

## Eugene Weekly Guard.

CAMPBELL BROS., Proprietors.

EUGENE, OREGON.

### EVENTS OF THE DAY

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week, Presented in Condensed Form, Most Likely to Prove Interesting.

No settlement of the Pennsylvania strike is in view.

President Roosevelt has started on his southern tour.

Iowa Democrats will run ex-Governor Boies against Speaker Henderson for a place in congress.

Boer leaders and Colonial Secretary Chamberlain held an important conference in London.

A shingle combine is being formed in Maine that proposes to take over all of the largest firms in that state.

The White Star steamship company has placed an order for the building of the largest steamer in the world.

The Lewis and Clark committee has chosen the tract of land at the foot of Willamette heights for the 1905 exposition site.

Farmers of the Northwest are raising more hogs each year and before a great while will be able to supply the demand on this coast.

The lives of half a million people are imperiled by the threatened destruction of Martinique. Nearly 2,000 have been killed by the recent eruptions.

The national mining congress will meet in Portland in 1904.

Wisconsin Democrats have nominated David S. Rose for governor.

Mineowners refuse to arbitrate the strike in the anthracite region.

Violent storms sweeping England, Wales and Ireland caused great damage to property.

The cruiser Brooklyn ran on a rock in Buzzard's bay and it is thought her bottom is seriously injured.

An enormous glacier swept a Russian valley, entirely destroying 20 villages and killing nearly 700 people.

Grand Army men of Portland are endeavoring to have the 1903 national encampment held in that city.

Two hundred machinists employed at the Northern Pacific shops at Livingston, Mont., have gone on strike.

The recent eruption of Mount Pelee was much more destructive than that of last May. The inhabitants of the villages destroyed had just returned last week.

Anti-Servian riots have been renewed in Hungary.

Great Britain will not treat officially with the Boer generals.

The coming Oregon state fair is certain to be better than ever before.

The national convention of postoffice clerks is in session in Kansas City.

A wreck on the Mexican Central resulted in the death of many passengers.

Sir Thomas Lipton is preparing to issue a challenge for the America's cup.

President Roosevelt has announced that he will visit Kansas City September 29.

Tom L. Johnson, mayor of Cleveland, Ohio, is being mentioned as Democratic candidate for president.

A dispatch from Copenhagen says it is reported from St. Petersburg that the czar has had a miscarriage, but her condition is not alarming.

Waldemar Lindgren, in an address before the international mining congress at Butte, said that the world's gold supply would soon be exhausted.

Thirty persons were killed in a train wreck in Alabama.

The international mining congress is in session at Butte, Mont.

Another hitch has occurred in the signing of the Anglo-Chinese treaty.

Rev. M. Farley has been recommended as a successor to Archbishop Corrigan of New York.

A Utah man, who is thought to have been insane, killed his wife and two daughters and then shot himself.

Denver aeronauts, who endeavored to go from that city to New York in a balloon, were wrecked after being out 24 hours.

Generals Dewet, Botha and Delaroy and Mr. Fischer have arrived in London from The Hague. A heavy rain was falling when they arrived and they received no ovation.

It is estimated that 40,000 laborers in Florence, Italy, are on strike. It is feared the trouble will spread to other cities. The government is taking energetic measures to suppress disorder and the jails are overflowing.

Senator Hoar celebrated his 76th anniversary on Friday.

The machinists' strike on the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe has been declared off.

Columbia accuses Nicaragua of aiding revolutionists and threatens to retaliate "when she gets up."

A steamer and rowboat collided on Lake Gogus, near Battle Creek, Mich., and resulted in the drowning of five employees of the Battle Creek Sanitarium.

The Canadian Pacific railway will shortly place the enormous amount of 23,000,000 acres of land on the market for settlers.

Heavy rains have damaged crops in Kansas, and in the vicinity of Burlington hundreds of acres of corn have been destroyed and many bridges washed away.

Judge Richardson of Spokane has rendered a decision that a boycott is not illegal when peaceably conducted, and when not so conducted must be dealt with in the criminal court, not by a court of equity.

### ANOTHER AWFUL DISASTER.

Mount Pelee Claims 2,000 Additional Victims—Tidal Wave is Feared.

Castries, Island of St. Lucia, B. W. L., Sept. 6.—The Royal Mail steamer Yano arrived here this evening from the island of Martinique. She brings the report that a violent volcanic eruption occurred there the night of September 3, and that about 2,000 persons are said to have perished. Large numbers of people are leaving the island.

