

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

FIND NEW ROUTE.

Japanese Laborers Entering United States as Students.

Washington, Aug. 29.—The department of commerce and labor has referred to the State department a new question which has arisen under the administration of regulations excluding Japanese of the laboring classes. The incident reveals a method not hitherto considered whereby thousands of Japanese laborers could gain access to this country without recourse by the United States.

Miyuki Komura was recently admitted through Seattle on a passport showing him to be a student. He had about \$60 in his possession at the time. Instead of going to school immediately, he went to work. Next he crossed into Canada and found employment. He decided to re-enter the United States, which he did near Port Hill, Idaho, and was taken into custody.

Canada refused to allow him to be sent back to the Dominion. This brought the matter before the head of the department of commerce and labor, and it being decided that the law gave no authority for his deportation to Japan, he was discharged.

Authorities here consider the case of considerable importance. If there is no provision for deportation in such cases, there will be nothing to prevent other Japanese from making use of the same expedient to get into this country and to remain here.

RENEGADES GO HOME.

Utah Indians Who Went to Dakota, Returning to Reservation.

Washington, Aug. 25.—The officials of the Indian bureau are expecting soon to hear of the arrival at their old reservation in Utah of 400 renegade Indians, who have spent the greater part of the last two years on the Sioux lands in South Dakota.

The Utes started on the long march overland July 20 and when last heard from had passed Fort Robinson, half way between the starting and stopping points. At Robinson some of the Indians dropped out and the bureau is now puzzled as to what to do with the stragglers. They are going slowly over the journey of 600 miles, disturbing no one and attracting little attention.

The Indians have manifested no disposition toward improper conduct. When they went away they said they were confident they could do better north, where game was more plentiful and the supervision less rigid. On arrival, they professed to be satisfied with their new homes and haughtily spurned overtures to return. When, however, they found that game laws were as rigid in one state as another, and especially when they discovered that they must work or starve, they seemed to experience a gradual change and they have recently been insistent upon returning to their Utah lands.

Liquor Taxes Falling Off.

Washington, Aug. 28.—The monthly statement of the collections of internal revenue shows that the total for July, 1908, was \$22,029,316, which is a falling off of \$2,899,500 as compared with July, 1907. The most noteworthy decrease is in the receipts from the retail liquor dealers special tax which amounts to \$216,149. This indicates that 8,046 retail liquor dealers went out of business during July, which is said to be largely due to prohibition legislation in the various states.

Slow to Adopt New Plan.

Washington, Aug. 25.—T. P. Kane, deputy controller of the currency, stated today that the published statement that a large number of national banks in Oklahoma had notified the controller of the currency of their intentions to surrender their national charters and enter the state banking system, because of the opinion rendered by the attorney general that they cannot lawfully avail themselves of the state guaranty laws was not in accordance with the facts.

To Build Clear Lake Dam.

Washington, Aug. 26.—The secretary of the interior has authorized the reclamation service to begin construction of the Clear Lake dam in the Klamath irrigation project, by force account. The total estimated cost of this work is \$165,000. Bids for erection of this dam have been rejected on the ground of excessive cost, and it is believed that work can be carried on effectively and economically with the force in hand.

Kermit Stops Runaway.

Oyster Bay, Aug. 29.—It was stated here tonight that Kermit Roosevelt, second son of the president, stopped a runaway team of horses this afternoon, after a wild chase on horseback along the shore road into Bayville, and probably saved the lives of Mrs. Frank Hilton, of New York, and her two small sons.

Discuss Tariff Changes.

Washington, Aug. 28.—The subcommittee of the senate committee on finance, which has under consideration proposed changes in the administrative features of the tariff law, today completed its preliminary work in Washington and adjourned to meet in New York at the call of the chairman, Senator Burrows.

WORK OF VANDALS.

Ninety-four Years Ago British Tried to Burn Capital.

Washington, Aug. 26.—Ninety-four years ago Monday a British army, under the command of General Ross, entered the city of Washington, having defeated 6,000 American soldiers on their way.

The capital was abandoned to the invaders, President Madison and other high officials of the government having left the city before the arrival of the British. In revenge for a Washingtonian having attempted to kill General Ross, whose life was saved at the expense of his horse, the British attempted to burn the capital. That building was saved, but the congressional library was destroyed, and with it many valuable historical documents.

The torch also was applied to the White House, the Treasury and the War and State departments, and before the British evacuated the city and the flames were extinguished, property valued at \$2,000,000 had been destroyed, and in addition several scores of Americans were killed or wounded.

LOWER ARMOR BELT.

Naval Experts Decide to Change Line on Future Fighters.

