, relieved the strain by posing for a time as the comedian of the trial with such success that even the learned judge upon the bench was forced to smile time and again at the unconscious drolleries of the honest but nervous sheep herder from Crook.

Testimony that will at least be construed as damaging to the defense when the government begins its argument was given at the morning session, while Joel Calavan stated that he had been in Portland under subpoena at both the first and the second trials of the case, but that he had not been called to testify by the government, owing to the fact that he had not told them his testimony, or all of it, until he was before the grand jury at the last sitting. He had also been asked by Dr. Gesner to testify for the defense, the doctor telling that all he wanted was for him to tell the truth. Calavan had told Gesner that he would not be able to do his cause any good, for he would be compelled to tell the truth if he went upon the stand, and the defense had not called him.

WORK ON NEW ROAD.

Regulator Line Carries Construction Supplies Up the Columbia.

Portland, Sept. 14.—Yesterday morning the Regulator Line steamer carried a large consignment of wheel scrapers from Portland that were unloaded at various landings along the Columbia between Washougal and White Salmon for use of construction gangs building the new road along the north bank, over which trains of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railroads will enter Portland. The same boat carried large quantities of supplies.

Charles M. Levey, third vice president of the Northern Pacific, executive head of the company on the Pacific coast, is expected in Portland within a few days, according to information received yesterday, and may bring official announcement of the definite plans that are taking shape in the Portland & Seattle company to be incorporated under that name as an auxiliary company.

New Cases On Increase.

New Orleans, Sept. 14.—While the fact that there again were a great number of new yellow fever cases did not give the authorities much concern, it has been the cause of much disappointment on the part of the public. The death of Sister Marie at the Mount Carmel asylum calls attention to the fact that the Catholic church has suffered quite severely during the present epidemic. Sister Marie was the second religious to die, and, besides her, the church has sustained the loss of its archbishop and Father Green.

Plot in Balkans Exposed.

Vienna, Sept. 14.—According to telegrams received from Belgrade, a plot has been discovered there and at Sofia to foment a general outbreak in the Balkans, with a view to compelling the interference of the powers in the hope that Macedonian autonomy would be proclaimed. The alleged plot included an intention to assassinate King Peter, of Serbia, and Prince Ferdinand, of Bulgaria. Those engaged in the plot have been imprisoned.

Conspiring Against Germans.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 14.—Tien Tsin newspapers publish news of a widespread conspiracy in Shantung to rise against the Germans on September 16. L'Impartial says each family is to provide one fighting man, whose equipment will be paid for by subscription.

ENTIRE CREW LOST.

Togo's Victorious Flagship Blown Up by Accident.

Sasebo, Sept. 13.—Admiral Togo's flagship, the Mikasa, was destroyed by fire and the explosion of her magazine at an early hour last Monday morning while peacefully lying at anchor in this harbor. Hundreds of lives, including members of her crew and men from other ships who went to the rescue, were lost.

This little town, which has suddenly risen to prominence since the outbreak of the recent war, had spent a quiet Sunday, peace having been established. Several warships in the harbor and they presented an object of pride, but the quiet slumber of night, while the people were dreaming of peace after an unparalleled series of victories, was violently disturbed a little after midnight by a terrific explosion, accompanied by a severe shock.

An eager crowd assembled on the beach, only to discover that a terrible death had overtaken the beloved Mikasa, the flagship of the great Togo, who had led his men to victory in the life and death struggle in which the nation had just been engaged. Words are powerless to describe the profound disappointment and sorrow attending this great catastrophe. The absence of Admiral Togo from the ship at the time of the explosion and the hope that the vessel can be repaired are the only redeeming features of the unprecedented calamity. A deep feeling of sympathy toward the unfortunate sufferers after a cessation of hostilities permeates every class.

THIRD TRIAL DRAGS.

Lengthy Discussion by Attorneys Consumes Valuable Time.

Portland, Sept. 13.—John S. Watkins was the man who furnished the fireworks at the Williamson trial yesterday afternoon, when he testified one minute that he had favored the defendants in the first and second trials, and in the next breath that he told friends of the defendants that he was going to change his testimony for fear that he would be indicted if he did not, for Mr. Heney was a man to be feared.