Paris, Sept. 6.—The Paris edition of the New York Herald publishes a dispatch from Point-a-Pitre, Island of Guadeloupe, French West Indies, dated September 4, which says that constant detonations heard there that night indicate a terrific volcanic eruption on the island of Martinique. Thick clouds were seen to the southward of Guadeloupe, and the heat at Point-a-Pitre was intense. The population was said to be greatly alarmed, fearing a tidal wave in the event of the collapse of Martinique.

The minister of the colonies, M. Doumergue, is placing \$100,000 at the disposal of the governor of Martinique to relieve the distress in that island. He has urged the governor not to congregate refugees at Fort de France, but to distribute them in the south, where their necessities can be most easily supplied. Recognizing the danger of a tidal wave at Fort de France, the colonial minister has instructed Governor Lemaire to adopt all the measures necessary to enable the inhabitants immediately to evacuate the place in case of necessity and seek refuge on the heights above the town, where food depots should be established. The minister has also recommended the establishment of observatory posts whence the least signs of fresh out breaks of Mount Pelee can be reported.

### HEARD IN VENEZUELA.

Paris, Sept. 6.—In a dispatch from Carapana, Venezuela, the correspondent of the Figaro says: "Violent detonations were heard here from 10 o'clock in the evening of September 3 until 3 o'clock in the morning of September 4. The sounds came from the north, and were identical with those heard during the night of August 30, during the volcanic eruption on Martinique of that date."

### WEST VIRGINIA STRIKE ENDS.

Miners Return to Work Upon Advice of Their Chief Officer.

Huntington, W. Va., Sept. 6.—The coal strike in West Virginia is practically at an end. At a mass meeting of miners from all the coal fields along the Norfolk & Western railroad here today, it was unanimously agreed to end the strike provided the operators would take back all the old miners, and they have signified their intention of doing this. The miners have agreed to return to work next Monday. It is reported that President Mitchell of the United Mine workers advised the strikers to return to work. He realized that winter was near at hand and that the miners in this field could not hold out much longer, as almost every one was dependent on the union for food and clothing. It is thought the strikers at the New River and Kanawha fields will soon follow today's action.

The Pocahontas mine continues to burn out, but the operators think that they will soon have it under control.

### INTERNATIONAL BANK.

A Great Institution to Operate in Latin-American States.

New York, Sept. 6.—Plans were made today at a meeting of the directors of the Mexican Trust Company bank for the formation of an international banking institution, capitalized at \$10,000,000, and designed especially to operate in Latin-American countries. The scheme involves the consolidation of the Mexican Trust Company bank and the Corporation Trust Company. The combination is to be known as the International Bank & Trust Company of America. The directors of both the merging corporations have signed the consolidation agreement, and the stockholders of both companies have already signified their approval of the plan.

### WILL LAND AT MONTEREY.

San Francisco, Sept. 6.—The men of the Fifteenth infantry regiment, en route from Manila on the transport Meade, will be disembarked at Monterey, where a post is about to be established, and where the Fifteenth will be stationed. The Meade is out 27 days from Manila by way of Nagasaki. She is, therefore, due about September 13. The naval hospital transport Solace is out 34 days from Manila direct, and is expected to arrive here in about 10 days. The Buford, which put in at Honolulu, should arrive Sept. 9.

### PENSIONS FOR INDIAN VETERANS.

Washington, Sept. 6.—Twelve claims for pensions under the recent Indian war veteran act have so far been allowed by the pension office, although, under the pension system, it is impossible to ascertain the names of the favored claimants. Claims are being filed very rapidly, much faster than they can be disposed of, and as yet only the uncomplicated cases have been adjudicated. There have been in all about 1,500 claims filed under this act.

### STILL BEAR MARKS.

Oyster Bay, Sept. 6.—President Roosevelt and Secretary Cortelyou have recovered from the effects of their accident, but still bear awkward marks of the catastrophe. Dr. Lung, the president's official physician, thinks that the marks on the president's face will disappear in about four days. President Roosevelt is receiving a large number of telegrams, cabigrams and letters congratulating him on his escape from serious injury in the accident.

