PERSIA IS DEFIANT

Government's Stand Against Russia Backed By People.

W. Morgan Shuster, American Treasure General, Dismisses British Assistants.

Teheran, Persia—Persia is in a ferment over the warlike action of Russia, and the excitement in the capital was intense at the news of the Russian advance. Placards proclaiming "death or independence" were posted both on the walls of the city and on the legations. Thousands of persons formed in procession and marched past the legations.

To add to the excitement two prominent politicians were assassinated. Hadji Mohammed Tagi, a prominent reactionary, was killed in the capital. Prince Firman Firma, at one time minister of justice and subsequently governor of the province of Azerbaijan, was assassinated at Kasbin, 90 miles northwest of Teheran.

Persia's reply to Russia's ultimatum is calm. It gives the reasons for the rejection of Russia's demands and invites the Russian government to examine into the facts more closely and then reformulate her demands.

Messages from the provinces assure the Persian government of unlimited support. A general boycott on Russian goods has been begun and the people are preventing the use of the Russian tramway.

M. LeCoffre, whose appointment was used as an argument against W. Morgan Shuster, the American treasurer general, was not appointed by Mr. Shuster, but has been in the Persian Northern service for two years. Mr. Shuster merely transferred him to a new post at Tabriz.

The treasurer general has decided to dispense with the services of British officials appointed by him in Northern Persia, with the exception of one man, who has a contract approved by the national council. This is Mr. Shuster's reply to the charge that he is trying to Anglicize the service. In an interview he said:

"Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign secretary, accuses me of endeavoring to Anglicize the Persian service. This is absolutely false. It is true that I am seeking here for employes familiar with modern accounting and with a knowledge of the Persian language and customs. I have found several Britishers who are available, and also two Belgians now in the service. Had any Russians possessing the necessary qualifications presented themselves, I would gladly have engaged them."

STEAMER HAD NARROW ESCAPE

Canadian Pacific Passenger Boat Tees Rescued From Rocks.

Victoria—Lost for nearly 70 hours, following going on the rocks in Kyuquot Sound, the Canadian Pacific steamer Tees, for which grave fears had been entertained since Wednesday morning, when she sent out distress calls, is afloat and all aboard are safe.

The Canadian fisheries tug William Jolliffe picked up a lifeboat from the Tees, in which were Chief Officer Thompson and four of the steamer's crew.

The men piloted the Jolliffe to the distressed steamer and three boats are now standing by, expecting to tow her to Victoria.

Concerts were arranged by the steward and while the rescue steamers were hurrying through the fog and fighting the heavy seas, trying to enter the sound to lend aid, those aboard the vessel kept good cheer and whiled away the time merrily. There were 31 first cabin and seven second cabin passengers.

The wireless operator worked his key constantly, but the interference of the high cliffs surrounding the helpless craft prevented communication.

King and Queen Greeted.

Bombay—"King-Emperor" George and "Queen-Empress" Mary, as they are officially styled since their arrival in India, landed here from the steamer Medina. They were met by the governor of Bombay and a large gathering of high officials and proceeded to a huge amphitheater which had been erected opposite the landing stage, which was filled to its utmost capacity with many thousands who had come to welcome their majesties. Addresses of welcome were presented by the municipality and other bodies.

Buttons Litter Streets.

Los Angeles—Ten thousand Harriman buttons were swept up on the city streets by the street cleaners. This is considered significant in view of the fact that it comes immediately upon the McNamara pleas of guilty. The assumption is that the Harriman buttons are being discarded by former supporters of the Socialist candidate, who made a statement that he would have fought to the bitter end for his clients.

$4,000,000 Entrance Cost.

Winnipeg—The first Great Northern freight train to arrive over its own tracks reached here Saturday. A temporary bridge has been constructed over the Assinnaboine river, but a new steel bridge will be constructed in the spring. The Great Northern spent $4,000,000 for this entrance into Winnipeg.

REBELS GET NANKING.

Imperial Troops Rally and Capture Hang Yang.

Nanking—The revolutionists entered the four gates of the city of Nanking early Wednesday morning.

Pekin—Hang Yang has been occupied by the imperial forces, which crossed the Han river 20 miles above that place. Wuchang has made a provisional capitulation, and it is evident that the government is getting a strong hand in that part of Hupeh province, where a few weeks ago the rebels seemed to have supreme control.

There is no news of Li Yuen Hing, the revolutionary commander, and it is not known whether he led the defense of Hang Yang or directed it from Wuchang. It is believed that the rebels will not surrender; rather that they will prefer to take chances of flight in the open country. The rebels have endeavored to obtain the terms offered by Yuan Shi Kai three weeks ago, but it is reliably reported that Lieutenant General Fang Ko Chwang, commander of the imperial troops at Hankow, refused to grant them.

