

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

SAILORS WANT NEW UNIFORM.

Naval Committee Considering Entire Change of Costumes.

New York, Aug. 9.—The jack tars of the United States navy have made such a mighty protest against the time-honored headgear and blouse they wear ashore and on dress occasions aboard ship that the navy department has appointed a committee to decide on changes in the uniform. Captain Hugo Osterhaus, commander of the battleship Connecticut, is chairman of this committee. Captain Osterhaus has sent out a statement to the captains of all warships in the North Atlantic squadron and to the commander of every ship in the service, asking for suggestions.

The enlisted men are desirous of obtaining coats and visor caps. Many of them want the wide flaring trousers changed into the ordinary pattern. But the chief grievance relates to the blouses and the old-fashioned pancake caps. These caps are said by all seamen to be absolutely useless on a windy day, as they cannot be kept on the head. They afford no shade to the eyes and seem to exist merely as a relic of the past.

The protest over the blouse is considered well justified in the navy. In the first place the seamen object to the wide collar, which blows up around their ears on windy days. They want shorter neckerchiefs and coats but like those of marines. Should the sailors' demands be granted, it would be the first time in the history of the American navy that seamen have worn coats.

USUAL DEFICIT FOR JULY.

But U. S. Revenue From All Sources Shows Large Increase.

Washington, Aug. 7.—The comparative monthly statement of the government's receipts and expenditures shows that for the month of July, 1907, the total receipts were \$55,906,465 and the disbursements \$66,813,245, leaving a deficit for the month of about \$11,000,000. This deficit is explained by the fact that at the beginning of each fiscal year nearly all the appropriations made by the last session of congress become available and large sums are immediately withdrawn from the treasury. It is a rule, with hardly an exception, that each July shows a deficit. A year ago it was above \$163,500,000.

The receipts from customs last month amounted to \$28,826,448; which is nearly \$2,700,000 in excess of July, 1906; internal revenue \$22,840,304, increase \$735,000. Miscellaneous \$4,229,712, increase \$10,000.

The expenditures for July, 1907, aggregate almost exactly \$1,000,000 more than for July, 1906, the reductions being balanced by nearly \$4,000,000 increase account construction of Panama canal.

Navy Department Learns Lesson.

Washington, Aug. 6.—Acting Secretary of the Navy Newberry has acted upon the findings and recommendations of the board which investigated the accident on the battleship Georgia on July 15 last, resulting in the death of ten officers and sailors and the injury of a number of others. The report includes all of the testimony taken by the board.

Almost all of the findings and recommendations, most of which have heretofore been published, were approved by Mr. Newberry, who has ordered them put into effect. The Navy Department is now convinced that the cause of the accident was beyond question a "flareback," which it regards as a welcome conclusion, because it is believed that such flarebacks can be dealt with safely by additional precautions.

Middles on Torpedo Boats.

Washington, Aug. 7.—Orders issued from the Navy Department show that a number of midshipmen have been placed on torpedo-boat duty. This marks a new policy in the navy, showing that the navy is deficient as compared with foreign navies in torpedo-boat work. There are 60 torpedo-boats of various types in our navy, yet only 16 of them are in active service. This has been caused by the shortage of officers, resulting from the heavy demands for such officers for the new battleships going into commission.

Can't Fool State Department.

Washington, Aug. 7.—The State Department has been advised that the Swedish government will reappoint Charles E. Ekstromer vice consul at St. Louis. The department consequently will refuse to him the exequatur withdrawn sometime ago because of a letter written by Mr. Ekstromer which was offensive to President Roosevelt. Ekstromer will not be recognized under any consideration.

Cultivate Land in Forest Reserve.

Washington, Aug. 6.—J. O. Hannum, of Portland, Or., has been granted a permit to cultivate 180 acres in the Cascade National forest (north), applied for by him under the act of June 11, 1906, and to erect a house and other buildings, if he so desires, for the purpose of beginning his improvements before the land is formally listed for filing at the United States Land Office.

No Protest From Japan.

Washington, Aug. 7.—No protest has been received from the Japanese government against the plan to send the Atlantic battleship fleet to the Pacific and none is expected. It is pointed out there that no basis exists for protest or complaint, as the fleet is to remain in American waters.

MUST RENDER ACCOUNT.

New Suit by Receiver Earl Again Sugar Trust.