### COMPULSORY ARBITRATION LAW.

Pittsburg, Sept. 6.—Governor Stone has indicated to friends his purpose to call an extra session of the legislature in an effort to end the strike, which he is said to believe can be effected in less than 30 days. The plan proposed is a compulsory arbitration law, providing for the arbitration of the strike whether the strikers or operators are willing or not. Provision will be made to compel both sides to accept the award.

## NEWS OF OREGON

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS OF THE STATE.

Commercial and Financial Happenings of the Past Week—Brief Review of the Growth and Development of Various Industries Throughout Our Commonwealth—Latest Market Report.

A free rural delivery mail route was started out of Troutdale September 1.

A large amount of fruit is being shipped from The Dalles to Eastern cities.

The Gaston flouring mill is running day and night, and farmers are bringing in their wheat very rapidly.

All preparations are completed for the Baker City carnival to be held the week commencing September 15.

Clatsop county commissioners will endeavor to start a fund for the building of a new court house and jail.

The schooner Wing and Wing is high and dry on the shore near Florence, where she went while trying to enter the Siuslaw river.

Considerable new wheat is coming into The Dalles. The grain this year is of a very good quality and perfect satisfaction is expressed on every hand.

The Prineville planing mill was destroyed by fire a few days ago. Besides the plant, a large number of tools were destroyed that belonged to mechanics.

The Salem Fourth of July committee has \$396.50 on hand, which, by the general desire of the public, will be spent in the improvement of Marion square.

Hop picking is in full swing throughout the Willamette valley. There seems to be plenty of pickers. The price ranges from 40 to 50 cents per box.

The old Snelling-Alfred quartz mine, in the Galice creek district, Southern Oregon, has been sold to Eastern capitalists. The consideration was not made public.

Five hundred copies of the complete muster roll of the Second Oregon have been ordered from the state printing office by Adjutant General Gantenbein, in accordance with the order of the last legislature.

The Sanquest mine, in Baker county, has been sold for \$50,000.

In a few years Salem will have to ship in every cord of wood used. Already a large amount is brought in by train.

The Columbia River Packers' Association has decided to operate its cannery at Eagle Cliff during the fall fishing season.

Sisla B. Smith, one of the most prominent men in Clatsop county, died recently in Astoria. He was born in Yamhill county in 1839.

Real estate men of Eugene have formed the Eugene Real Estate Exchange, with the object of co-operation in the matter of advertising in the East.

The Umatilla county delegation to the next legislature will ask for a state grain commission. A measure will also be introduced by them to tax insurance companies more for the benefit of the common school fund.

Captain Samuel Bass, who came to Oregon in 1859, died at Wheaton, Wash., a few days ago, aged 71 years. He had been prominent in politics for the past 40 years.

Pheasants will be much scarcer than usual in Lane county this year. There are two reasons for the scarcity. First, the birds were killed off very close last fall, and second, the wet weather of the past spring killed off many of the young ones as soon as they were hatched.

A rich discovery has been made on the Blue Bird and Red Cloud claims, in the Blue River district. The property was formerly worked, but was abandoned as being valueless. A ledge 15 feet wide has been uncovered which contains much free gold.

The War Eagle group of three claims, lying between the Cracker-Oregon and Golconda, in the Cracker district, has been sold. The consideration is not made public. The properties are believed to be an extension of the Cracker-Oregon ledge, on which a rich strike was recently made.

### PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 60c@61c; bluestem, 62c@63c; valley, 63c.

Barley—Feed, \$10.00 per ton.

Flour—Best grades, \$3.05@3.60 per barrel; Graham, \$2.95@3.20.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$17 per ton; middlings, \$21.50; shorts, \$18; chop, \$17.

Oats—No. 1 white, 95c@1.00; gray 90c@95c.

Hay—Timothy, \$11@12; clover, \$7.50@10; Oregon wild hay, \$5@6 per ton.

Potatoes—Feet Burbanks, 60c@65c per cental; ordinary, 50c@55c per cental, growers prices; sweets, \$2.00 per cental.

Butter—Creamery, 22c@25c; dairy 16c@18c; store, 12c@15c.

Eggs—20c@22c for Oregon.

Cheese—Full cream, twins, 12c@13c; Young Americans, 13c@14c; factory prices, 10c@11c.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.00@4.50; hens, \$4.00@5.50 per dozen; 11c@11c per pound; springs, 11c@11c per pound, 2c@3.50 per dozen; ducks, \$3.00@4.50 per dozen; turkeys, live, 13c@14c, dressed, 15c@16c per pound; geese, \$4.00@6.00 per dozen.