Washington, Aug. 27.—It is announced here today that at the summer conference of naval officers at the naval war college at Newport, at which have been discussed the designs for the new warships for the past six months, it was decided to lower the armor belt on the battleships to be constructed after the Florida and the Utah have been finished. The armor belts on the Utah and the Florida will be the same as that on the Delaware.

The decision to lower the armor belt was made because of the advance toward perfecting torpedoes. The naval authorities decided that the greater protection below the water line was needed.

Five-inch rather than six-inch guns have been decided on as the better for the secondary batteries. Military masts will be abandoned and the new battleships will be provided with one and possibly two steel fire-control towers 90 feet high.

Ordered Out of Exile.

Washington, Aug. 27.—Orders were issued by the War department today directing Colonel William F. Stewart, of the Coast artillery, who several months ago was sent to the abandoned military post of Fort Grant, Ariz., on account of "temperamental incapacity," to proceed to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., to take the riding test prescribed for field officers. At the conclusion of the test he is directed to return to Fort Grant. Fort Grant is 26 miles from the nearest railroad. Fort Huachuca is about 100 miles from Fort Grant, on the Mexican border. Colonel Stewart has the option of riding on horseback 30 miles a day for three consecutive days or walking 50 miles in the same period.

Warships Not Faulty.

Washington, Aug. 26.—The report that the battleships of the North Dakota and Delaware class are regarded as unsatisfactory by the naval board, recently in session at Newport, is not credited here. Assistant Secretary Newberry, who was in consultation with the board, stated that no radical changes would be made in the plans of the Florida and Utah, the battleships of the Dreadnaught type. The board will not have its report completed until next week, when it will be sent to the president for approval. The new idea that will be recommended as a result of the Newport conferences will be carried out in the Utah and Florida, but will not be the cause of any changes in the plans of the North Dakota and Delaware.

Pure Food Law Not Bar.

Washington, Aug. 28.—The United States pure food law, instead of hampering foreign trade, has benefited it, and seems to have carried with it a greater respect for foreign labels, is the opinion expressed by the United States consul, Dominic L. Murphy, at Bordeaux, France. In a report on French exports to the United States, Consul Murphy says the records of the Bordeaux consulate show that the declared values of exports of French foods and food products to the United States during the first year of the operation of the pure food law actually increased.

Big Overcharge on Rice.

Washington, Aug. 27.—The Bayou City Rice mills, of Houston, Tex., has filed a complaint with the Interstate Commerce commission against the Houston & Texas Central, the Northern Pacific and other roads, alleging excessive rates on rice to Portland. On a shipment of three cars, it is alleged, a 78-cent rate was charged, 55 cents being the proper rate. Reparation of about \$400 is asked for and an order making the 55-cent rate the maximum.

Report Treaty Failure.

Washington, Aug. 27.—Attempts are being made today to verify a report that leaked out of diplomatic circles yesterday to the effect that all efforts to effect an immigration treaty between the United States and Japan have failed. The statement was made by a visitor to Washington who is thoroughly conversant with affairs in the Far East, after conference with a member of the State department.

PROBES AMERICAN MINES.

Belgian Expert Comes as Guest of Government.

New York, Aug. 26.—Victor W. Watteyne, chief of the Belgian department of mines, was a passenger on the Red Star liner Kroonland, which arrived in port today. Chief Watteyne comes as the guest of the United States government and will be consulted by the bureau of geodetic survey in its coming investigation of the mining conditions in this country. Congress has appropriated \$150,000 for this purpose. Captain Desbrough, of England, and A. Meisner, of Germany, both expert mining engineers, will come later to join Chief Watteyne.

In the United States there are 3,200 deaths due to accidents every year in the mines, or three to every thousand mining employes. Speaking of the tremendous death rate, Chief Watteyne said yesterday:

"In Belgium, where the mines are the oldest in Europe and the most dangerous and deepest in the world, the death rate is only one man in a thousand—a very good record, considering the extremely hazardous nature of the work. I expect to be very much interested in my commission to study American methods."

Chief Watteyne left promptly for Pittsburgh. He will go from there to Hanna, Wyo., to study a sealed mine in which, during ten years over 300 miners have lost their lives. Chief Watteyne will suggest some scheme by which it can be worked with safety.

BISBEE AGAIN FLOODED.

Third Cloudburst Within Month Does Much Damage.

Bisbee, Ariz., Aug. 26.—Bisbee for the third time in three weeks was yesterday visited by a cloudburst. The damage is estimated at \$25,000. The bursting of a subway at the head of Main street caused the damage. When the subway burst a wall of water six feet deep swept down the street, carrying ahead of it horses, wagons, buggies and the automobile of G. J. Cunningham, cashier of the bank of Bisbee. At the lower end of the street the automobile was rescued.