A Hankow consular report says it was a foregone conclusion that the imperialists would win if they attacked seriously, because of superior organization. During the attack every position was heavily shelled. The imperialists numbered probably 30,000 modern drilled men. The rebels were for the most part volunteers, perhaps equal in numbers to the imperial forces.

Yuan Shi Kai's position seemed hopeless two days ago. He was deserted by former followers upon whose help he counted. Both Chinese and foreign residents in Pekin believed that the dynasty was on the verge of abdication. Friends urged the premier to capitulate; others, fearing his assassination, endeavored to persuade him to take refuge in the foreign concessions at Tien Tsin.

Today Yuan Shi Kai is the one-man government, combining in himself both legislative and executive powers, but it is now expected that the men recently appointed to the cabinet will come to Pekin promptly.

A certain awe surrounds Yuan Shi Kai. The national assembly feared him and did not dare to insist upon his presence before it. The membership preferred to leave the capital when the army rallied unexpectedly.

The premier removed suspected officers and rewarded the soldiers with bits of money, in spite of the treasury's plight. He even sent Manchu troops away from the capital to the front and he is now sending reinforcements to Pukow, opposite Nanking, as well as to Hankow and Shansi.

If the premier were able to obtain a foreign loan he would control the situation. The opinion is held, however, that the revolution is by no means ended. The legations believe the dynasty saved unless the rebels succeed in fulfilling their threat to kill Yuan Shi Kai with dynamite.

The premier recently informed Sir John Jordan, the British minister, that he did not fear assassination.

WATER WALL HITS SHIP.

Sailors Swept Off Decks By Big Wave on Atlantic.

New York—Captain Pavey, of the Fabre line Santa Ana, which arrived Wednesday from Marseilles and Naples, tells of a wave 100 feet high, which his ship encountered on the Atlantic. The great mass of water rose before the ship like a wall and swept the decks clean of everything portable. Four seamen were carried overboard and three others stretched unconscious on the deck.

"I had the engines reversed at once," said Captain Pavey. "The four men came up through the foam, three of the being limp on the waves. The falling wall of water had knocked them senseless. The fourth man was just able to reach out and grab a buoy flung overboard. We could not lower a boat, as the sea was so hig."

The spine of one of the sailors knocked down on deck was broken, and he died two days later. The others injured will probably recover.

Direct Primary Demanded.

Columbus — Ohio "progressives" took the first decisive step in their contest to compel the Republican state organization and the Taft supporters to submit the election of National convention delegates to a direct presidential preference primary. Secretary Fackler, of the State "Progressive League," which is considered to be the La Follette organization, in a communication to Chairman Brown, of the Republican state committee, asked that a special meeting be called to take up the plan of delegate selection.

Dr. Blue Called Home.

Honolulu—Dr. Rupert Blue, of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital service, who has been in Honolulu since the threatened cholera epidemic several months ago, has been ordered to return to Washington. He will be succceeded by Dr. George W. McCoy. It is believed here that Dr. Blue's return to Washington is in connection with the choosing of a successor to the late Dr. Walter Wyman, surgeon general of the service.

Law Will Close Mines.

Pittsburg, Kan.—According to several leading coal mine operators in this district, 80 per cent of the mines of Kansas will be shut down January 1 because of the state workmen's compensation law, which goes into effect on that date. The operators declare they cannot afford to take the risk of liability to injured employes.

APPLE SHOW IS FINE

Exhibit Includes 1,500,000 of the Finest Samples of Fruit.

Thirty-two Bands Consolidated and Furnish Music—Oregon Firm Gets Highest Score.

Spokane — With 618 musicians in one band, under one leader, playing national airs, thousands of wildly enthusiastic auditors at the apple show auditorium shouted, cheered, waved hats and handkerchiefs and sang. They even danced with joy. The band, it is claimed, is the largest ever gathered together in the United States.

It was a gala day for Spokane. It is estimated 60,000 persons saw the afternoon parade. Thousands of people lined the downtown streets in the evening to view a procession of 32 bands.

At the Country Life congress the interest continued without abatement and the day, devoted, to the producers, was one of more than usual interest.

But the climax of the whole day of joy came at the apple show when all the bands were grouped under the leadership of M. B. Compton, sent out one grand volume of music that fairly made the canvas roof of the exhibit hall billow.

Hill Pays Apple Premium.