Mutton—Gross, 2c@3c per pound; dressed, 6c per pound.

Hogs—Gross, 6c@6c; dressed, 7c@7c per pound.

Cattle—7c@8c per pound.

Beef—Gross, cows, 3c@3c; steers, 3c@3c; dressed, 7c@8c per pound.

Hops—18c@17c; new crop 17c@18c.

Wool—Valley, 12c@15c; Eastern Oregon, 8c@14c; mohair, 35c@26c pound.

### BULLETIN ON IRRIGATION.

Government Issues a Publication for General Distribution.

Washington, Sept. 4.—The department of agriculture has just issued a farmers' bulletin, entitled "How to Build Small Irrigation Ditches," by C. T. Johnston and J. D. Stannard, of the irrigation investigation division. There is expected to be a heavy demand for this publication, as it contains much information and advice that will prove of great value to farmers who contemplate irrigating their fields on a small scale, or by way of experiment. As shown in the report, many of the failures of the past have been due to a misunderstanding of the application of water to crops. The proper way to build ditches, to distribute the water, and to control the flow are all pointed out explicitly, and a general idea is given as to the amount of water needed by different crops. This bulletin can be obtained by application to the department direct, or through a senator or representative, as the edition is large.

### BANDITS FRIGHTENED OFF.

Armed Passengers Prevent During Train Hold-Up in Mexico.

Tucson, Ariz., Sept. 4.—Reports have reached here of a daring attempt by three American bandits to hold up the International express on the Sonora railroad, three miles from Hermosillo. The train was running through the orange belt, just below Hermosillo, being due there at 10 o'clock, when the explosion of a torpedo on the track caused the engine to stop. When the engine and cars had been brought to a standstill, three Americans stepped out of the shelter of a grove of trees and covered the engine crew. Two of the robbers then went to the express car and demanded admittance. The messenger replied with a volley of shots through the door, the bandits returning the fire. Several of the passengers, learning the cause of the stop, armed themselves and were going to the aid of the plucky messenger, when the highwaymen became frightened and gave up their attempt, disappearing into the orange groves, where it was supposed they had horses in waiting. As soon as the train reached Hermosillo, the alarm was given and a troop of rurales and a posse started in pursuit of the bandits.

### RESERVOIR SITES.

Hydrographer Newell Talks of His Recent Investigations.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Sept. 4.—F. A. Newell, chief hydrographer of the government, has returned to this city after a tour of inspection in Northern Wyoming in the interest of irrigation. A number of sites for reservoirs have been examined. When asked of the extent to which investigation into the reclamation of arid lands by the government through the storage reservoir system had gone, Mr. Newell said the special service organized under the government survey now working in Arizona on the Gila river and tributaries; in California on the Colorado river and in the San Joaquin valley; in Colorado near Sterling, on the South Platte, and near Montrose, on the Gunnison river; in Idaho on the headwaters of the Snake and Boise rivers; in Montana on Yellowstone and Milk rivers; in Nevada on Carson and Truckee rivers; in Utah on Bear river, and in Wyoming on the Big Horn and North Platte rivers.

Mr. Newell said that all schemes would be considered in the light of full information as to practicability, cost and probability of obtaining early repayment of cost.

### ELECTION IN VERMONT.

No Candidate for Governor or Lieutenant Governor Has a Majority.

White River Junction, Vt., Sept. 4.—There is no election by the people for governor and lieutenant governor, as a result of the state election held in Vermont yesterday. The returns indicate that Percival W. Clement, running very close to General John G. McCullough, Republican. The returns from 200 cities and towns out of 246 give the vote for governor:

General John G. McCullough, Republican, 26,497.

Felix W. McGettrick, Democrat, 8,112.

Percival W. Clement, High License, 23,239.

J. C. Sherbourne, Prohibitionist, 2,052.

As a majority vote is required to elect, the choice of governor and lieutenant governor is thrown into the general assembly, which will convene next month.

### TRAIN WRECK IN A FOG.

Pefu, Ind., Sept. 4.—Three engines and two freight cars demolished is the result of a remarkable wreck on the Wabash railroad, that occurred in a dense fog three miles east of Peru early today. An east-bound passenger train drawn by two engines collided with a through freight, both going at a high speed. The six engines escaped without a scratch. One engine turned over into the ditch and the other two locked together. The passengers escaped with slight bruises.