George N. Gaylord was put upon the stand at the opening of court in order that the defense could cross-examine him, but nothing of importance was brought out in the examination. John S. Watkins was the next witness, and his identification of his final proof papers brought on a flow of words from both Mr. Bennett and Mr. Heney which could not be stopped until it had exhausted its force, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Bennett contended lengthily that according to the law it was not allowable for the government to make attempt to prove conspiracy to suborn perjury from the final papers, but that the applications were the only documents to be considered. Mr. Heney took the opposite view, as did Judge Hunt, though the court in ruling on the matter, held that he would keep the subject in mind during the trial and would consider it, and if the point raised by the defendants should appear correct, he would rule upon the evidence accordingly.

HEYBURN HOLDS OUT.

Senator is Idaho's Sole Opponent of Forestry Policy.

Washington, Sept. 13.—President Roosevelt has been advised that Idaho, through its governor, has accepted his forestry policy and will hereafter cooperate with the national government in the preservation of forests. It was explained to him that Senator Heyburn still holds out, but the president has been assured that Mr. Heyburn stands practically alone and will in time be obliged to abandon his untenable position and follow Governor Gooding.

In official circles it is explained that Mr. Heyburn's weakness rests in the fact that his opposition exists from bias, and that his protests have gone to the extreme of grossly misrepresenting conditions. President Roosevelt, having discovered the nature of Mr. Heyburn's opposition, will give it little consideration in the future. Hereafter the forestry policy will be carried forward in Idaho regardless of what Mr. Heyburn may say or do.

What the Chinese Want.

Hongkong, Sept. 13.—Representative Chinese, in discussing the anti-American boycott with Secretary Taft, suggested a modification of the definition "laborer," the exemption of business assistants and the validity of consular certificates to be accepted as final evidence of identification. They propose the acceptance of passports issued by American consuls similar to those in use by subjects of foreign governments, and they also ask for an improvement in the condition of detention sheds in America.

Funeral Rites Await Him.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 13.—Advices were received from Tokio by the Empress of India that at a meeting of the Deshi Kisha club, a newspaper association, convened to express sympathy for Professor Tomizy, whose outspoken criticism of the peace treaty caused his removal from his professorial chair at Tokio university, arrangements were made to receive Baron Komura with funeral rites on his return to Tokio from America.

Cutting Out Bogus Voters.

Philadelphia, Sept. 13.—The total number of voters in Philadelphia, according to the September canvass announced today, is 339,960, a decrease of 35,810 compared with the canvass made in May, prior to the gas lease fight.

TWELVE ARE DEAD

New York Elevated Car Falls to Street Below.

MORE THAN FORTY ARE INJURED

Train Leaves Track On Curve and One Car Lands on Pavement With Trucks on Top.

New York, Sept. 12.—Through somebody's blunder, a Ninth avenue elevated train went through an open switch at Fifty-third street about 7 o'clock this morning. One car crowded with people fell to the street, and 12 persons were killed and more than 40 injured, 14 of them seriously.

The cause of the accident and the immediate responsibility remain to be seen. The motorman of the wrecked train is a fugitive, while a switchman, conductor and four guards are under arrest. The switchman is charged with manslaughter and the trainmen are held as witnesses.

Whatever may have caused the mishap, the accident, the worst in the history of the overhead railroads in New York, came when a south bound train on the Ninth avenue line was switched off to the Sixth avenue line at the Forty-third street junction. The motorman, expecting a clear track on the direct line of the Ninth avenue, without regarding the warning signal that the switch was open, rushed his train along at a high rate of speed. The first car swung around the right angle curve, holding to the rails because of the weight of the train behind. Then the strain became too great. The couplings broke, the second car was whirled almost end for end, and, to the horror of those who looked on from below, pitched into the street.

Those passengers who had not jumped from the platforms and windows before the plunge came were thrown into a mass at the forward end of the car. As the injured men and women were struggling to free themselves the heavy front trucks of the third car fell almost in their midst, as the car itself jumped partly off the elevated structure and was wedged against a building at the southeast corner of Ninth avenue and Forty-third street.