A number of house foundations were weakened. The Grand hotel was condemned this evening and the guests moved out. Last night the town was without fire protection, owing to water mains being washed away. The gas was off and all big sewerage mains are broken in many places. So far as is known there is no loss of life.

Bisbee is located in a canyon, so that cloudbursts in the mountains above make the place peculiarly susceptible to floods.

JAPAN IS BUSY.

Immense War Debt and Labor Problems Worry Statesmen.

New York, Aug. 26.—Japan, sorely pressed in financial matters, with labor troubles and increased cost of living changing the entire economic system, will not go to war with any nation for 10 years at least, according to General Adolphus W. Greeley, U. S. A., retired who, with Mrs. Greeley and their two daughters, arrived on the President Grant of the Hamburg-American line today from Hamburg.

"There have been within a year not less than 140 strikes in Japan, so I was told by a prominent official," said Mr. Greeley, "and I do not believe the world in general knows that they ended successfully for the strikers. This makes for entirely different economic conditions in that country. Japan has enough, with financial problems and the question of higher wages, to be met, to keep her wisest heads busy on the situation at home for years to come."

Unwritten Law is Good Law.

Eastland, Tex., Aug. 26.—The grand jury today recommended that the "unwritten law" be put on the statute books of the state in order that young women can have greater protection. The recommendation grew out of serious crimes against young girls and women here lately. The whole community has been aroused. In its report the grand jury recommends that mothers give their daughters more protection from the world and asks the state legislature to put the "unwritten law" on the statute books.

First Train Into Calor.


San Francisco, Aug. 26.—The line of the California Northeastern railroad was opened from this city to Calor, on the line between Oregon and California, today. The first car to stop at Calor was that of W. F. Herrin, chief attorney for the Southern Pacific road. E. H. Harriman, since he went over the road on his way to Klamath lake, gave orders to get the line built through to Klamath river as soon as possible, and work has gone on night and day.

Japanese Sees Maneuvers.

Junction City, Kan., Aug. 26.—Major T. Tanaka, of the Japanese embassy in Washington, arrived at the maneuver camp last night. He was met at the railroad station by one of General Kerr's personal staff, and escorted to headquarters, where he was introduced to General Kerr and other officers of the staff. Major Tanaka will remain an observer at the camp for several days.

Toronto Has \$150,000 Fire

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 26.—Half of the Union stockyards in West Toronto was wiped out by fire tonight. Loss, \$150,000. Seven houses on Keel street were also destroyed. The origin of the fire is not known.



THE KING OF CURES

DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

AND ALL THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES PREVENTS PNEUMONIA AND CONSUMPTION

"Two years ago a severe cold settled on my lungs and so completely prostrated me that I was unable to work and scarcely able to stand. I then was advised to try Dr. King's New Discovery, and after using one bottle I went back to work, as well as I ever was."

W. J. ATKINS, Banner Springs, Tenn.

PRICE 50c AND \$1.00

SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY

C. F. MOORE

DIARRHOEA

There is no need of anyone suffering long with this disease, for to effect a quick cure it is only necessary to take a few doses of

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy

In fact, in most cases one dose is sufficient. It never fails and can be relied upon in the most severe and dangerous cases. It is equally valuable for children and is the means of saving the lives of many children each year. In the world's history no medicine has ever met with greater success. Price 25 cents. Large size 50 cents.

WHEN YOU CATCH COLD

FOLLEY'S HONEY AND TAR

SOLD AND RECOMMENDED BY C. F. MOORE

Do not take chances on it wearing away or experiment with some unknown preparation which may leave the bronchial tubes and lungs weakened and susceptible to attack from the germs of Pneumonia or Consumption.

not only stops the cough but heals and strengthens the lungs and prevents serious results from a cold. Contains no opiates.

It Saved His Life After the Doctor Said He Had Consumption.

W. R. Davis, Visalia, California, writes: "There is no doubt but what Folley's Honey and Tar saved my life. I had an awful cough on my lungs and the doctor told me I had consumption. I commenced taking Folley's Honey and Tar and found relief from the first and three bottles cured me completely."

A Policeman's Testimony.

J. N. Patterson, night policeman, of Nashua, Iowa, writes: "Last winter I had a bad cold on my lungs and tried at least a half-dozen advertised cough medicines and had treatment from two physicians without getting any benefit. A friend recommended Folley's Honey and Tar and two-thirds of a bottle cured me. I consider it the greatest cough and lung medicine in the world."

Three sizes—25c, 50c and \$1.00. The 50-cent size contains two and one-half times as much as the small size and the \$1.00 bottle almost six times as much. Refuse Substitutes.