### SULTAN'S ACT OF CLEMENCY.

Constantinople, Sept. 4.—An irade recently agreed upon by the sultan has been issued, repealing the exceptional measures adopted against the Armenians that no outbreak would follow. The patriarch has therefore withdrawn his resignation. He celebrated mass yesterday in honor of the anniversary of the sultan's ascension, and during the services announced to the congregation the sultan's act.

### MILES' TRIP DELAYED.

Washington, Sept. 4.—A change has been made in the plan of Lieutenant General Miles, announced last week. It was expected originally that he would leave on his tour of inspection of the Philippines tomorrow and sail from San Francisco on the Thomas on the 10th. The pressure of work in his office at present is so great, however, that he feels he will not be able to leave Washington for several days yet.

## AN IMMENSE CROP

UNITED STATES CAN SUPPLY WORLD WITH CORN.

Production is Estimated at 2,589,951,000 Bushels This Year, or More Than the Entire Corn Crop of the World Last Year—Harvest Will Last Till the Snow Flies—Good Price Assured.

Washington, Sept. 8.—In the history of the cereal production there has never been such an enormous crop of corn as is being gathered in the United States this year. It will aggregate 2,589,951,000 bushels, or more than the entire corn crop of the world for 1901. The corn raised in the United States will be sufficient to supply the needs of the world for this and next year, even should there be a total failure in 1903, says the New York Sun.

Corn harvesting is now in progress in the United States, and not until snow flies in December will this enormous task be ended. Even then farmers further South will not have finished husking the golden ears standing in their fields of brown. They know it makes little difference so far as prices are concerned. A record of sales of corn in the past 10 years shows that the highest prices are obtained in late fall and winter, and that prices are 25 per cent below the average immediately after the gathering of the crop begins in the early autumn.

Last year the corn burned as it stood ripening in the fields just a few weeks before it had matured, but this season there have been no droughts in the corn section. Nor have there been any floods of a general nature. The weather, in fact, has been ideal for corn growing. The stalks have grown rank, the ears have spread and lengthened until 12-inch ears and 15-foot stalks are not uncommon in the corn belts. The crop of 1901 fell short of the expected yield by 40 per cent. This year it goes ahead of the predicted yield by 10 or 15 per cent. Eight states for home consumption. The exports fell short 8,000,000 bushels. The yield was only 16 bushels to the acre, and 4,000,000 acres were not cut at all. In 1896 the average yield was 28 bushels to the acre, except in Kansas, where it was 40 bushels. Kansas last year averaged 10 bushels or less to the acre. The acreage of corn this year is much larger than last. It is 3 per cent more or 102,869,928 acres. This large acreage is due to the fact that three and one-half million acres of wheat, sown the preceding fall, had been frozen out and were ploughed up for corn. Consequently, these 3,000,000 acres, which are largely in Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa, will not yield their owners much profit, if any. The cost of the wheat ploughed up was \$6 an acre, and the cost of the corn \$5. The yield must, therefore, be above 30 bushels and yield 40 cents a bushel to profit at all. This is improbable. So 3 per cent of the corn crop will yield nothing above the expense of sowing and gathering it.

The principal corn states are those of the Middle and Central states. The summers are too long for good corn production in the South, and it is too droughty in the far Southwest for certain yields. Illinois is the leading corn state, but Kansas, Iowa, Indiana, Missouri and Nebraska are big corn producers.

### HUNT HEADS THE TICKET.

Present Democratic Governor of Idaho is Again Nominated.

Pocatello, Idaho, Sept. 6.—The Democratic state convention completed its work last night. It ended in a victory for Governor Hunt, who won his re-nomination on the first ballot. Joseph H. Hutchinson, of Ada county, was nominated for congress on the third ballot. The platform reaffirms and endorses the principles of the Kansas City platform and sets down hard on trusts. Adams of Washington county was nominated for lieutenant governor. The ticket was completed by the following nominations: Supreme judge—F. E. Fogg. Secretary of state—C. J. Bassett. Auditor—John C. Callahan. Treasurer—E. F. Colman. Attorney general—Fred D. Culver. Superintendent of public instruction—Miss Perneal French. Mine inspector—John H. Norquist.