EFFORT TO INTIMIDATE.

Witness So Testifies in Land Fraud Cases Before Hunt.

Portland, Sept. 12.—Have the defendants in the Williamson-Gesner-Biggs case tried to intimidate the witnesses for the government? According to the testimony of Campbell A. Duncan, brought out yesterday morning by District Attorney Heney, and unshaken by the cross examination of Mr. Bennett, the effort has been made. For the first time in the course of the third trial the spirit of sensationalism was introduced yesterday morning, when Duncan told of his visit to Representative Williamson in his rooms at the Imperial hotel, and stated that the visit had been prompted by the advice and request of Attorney Barnes, of Princeton, who has figure has the silent shadow during the three trials. Campbell A. Duncan, was called as the first witness of the day. He was called in the morning and the afternoon found him still on the stand.

The witness gave much the same testimony as at the first and the second trials, though there were one or two more points brought out, owing to the more lenient ruling of Judge Hunt than were put in evidence at the first and second trials. One statement of importance and one that will perhaps play an important part in the settlement of the case, was made by the witness, who told of having had a conversation with Marion R. Biggs in which Biggs stated that while no written contract could be made between Gesner and the applicants for timber lands, yet an understanding could be reached by which the claimants could know that they would be able to sell their claims to the firm of Williamson & Gesner at a stated figure, as soon as title had been gained from the government.

Holding Its Grip.

New Orleans, Sept. 12.—The fact that the general mass of the people are not working with the same zeal that marked the earlier stages of the fight is given by the authorities as one of the reasons why yellow fever is not declining as steadily as it was a couple of weeks ago. The death rate continues to be exceedingly low, because the fever is now only occasionally found among the Italians, but more new cases are reported daily than the Marine hospital authorities expected would be reported at this time.

Uniforms for Forest Service.

Washington, Sept. 12.—In the near future forest rangers and all field employees of the Forest service will be uniformed. Their suits, patterned after army uniforms, will be of drab green tint, the equipment to further consist of a gray flannel shirt, gray felt hat, black riding boots and double breasted overcoat to match the suit. Buttons bearing an embossed fir tree and the words "Forest Service" will be used on the uniforms.

Crisis in Negotiations.

Christiana, Sept. 12.—The tone of the Norwegian newspapers indicates that the commissioners of Norway and Sweden, regarding the dissolution of the union, have reported an impasse.

BABY CROP DECLINING.

Rapid Decrease in Birthrate of Oregon and Washington.

Washington, Sept. 12.—The Census Bureau through a recently published bulletin, calls attention to the fact that the birth rate is declining in Oregon faster than in any other state in the Union, and Oregon, which only 45 years ago held the record birth rate of the United States, is now nearing the foot of the list. In 1860 the birth rate in Oregon was nearly double that in the entire United States; five years ago, according to the last census, Oregon had fallen below the general average, and well below almost every other state in the West, California excepted.

Oregon, a good Roosevelt state on political issues, seems to disagree with Mr. Roosevelt on the race suicide question, for Oregon is tumbling from its lofty position to the foot of the list at a rate which, if kept up for two more decades, will place Oregon behind every other part of the country in this important respect.

Take Washington: The record of that state is not to be applauded. It is almost, but not quite, as bad as Oregon's. Back in 1860, when there was a child for every woman between the ages of 15 and 49 (which is not saying that every woman between those ages was possessed of one lone child), Washington stood third on the list of states as to birth rate, being ranked only by Oregon and Utah. Since then there has been a gradual decline, until, according to the census of 1900, the rate in Washington is only 469, five below the general average for the United States.

Then there is Idaho, which is neither a record-breaker nor a slouch. In 1870, the time of its first census, the rate was 715. It has fallen but 5 per cent, for the last census showed it to be 644—away above the general average, in fact, a rate that is exceeded only in North Dakota, Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

COLOR LINE DRAWN.

Negroes May Carry Letters, But Are Undesirable as Clerks.