Ten dollars a box was paid by J. J. Hill for selected boxes of apples on exhibition at the show. Mr. Hill sent a check for $1,000 to W. A. Ross, assistant general passenger agent of the Great Northern railway, asking him to secure the best 100 boxes, representing as any different varieties and originating from as many different localities as possible Nearly every apple-growing district of the Northwest has entries at the show and each is making an endeavor to have some of its products included among the lot that Mr. Hill purchases.

The high premium on the apples is not sought so much as is the distinction that will go with being classed with the 100 best boxes. Mr. Hill has not advised what disposition he will make of the apples, but it is presumed that they are for his personal use.

Five-Box Displays.

Awards in the five-box contests at the apple show were made as follows:

Richland Nursery, special — Best five boxes Spitzenberg, first prize $25 cash, White Salmon Fruit company, White Salmon, Wash., score 98¼; second prize $15 cash, Maxwelton Orchard, Hood River, Or., score 96¼. The prize-winning Spitzenbergs were raised on an old ranch on the mountainside at an elevation of 1,800 feet, thus effectually refuting the theory that good color cannot be had at high altitudes

Oregon Nursery, special—Best five boxes Winesaps, first prize $25 cash. Mrs. N. E. Stuart, Wenatchee, score 98½; second prize $15 cash, Keystone Fruit company, Entiat, Wash., score 87¾.

Woodburn Nurseries, special—Best five boxes Yellow Newtowns, first prize $25 cash Houston Bros., Talent, Or., score 99; second prize $15 cash, no entry.

The following took premiums:

White Salmon Fruit company, White Salmon; Houston Bros., Talent, Or.

District Displays.

There were two classes in the district displays, irrigated and non-irrigated displays, with cash prizes of $100 for first and $50 for second. The Cashmere Commercial club of Cashmere, Wash., won first on irrigated apples, and the Spokane valley display took second.

In the non-irrigated class Kootenai valley district, Idaho, took first and the Stevenson board of trade, Stevenson, Wash., took second.

In the 10-box classes $40 cash prizes were given for all firsts and $20 cash for seconds, except in the last two classes, in which only special prizes were offered.

For high scoring Houston Bros., Talent, Ore., come first with 99¾ per cent on their Yellow Newtowns, while R. P. Wright, Chelan, scored 99½ on his Rome Beauties.

Special Trains Are Crowded.

Travel to the National Apple show on all lines was heavy. Several special trains were run. The special from Moscow, over the Inland, arrived with 125 persons and the Rosalia special carried 90, while special cars were carried on the Coeur d'Alene train.

The Great Northern special from Leavenworth brought 197 visitors. This company also brought a special train from Wenatchee composed of observation cars and first-class equipment.

Award Float Prizes.

The following awards for floats were made: First, Oroville; second, Rosalia; third, Pasco. Honorable mention, combined floats of Grant county. The judges were: Mayor W. J. Hindley, J. R. Morford and F. M. March. "The only regret of the committee is that we did not have capital for prizes for every band that participated in the contest," said W. P. Edris, postmaster. "We would like to have given every band a prize."

OPIUM SEIZED BY RUSE.

Inspector Himself Delivers Drug and Arrests Recipient.

San Francisco—Customs Inspector Boulbard earned $5 "on the side" by doing an errand for Ng Suen, Chinese cook on the liner Korea, just in from the Orient. Lee Bing Hong, the wealthy curio dealer of this city, is in jail here for smuggling and with an additional charge against him of bribing an officer. Boulbard, the first local customs officer to confess the receipt of a bribe, is receiving the congratulations of his superiors.

The Korea had been searched by the customs inspectors on her arrival and yielded no opium. Thereupon Inspector Boulbard, donning citizen's clothes, joined the loafing longshoremen on the dock. Toward night his vigil was rewarded by an anxious-appearing Chinese, who singled him out from the others on the dock and asked him to run an errand for him.

"You likee make five dolla?" said the Chinese.

"Sure," said Boulhbard, forgetting for the moment that he drew a comfortable salary.

The Chinese going to the cook's quarters on the Korea promptly brought ashore a bulky package which Boulbard, following instructions, delivered to Lee Bing Hong.

Lee received the package with a wide smile, which froze into an expression of horror when Boulbard flashed his star, after pocketing the money which Lee tendered him.

The package, according to Boulbard's report, contained $3,000 of opium.

Ng Suen, an alien Mongol, cannot be brought ashore without special arrangements with the immigration officials. If it can be brought about, the cook will be held as a witness and, if possible, as a defendant against a smuggling charge.

MESSAGE TO BE BRIEF.

President Will Confine Remarks to One Subject Only.