Trenton, N. J., Aug. 8.—A bill in equity which calls upon the American Sugar Refining company to give an accounting of its business for the past four years was filed before Chancellor Magee today on behalf of George H. Earl, Jr., receiver of the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining company, of Philadelphia. The suit, it is said, is the only one of the kind ever filed in this country, and the step taken by the Pennsylvania company may be the means of opening an entire new field for investigating trusts. The suit is separate from that for \$30,000,000 damages which Mr. Earl instituted against the American Sugar Refining company, of New York.

Mr. Earl holds that in procuring the controlling interest in the Pennsylvania company in 1903, the company became a trustee for the concern and is responsible to it for an accounting, although the American company never operated the opposition company's plants.

FIRST TESTIMONY.

Hearing of Standard Oil Case Begins September 3.

St. Louis, Aug. 10.—The first testimony in the government's suit to dissolve the Standard Oil company and kindred companies on the ground that they constitute a trust will be taken in the postoffice building in New York on September 3. Ex-Judge Franklin Ferriss, of St. Louis, who was appointed special examiner to hear testimony, has issued an order for the first testimony as above and copies were mailed today to all the attorneys on both sides. Frank B. Kellogg, of St. Louis, and C. B. Morrison, of Chicago, special counsel for the government, requested Judge Ferriss to issue the order. Judge Ferriss has not been informed what witnesses will be called at the hearing.

The taking of testimony will mark the actual beginning of the government's fight to overthrow the Standard Oil company and the 70 or more subsidiary corporations allied with it. The suit was filed in St. Louis early in the year, and all preliminary matters have been cleared away.

GOVERNMENT WINS FIGHT.

Right to Water Under Indian Treaty Is Upheld.

Helena, Mont., Aug. 8.—Federal Judge C. E. Wolverton, of Oregon, who has had under consideration for some months the case of the government against the Conrad Investment Company, involving the right to the use of the waters of Birch Creek, the middle of which marks the southern boundary of the Blackfoot Reservation, in his opinion which was received today, decided for the complainant. The government asserted the right to the use of the waters among other things under a treaty with the Indians, while the chief contention of the defendant was that, he having complied with the act of congress of 1891 relating to right of way over public land for irrigation ditches and canals, the government could not go back of that.

W. G. Conrad, of Helena, is the owner of the company, which has expended large sums in reclaiming thousands of acres of land just south of the Blackfoot reservation. The main canal is over 90 miles long and there are many more miles of laterals. It is not known whether the case will be appealed or not.

Protect O. R. & N. Roadway.

Washington, Aug. 8.—Authority has been granted to the engineer in charge of the Umatilla irrigation project in Oregon to construct a wasteway on the storage feed on the canal about three-fourths of a mile below the town of Echo. The point at which this structure will be built controls the operation of the canal throughout a section about four miles long where the canal very closely parallels the O. R. & N. railroad. This section has been considered as threatening the safety of the railroad.

Sultan Still Offers Fight.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 8.—The State Department today received a cablegram from American Minister Gummere, now in Tangier, Morocco, stating that the government troops have occupied Mazargan. French cruisers were sent there last night and two other cruisers were sent to Casa Blanca. More refugees from Casa Blanca have arrived at Tangier and report that the town is still occupied by the French forces.

Trying to Settle Strike.

Washington, Aug. 9.—Charles P. Neill, commissioner of labor, is in telegraphic communication with P. H. Morrissey, grand master, and other officers of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, in an endeavor to bring about a peaceful settlement of the strike of switchmen employed by the Colorado & Southern Railway Company, and to prevent, if possible, the enforcement of a general strike order calling out all the trainmen employed by the road.

New Northwest Postmasters.

Washington, Aug. 9.—Postmasters appointed: Oregon—Pokegama, George W. McIntyre, vice G. B. Walters, resigned. Washington—Hall, William A. Geer, vice O. B. Aagard, resigned; Bingen, Melvin Wetherell, vice S. G. Hadley, resigned.

BLOODY REVENGE.

French Slay Hundreds of Moors in Punishment for Treachery.

Tangier, Aug. 7.—Casa Blanca, on the Moroccan coast, has been bombarded by French cruisers, the Moors are reported to have been shot down in large numbers, and the town since last Sunday night has been practically in the possession of landing parties from French and Spanish cruisers. The first shots were fired by the Moors. The French responded with a bayonet charge and the bombardment of the native quarter with melinite shells. The French had six men wounded but no one killed. No European residents were hurt.

The occupation of Casa Blanca is a direct outcome of the native uprising, which resulted in the killing last week of eight Europeans at Casa Blanca. Both France and Spain are hurrying other warships with troops and marines on board to various points on the Moroccan coast for the protection of foreigners.