Washington, Sept. 12.—The Civil Service commission has been engaged in the investigation of charges of discrimination against negroes in the matter of examination for offices in the Southern states. Two of the cases concerning which inquiry has been made are those of William C. Carter and Martin J. Hornby, both of whom allege they resigned under pressure from the postoffice at Yazoo, Miss.

In the case of Hornby the charge was made that he had been maltreated at Yazoo, and there seems to be a general feeling that the people of that section had demanded that, while negroes might act as carriers for the postoffice at that place, they would not be permitted to fill the places of clerks in the office. The investigation showed that the examinations were conducted fairly, but owing to the feeling of the white people it was suggested that if the negroes prefer to act as carriers this can be brought about without any discrimination by the Civil Service commission against an eligible because of his color.

CANAL HOTEL CONTRACT.

Markel Gives Out Terms of His Deal With Government.

Omaha, Sept. 12.—J. E. Markel, to whom has been let the contract for feeding the laborers on the Panama canal, today made the following statement to the Associated Press:

"I presume that some of the rival contractors who made bids were disappointed in not securing the job. That is the only explanation I can give for their making charges of unfair dealing. Every detail of the entire transaction was open and above board, and all the papers are on file in New York, where they may be examined by the public at any time.

"The statement that the contract would amount to \$50,000,000 is wrong. It will amount to about \$100,000 a month, or from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000 a year for seven years, which is the life of the contract. We will have ten hotels, each of which will feed from 150 to 250 persons, and good, wholesome food and clean and comfortable accommodations for all laborers will be supplied.

Privileges Are Too Great.

Havana, Sept. 12.—Two of the principal commercial and economic associations, responding to a confidential request made by the foreign relations committee of the senate for advice as to whether the pending treaty between Cuba and Great Britain ought to be ratified, declare emphatically against ratification. The principal reason given is that Cuba's commercial interests are too inevitably bound to her great customer, the United States, to permit of granting for ten years such privileges to British ships and citizens.

California Is in the Lead.

Washington, Sept. 12.—Director of the Mint Roberts today made public his estimate of the production of gold and silver in the United States for the calendar year 1904. These figures show an increased production over the calendar year 1903 of \$7,131,500 gold and 3,486,000 fine ounces of silver. The largest gain was by California, which increased about \$3,000,000 more than in the previous year, and a larger amount than in any year since the '60s.

Salt River Dam Washed Out.

El Paso, Tex., Sept. 12.—The Arizona Water company's costly dam, furnishing water to irrigate many hundreds of acres of land near Phoenix, with water from the Salt river, was washed out by a big rise in the stream. The damage will be heavy.

ENGLISH AIRSHIP WRECKED.



The airship which Dr. F. A. Barton and F. L. Rawson have been constructing at Alexandra palace for the English war office was tried recently. The results were fairly satisfactory during the flight, but the airship came to a disastrous end after arriving at Romford. The vessel tapered in front like the bows of an ordinary ship and a large rudder was fitted at the stern. The propelling power was supplied by two fifty horse power motors. Each motor drove a pair of two-blade propellers which lay on each side of the ship and were driven by belts. The propellers were seven feet in diameter and each motor equipment was separately controlled. The ship was provided with banks of aeroplanes. The total weight of the airship was about 14,000 pounds. The balloon measured 180 feet in length and 40 feet in diameter; 900 carboys of vitriol and fifty tons of iron borings were used for the manufacture of the hydrogen gas. After elaborate preliminaries the airship got under way and ascended some 2,400 feet. The wind, however, caused the experimenters great trouble, and the steering was not all that they had hoped. The vessel came down on the farther side of Romford. The descent was accomplished almost successfully, but as the four aeronauts had congregated at one end of the platform, earth was no sooner reached than the stern of the ship rose suddenly and Mr. Spencer found it necessary to cut the balloon open. The gas rushed out with a roar, the car crashed to the ground and went practically to pieces.

FRAUDS IN THE MAILS.

Assistant Attorney General Who Hunts Crooks.