Washington, D. C.—President Taft's message at the opening of congress will be a novelty, aside from its brevity. It will deal exclusively with the trust problem. There will be a mere reference to other subjects that are to receive consideration in the messages that will follow.

The old-fashioned "regular" message to congress, in fact, has been listed with things archaic and is to be superseded by a series of special messages, each dealing with a specific subject, the first being that on the relation of the government to business. Succeeding state papers will include:

A special message on colonization and problems confronting the development in Alaska.

Special message on the regulation of stock and bond issues, transmitting the report of the stocks and bonds commission.

Special message on tariff revision, based on the report of the Tariff board on the wool schedule and a later one on the cotton schedule.

Special message on postoffice affairs, including the report of the commission on second class rates and parcels post.

RYAN HARVESTS GEM CROP.

Leopold's Partner Finds He Owns Vast Diamond Farm.

New York—The first fruits of Thos. F. Ryan's business partnership with King Leopold, of Belgium, are in the New York coustoms-house. They are a consignment of 240 uncut African diamonds. Some are as big as peas and a few are a quarter of an inch and more in diameter. What they are worth nobody knows.

Ryan became King Leopold's chief business partner in 1906 by putting up a greater part of $1,500,000 for the Congo Free State concession. Since then he has directed the spending of boatloads of dollars for mining experts and engineers.

He had hazy dreams of rubber and gold and copper and lumber and silver. Instead he finds himself owner of a diamond farm of 166,000 acres.

X-Ray on Shaker's Death.

Tampa, Fla.—The question of how Egbert Gillette and Elizabeth Sears, members of the Shaker colony near Kissimee, assisted a co-religionist "out of life" by euthanasia, will be taken up by a grand jury that may hold the pair for manslaughter. Both Gillette and Miss Sears admit they gave chloroform to Sadie Marchant to expedite her death because, they claim, she was in the final stage of tuberculosis. A medical examination disclosed, it is declared, that Sister Marchant was not so near death.

Great Crisis at Hand.

Shanghai—The great crisis in the revolution has been reached. The overwhelming defeat at Hang Yang came unexpectedly to the revolutionists and their sympathizers south of the Yangtse. Even the radicals admit that the revolution is held together by only a slender thread. Wireless reports from Hankow indicate that it is comparatively quiet around Hankow and Wuchang. The gates of the latter city are closed and it can not be told what is happening inside.

Oxford Stands by Classics.

Oxford—Advocates of the abolition of the study of Greek at Oxford university suffered another reverse. They tried to insert the edge of a wedge by passing a statute allowing students of mathematics and natural science to omit Greek. The proposal was rejected at a convocation by a vote of 595 to 380.

WONDERS OF THE GRAND CANYON

VIEW OF GRAND CANYON

SOME three hundred and eighty miles west of Albuquerque, N. M., on the main line of the railroad is situated the little city of Williams, Ariz. The place received its prosaic name from the noted pioneer scout, Bill Williams, who lies buried at the foot of Bill Williams mountain nearby. The city has a picturesque location, 6,750 feet above sea level, and is at the junction of the Grand Canyon railroad which leads to the wonderful erosion, some 60 miles north.

The Grand canyon is acknowledged to be incomparably the world's grandest natural wonder. Within the gigantic stretch of the canyon, varying from five to twelve miles in width, the Colorado river and its tributaries wind their ways for over 200 miles. Most of the walls of the canyon rise to the incredible height of 5,000 to 6,000 feet, and display every variety of curving ridge and ravine, of fell precipice and rocky gorge.

Fully 100 tourists, en route to California, daily switch off here for a view of the Titan of Chasms—the most gigantic example of erosion on the globe. The marble and gigantic walls of this stupendous water-worn trench are from 1,000 to 6,500 feet high, often very precipitous and perpendicular, sculptured into wildly fantastic forms, and brilliantly tinted in deep red and yellow, brown and gray, purple and black. The canyon is about 240 miles long; and, through the rocky gorge, the work of centuries, the turbulent river winds its way with varying descent. The channel contracts and then expands—a tortuous ribbon of silver, whose boundaries of objects, though gigantic in size, are lost to sight in the magnificent environments.

Scene of Splendor.

In some places these huge cliffs fairly overhang the water, and the boatman, looking upward, can see but a narrow strip of blue sky. Frequently clouds gather over the top of the gorge, and one floats along in darkness. From the rim above, the rushing and the whitening of the waters below may be seen, but the distance is so great that no sound is ever heard Stolid, indeed, is he who can front the awful scene and view its unearthly splendor of color and form without quaking. This labyrinth of immense architectural forms is endlessly varied in design, fretted with ornamental devices, festooned with lace-like webs formed from talus from the upper cliffs and painted with every color known to the palette in pure transparent tones of marvelous delicacy.