Under the terms of the Algeiras convention the two powers are charged with the policing of seaports of Morocco and their action at Casa Blanca has brought no protest from any power. The states of Europe have expressed their willingness that France and Spain restore order in Morocco. No other countries are involved.

News of fighting at Casa Blanca was brought here by the steamer Anatole. On Saturday night the French naval officer in command informed the Moorish authorities that he was going to land a force for the protection of the French consul. Authorization to do so was given. The force went ashore Sunday morning at daybreak. The Frenchmen were no sooner on the beach than they were fired upon by Moorish soldiers and in this first encounter the French force sustained all its casualties. The Frenchmen fought their way to the consulate and then signaled the cruiser Galliee to bombard the native quarter.

The Galliee at once opened upon the Moors. She was joined at 11 o'clock by the French cruiser DuChayla and both fired until 2,000 rounds of ammunition had been expended. This fire is said to have been disastrous to the Arabs. The batteries on a fort at the mouth of the harbor fired at one of the French cruisers, but it was quickly silenced and reduced.

A second French landing party went ashore and joined the first party at the consulate. A third party from the Spanish cruiser Don Alvara de Bazan was landed and occupied the Spanish consulate. The European quarter of Casa Blanca was not damaged.

The remainder of the European residents of Casa Blanca are either at their respective consulates or have taken refuge on board a German and English vessel in the harbor.

France and Spain have agreed on the terms of a French-Spanish note informing the powers signatories of the Algeiras convention, including the United States, of their intention to keep within the terms of the convention in dealing with the situation in Morocco. The next measures to be adopted depend largely upon what develops at Casa Blanca as a result of the occupation of that town.

Paris, Aug. 7.—A special dispatch received here from Tangier says the street fighting in the bombardment of Casa Blanca, according to a refugee who arrived from there on the steamer Anatole, continued throughout Sunday, and was still in progress when the Anatole left at 6 o'clock Sunday evening. The French ships fired a total of about 2,000 shells. The number of Moorish dead will run into the hundreds. A single party of marines killed 150 Moors. The French wounded number about 12. No Frenchmen were killed. The Marabout Sidi Marouf was wounded.

Paris, Aug. 7.—A correspondent of the Matin says the military commander at Casa Blanca sent excuses to the French consulate for the attack on the landing party from the Galliee, for which he blames the customs guards. The consul thereupon demanded that the culprits be given to him. The commander complied and sent the soldier in chains to the consulate. The consul intimated that they would be instantly shot at the first sign of fresh trouble.

Fines Coal Land Thieves.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Aug. 7.—In the Federal Court Judge J. A. Riner this afternoon overruled the motion for a new trial in the cases of E. M. Holbrook, E. E. Lonebaugh and Robert McPhillamy, recently convicted here of conspiracy to defraud the government in the acquisition of coal land. The judge imposed a fine of \$10,000 each on Holbrook and Lonebaugh and a \$20,000 fine on McPhillamy, whom he designated as the tool of the coal miners. Each must pay one third of the costs and stand committed to jail until paid.

Phone Girls Strike Again.

Helena, Mont., Aug. 7.—Twenty telephone operators went on strike here today in compliance with the request of the Montana Federation of Labor. The strike was ordered as a sympathetic movement for the linemen. Butte and several other cities are without telephone service for a similar reason. The Telephone Company has applied for a temporary injunction restraining a boycott, and argument thereon will be had before United States Judge Hunt tomorrow.

Lithographers Admit Defeat.

New York, Aug. 7.—The struggle of the Lithographic Artists, Engravers & Designers' League with the National Association of Employing Lithographers, which began in August, 1906, has been ended as a result of the abandonment of the fight by the union.

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No. 3—Leaves Albany.....	7:30 A. M.
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Arrives Albany.....	5:55 P. M.
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Arrives Corvallis.....	8:35 A. M.
No. 10—Leaves Albany.....	8:50 P. M.
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No. 6—Leaves Albany.....	7:35 P. M.
Arrives at Corvallis.....	8:15 P. M.
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No. 7—Leaves Corvallis.....	6:30 A. M.
Arrives Albany.....	7:10 A. M.
No. 9—Leaves Corvallis.....	1:30 P. M.
Arrives at Albany.....	2:10 P. M.
No. 11—Leaves Corvallis.....	6:00 P. M.
Arrives at Albany.....	6:40 P. M.
No. 12—Leaves Albany.....	11:00 A. M.
Arrives at Albany.....	11:42 A. M.
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