Every year many people find themselves cut off from the privilege of the mails. No matter how many letters are coming to them or how much money these letters contain, the postmaster refuses delivery; the letters and the money go back to the senders. That is what happens when a fraud order is issued. In a sunny corner of the administrative floor of the Postoffice Department at Washington is a lawyer, keen and round, who looks after that particular kind of business. It is a very large business, for in the twelve months of the last fiscal year Assistant Attorney General R. P. Goodwin was instrumental in excluding from the mails the letters of almost 150 different men and concerns. This fiscal year, beginning with July, the offenders are more numerous than ever. The files in Mr. Goodwin's well-conducted office are bulging with papers in these cases.

There are recruits, of course, in this peculiar class of wrongdoers, whose days and nights are devoted to schemes for deceiving the unsophisticated public, and who would use the Postoffice Department to help their enterprises along. But there are very many confirmed ones, who, driven out of business under one name, soon begin under another.

It is amazing how persistent some of the offenders are and equally remarkable to what extent people will put their money into questionable ventures, says Mr. Goodwin. Lewis, the man who started the United States Bank at St. Louis, secured about \$2,500,000 before a fraud order was issued against him. That was one of the big cases. But there are many little cases. For instance, those old advertisements for writing letters at home are still running, till we catch the persons practicing deception. You will find cases on our docket showing that we are constantly issuing fraud orders against such concerns.

The medicines that cure everything under the sun likewise figure in the scores of fraud orders signed by the Postmaster General. We are now constructing the law against such concerns more strictly than it has ever before been construed in this office, with the result that fraud is declared practiced in some cases where heretofore the perpetrators would have escaped.

A few years ago a fraud order was issued against one Rowan in Milwaukee because he had been advertising pills that were a sure cure for deafness. Furthermore, he promised to refund the money if consumers of the pills were not cured after following his instructions. When the money had been sent and the purchaser had Rowan's pills, he found one of the conditions to be the taking of 2,000 pills at

the rate of one a day. Rowan was refused the privilege of the mails, and he was found to be a very old offender. He was very prolific in new schemes for defrauding the gullible public, and also quick in securing a new address as soon as he had hit upon a particularly ingenious scheme.

"Hurry them along, please," said the woman customer as she left a pair of opera glasses for repairs at a Chestnut street store. "I can't hear well at the theater without them." Another customer who was waiting smiled when the woman left at her apparent mistake. "She meant she could not see," he observed. "No," rejoined the optician; "she meant just what she said. Opera glasses are an aid to hearing as well as to sight. You can prove it any time you are seated well toward the rear in a theater by training the glasses on a singer. As long as you keep the singer under scrutiny with the glasses you will be able to follow the words of the song with ease. Drop the glasses and you will notice a difference. It will require more or less of a strain to catch the enunciation distinctly." "By the use of opera glasses a theater patron is enabled to note distinctly every movement of a singer's lips, and the unconscious 'lip reading' greatly aids the sense of hearing. If you ever attend a public meeting where it is impossible to get close to the speakers provide yourself with opera glasses, and you will be surprised how greatly they will aid you in hearing."—Philadelphia Record.

Changing the Subject.

The late Hon. Charles W. Slack told the following of the Hon. Peter Harvey, the friend and biographer of Daniel Webster:

Mr. Harvey was a large man with a small voice and that diffident manner that many very prominent men possess. Above everything he valued and prided himself upon his friendship with the "great expounder."

The first year of the War of the Rebellion he went through to Washington, and on his return was asked how he liked President Lincoln.

"Well," he said, "Mr. Lincoln is a very singular man. I went on to see him, and told him that I had been an intimate personal friend of Daniel Webster; that I had talked with him so much on the affairs of the country that I felt perfectly confident I could tell him exactly what Mr. Webster would advise in the present crisis, and thereupon I talked to Lincoln for two solid hours, telling him just what he should do and what he should not do, and, will you believe it, sir, when I got through all Mr. Lincoln said was, as he clasped his hand on my leg, 'Mr. Harvey, what a tremendous great calf you have got!'"—Boston Herald.

As women get fatter, they devote the interest to finding an acceptable corset that they formerly devoted to the church.

That person who thinks no one is right but himself ought to be locked up where he can do no damage.