Never was a picture more harmonious; never a flower more exquisitely beautiful. The Grand canyon country is not only the hugest, but the most varied and instructive specimen of earth building and destruction on the globe. Nowhere else on earth is there such an example of deep gnawing waters or of water high-carving. New York may boast of its Niagara; California, its Yosemite; Kentucky, its Mammoth Cave; Virginia, its Natural Bridge, and Wyoming, its geysers—all wonderfully elaborate and grand in their way, but here, in an altitudinous mesa, is a chasm that would hide them all and then be but partially decorated, much less filled

Wonders of Chalcedony Park.

While the Grand canyons are the greatest, they are by no means the only objects of interest in this land of wonders. With its castle domes, thumb buttes and solitary sugar-loaf peaks; its mesas of bare rock, beds of ashes or leagues of yellow and vermilion sands, Arizona abounds in the strange and the wonderful. Chalcedony park, in Apache county, covers 2,000 acres, amid a vast desert of sandstone and lava, with the fragments of thousands of gigantic pines and cedars brought by flood or glacier and changed by nature's chemistry into brilliant minerals of exquisite colors. At intervals, one sees on every side gulches torn out of the solid rock by the ceaseless grinding of flint on flint, exposing broken logs of every conceivable length and size, in all shapes and colors imaginable. Throw over all the blazing rays of the southern sun and you are surrounded with jewels, miles and miles of them, so brilliant as to dazzle the eyes and make Aladdin's fabled cave a rushlight in comparison. Onyx, chalcedony, carnelian, jasper, agate and every variety of delicately veined marble, with masses of turquoise, of garnet, of rose quartz, of topaz, of emerald—all bewilder and surprise the beholder.

And this is not all In many localities along the shelving terraces of the mountains, under beetling projections of the strata are to be seen the most elaborate of the quaint cliff dwellings, divided into several compartments by cemented walls. The Tonto basin has the largest natural bridge in the world, being 200 feet high, 600 feet wide, an arch six feet thick, with an orchard on its top and miles of stalactite caves under its abutments. Here is the famous yucca plant, growing as a tree, the fruit of which the Indians and Mexicans use for food, its stems for soap, and from the leaves make horse blankets, ropes, twine, nets, hats, shoes and mattresses. Here, too, is the wonderful Fish-hook cactus, that, during the moist season, stores up a large quantity of water and when the top is removed and a hollow is made by scooping out some of the soft inner part, immediately fills with cool, refreshing water, thus being the means of saving many lives.

The Gila Monster.

In this sun-scorched land is the largest and only poisonous lizard in America—the Gila monster. It often attains a length of three feet and in appearance is very repulsive, being covered with scales. The general color is black, marked with yellowish interspaces. The tail is cylindrical and clumsy and the movements of the animal are like those of the young alligator. Its bite, though not always fatal, is very dangerous, paralyzing the action of the heart. Down near the Gila river is a horned toad farm, from which more than a thousand of the little reptiles are sold annually to individuals and to zoological societies. Near Phoenix is the largest ostrich ranch in America. A veritable ostrich village is laid out in the reclaimed desert lands, the main and side streets being all named and numbered. Most of the propagation is done by incubation. When hatched they are almost as large as full grown chickens, and at six months they are six feet high. When the ostriches are about four years old they are mated; and, if left to themselves, the hen bird will deposit eggs at the rate of one a day for a month in succession in a nest hollowed out of the sand. The ostrich hen sits on the eggs by day and the male bird at night.

Pompeii Pillar.

One of the most pleasing natural curiosities of Arizona is the pool of water known as Montezuma's well. It is situated 15 miles northeast of the old abandoned military post of Camp Verde. The well is 250 feet in diameter and the clear, pure water is about sixty feet below the surface of the surrounding country. The pool has a uniform depth of 80 feet of water except in one place, apparently about six feet square, where the sounding-line went down 500 feet without touching bottom. The sides of the well are honeycombed with caves and tunnels, permitting sightseers to descend to the water's edge.

Johnny's Triumph.

A teacher in one of our public schools, after laboriously and exhaustively explaining to her pupils the meaning of the word "income"—told little Johnny to go to the blackboard, write a sentence containing the new word, and read it aloud to the school. And Johnny, his freckled face fairly radiant with the pride of his newly-acquired knowledge, marched to the board, and after considerable tongue-chewing evolved:

"In come a cat!"—Mack's Monthly.