### Express Car Riffled.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 3.—As the through north bound passenger train on the Louisville & Nashville road, due here at 7:20, was pulling out of Franklin, Tenn., 18 miles south of here, the express car was boarded by two masked men. With a revolver at his head, the express messenger was forced to open the outside safe, which the robbers rifled. Keeping the messenger covered with their guns, the men rode with him into South Nashville, where the train slowed down, and they disappeared.

### High Tax on Natives.

London, Sept. 3.—Lord Milner, British high commissioner in South Africa, has just issued at Pretoria a new ordinance, in regard to the taxation of natives, under which every male adult and every native married woman must pay, after September 1, an annual per capita tax of \$10. This, roughly speaking, doubles the amount of tax it will doubtless lead to much murmuring.

### Gifts to Chicago University.

Chicago, Sept. 2.—Nearly \$500,000 in new gifts to the University of Chicago are announced by President Harper, the occasion being the forty-third convocation of the university. President Harper makes a detailed report of the university ending June 30. Gifts to the amount of \$3,000,000 had flown into the university coffers up to that time, and \$416,000 has been given since.

### Pumphouse Blown Up.

Scranton, Pa., Sept. 3.—The pumphouse of the National washery at Minoka was blown to pieces early today by dynamite. It is not known who placed the dynamite under the building.

### Carpenters Win Their Strike.

New York, Sept. 8.—Eight thousand carpenters of this city won their strike for an advance of 50 cents a day and started to work this morning.

## LABOR'S BIG DAY.

Generally Observed Throughout Oregon—Big Time in Portland.

Portland, Sept. 2.—Labor day was observed in Portland yesterday with a grand parade in the forenoon, field sports in the afternoon, and a grand ball in the evening. About 7,500 members of Portland labor unions were in line in the parade, while many thousands of the residents of the city and visitors from the surrounding towns crowded the sidewalks to view the procession. Fifty-six different unions were represented, and of these the Painters' Union carried off the handsomest banner offered for the best appearing organization. The Grainhandlers' Union and the Pressmen's Union were accorded favorable mention, and the judges expressed regret that there were not second and third prizes to award to them. Speeches were made by many of the officers, for the men chose to show their strength by their appearance in the procession and to spend the remainder of their holiday in enjoyment. The procession was the longest line of laboring men ever formed in Portland, and it was a common remark that they were an unusually intelligent and prosperous looking crowd of citizens.

### The Day at Albany.

Albany, Or., Sept. 2.—Labor day was generally observed in Albany. The banks and many places of business were closed. The celebration was under the auspices of the Albany Federation of Trades Unions, and consisted of a parade and public speaking in the afternoon. About 200 men were in line.

### Rousing Time at Grant's Pass.

Grants Pass, Or., Sept. 2.—Labor day was appropriately celebrated in Grants Pass yesterday. It was the most successful event of its kind ever known in this section of the state, and was a winning card for the Federated Trades Union of this city, which had the matter in charge. Crowds of people thronged the streets the entire day, many being here from all parts of the country, a number of the surrounding mines having shut down for the occasion. All of the stores and business houses closed their doors from 9 in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

### At Salem.

Salem, Sept. 2.—Labor day was celebrated in this city with appropriate exercises. Two hundred union people participated in the street procession that started from the city hall about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The parade moved over the principal streets and ended at Marion square, where the literary exercises of the day were held.

### CHINESE IN PHILIPPINES.

Gover Taft Proposes Amendment to the Exclusion Law.

Washington, Sept. 3.—It is the opinion at the war department that Governor Taft's remarks at the board of trade banquet in Manila respecting the employment of labor on plantations will form the basis of a suggestion to congress at the next session that the act extending the Chinese exclusion laws to the Philippines be amended. It is contemplated to remove the ironclad restriction which now exists and to clothe the Philippine commission with the power to regulate the entrance of Chinese labor. The commission itself has already given some attention to the subject, and it is believed that Professor Jenks' investigations into the labor problem in the Straits Settlements and elsewhere in the Orient meet with approval. The proposed regulations, it is said, will look to a widely regulated system of admission of Chinese, as plantation laborers under proper systems of identification, and on condition that they shall leave the Philippines after a certain period of time. Such regulations as exist in Hawaii for the proper care of the coolies would be incorporated. Governor Taft's representations on this subject were in answer to pressing demands from the American chamber of commerce and employers of labor in the Philippines for relief from the present conditions, which, it is alleged, prevent the development of the country.

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