

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN BRIEF

Friday, April 30.

Washington, April 30.—An extended speech by McCumber favoring free lumber occupied several hours in the senate today. His remarks provoked an extended controversy among advocates of a tariff on lumber. McCumber said, while he was a thorough protectionist, he would not agree to a tariff on products such as coal, iron ore, lumber and oil, that are being exhausted and cannot be replaced.

Aldrich reported from the committee on finance additional amendments to the bill and the senate adopted a motion made by him that until further notice the senate shall meet at 11 o'clock daily.

Thursday, April 29.

Washington, April 29.—The entire time of the senate was given again today to the general discussion of the tariff bill. Rayner, of Maryland, led off with a general denunciation of the protective system of the Republican party. He was followed by Nelson, of Minnesota, who made an earnest plea for the admission of lumber free of duty. His assertions aroused a general discussion, which was participated in by Hale, Carter, McLaurin, McCumber, Elkins, Aldrich, and Gallagher.

Rayner denounced the measure as failing to provide revenue and protecting the industries controlled by trusts rather than giving any relief to the consumers of the country. Rayner frequently entered upon oratorical flights and concluded with a series of condemnations of the trusts. He declared his belief in incidental protection in order to maintain wages of American workmen.

Nelson manifested especial satisfaction over the discovery by himself of what he said were numerous "jokers" in the lumber schedule. While the rates of duty on lumber were supposedly lowered, he said, they in fact were higher even than the Dingley rates.

Carter declared that congress was paying out \$5,000,000 to protect the timber in its forests, while at the same time it was proposing to levy a tariff duty on lumber to encourage cutting down the forests.

Wednesday, April 28.

Washington, April 28.—An exhaustive treatment of the lumber schedule of the tariff by Simmons, of North Carolina, was the feature of the session of the senate today. Simmons advocated the retention of the present tariff, which, he maintained, was but a revenue rate.

Simmons opposed the proposed reductions in the lumber tariff, principally, he said, because labor constituted a larger element in the cost of producing lumber than in the cost of producing any other manufactured product, and furthermore that the lumber was a competitor with some of the articles which added to the cost of its production.

The present crusade against a lumber duty, Simmons charged, had been instigated by speculators having interests in Canada. He declared there was no lumber trust.

Speaking on his amendment providing for a constitutional amendment authorizing an income tax, Brown, of Nebraska, said congress owed it to the people to be given a chance to say whether the constitution should be made to sanction a system of taxation approved by the majority of American citizens and by the economists of the entire civilized world.

Painter, of Kentucky, suggested that the Supreme court of the United States, as now constituted, might change its former opinion holding an income tax law unconstitutional.

Brown replied that he was ready to support any bill providing for such a tax.

Upon Brown's request the resolution was referred to the committee on judiciary.

Tuesday, April 27.

Washington, April 27.—As the last half of his two-days' speech, Bailey devoted nearly three hours in the senate today to a discussion of the legal aspect of his income tax amendment to the tariff bill, citing numerous cases and authorities to maintain the view that such a law would be constitutional. He was interrupted frequently by senators, who at times objected to his position or suggested authorities to sustain him. Scott spoke on the tariff with special reference to its effect to the south. Gore, of Oklahoma, denounced the protective tariff.

Bailey discussed the nature of direct taxation and said that question had never been satisfactorily settled. He said it was a matter of regret that the framers of the constitution did not satisfactorily define what a direct tax was. Scott declared he advocated protection.

Offers Hughes Judgeship.

Washington, April 29.—Ellwood C. Hughes, for 20 years a lawyer of Seattle, has been tendered by President Taft an appointment to the newly created Federal judgeship in Washington state. Mr. Hughes has been associated with some of the most prominent legal firms on the North coast, and has been president of the Washington State Bar association, of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer and of the Seattle school board. He formerly practiced in Spencer, Ia.

tion not only because he believed it was the best policy for his own state of West Virginia and for the South, but also for the entire country. He declared if the rate on lumber should be reduced—48 per cent of all the lumber manufactured in the United States being produced in the South—there would be nothing left for the American lumberman to do but to cut wages.

Gore declared he had been reliably informed that in the rich Pocahontas coal mines of West Virginia wages were less than in Nova Scotia and England. This statement was denied by Elkins.

Clark, of Wyoming, said the coal miners of his state were paid the highest rate of wages paid in any state or country and said that that condition of prosperity would be destroyed by free coal.

Monday, April 26.

Washington, April 26.—Denouncing the principle of a protective tariff as unfair in taking money from one man to give it to another in order to encourage him in the pursuit of an otherwise unprofitable business, Bailey, of Texas, delivered in the senate today a set speech on the Democratic side in opposition to the pending tariff bill. After he had proceeded without interruption for more than an hour, several senators engaged in colloquies with him.

Bailey favored restriction of immigration as a protection to American labor.

Aldrich retorted that while Bailey was ready to keep out the foreign laborer, he was not averse to allowing the product of this cheap labor to come into competition with the product of American workmen.

Bailey will resume tomorrow, when he will devote his attention to the purely legal aspects of an income tax law.

Overman, of North Carolina, offered an amendment to the tariff bill in the senate today in which he proposes to place a head tax of \$12 on each immigrant coming into the United States.

Half-Section Homesteads.

Washington, May 1.—Secretary Ballinger today designated 157,176,800 acres of land in states to which the 320-acre homestead law applies as coming within the provision of the law. The states affected are Oregon, Washington, Utah, Wyoming, New Mexico, Nevada, Arizona, Colorado and Montana. Included in the land designated by the secretary today are 7,000,160 acres in Oregon and 3,576,960 acres in Washington. Diagrams showing the lands subject to entry are being sent to the local land offices. It is believed that 40 per cent of the area designated, except in Nevada, is now held by individuals. If all the land designated were suitable for entry there would be 492,000 homesteads.

May Appeal to Taft.

Washington, April 27.—President Taft may be asked by the American society of international law to take steps to stop the massacres in Armenia. A resolution embodying this request was submitted this morning to the members of this society. The memorial, which was offered by President Ion of the Boston university law school, was referred to the executive committee of the society for action. When the motion was put by General Horace Porter, chairman of the meeting, Robert Bacon, former secretary of state, voted in the negative.

If Abdul is Exiled.

Washington, April 28.—There is considerable discussion among American officials and diplomats here today as to the possibility of Sultan Abdul Hamid seeking an asylum in the United States. Abdul Hamid is immensely wealthy, his great private fortune being invested in various parts of the world. His private yacht lies at Constantinople ready to sail at any time. It is commanded by Americans, in whom he has entire confidence.

Million for Cello Canal.

Washington, April 30.—Senator Bourne was informed today by the chief of the engineer's department that he would in his coming year's estimate recommend \$1,000,000 for immediate use in the Cello Falls canal and an authorization of \$2,600,000 additional in continuing contract. This, it is estimated, will complete the project at a total cost of about \$5,000,000.

Care of Alaska's Insane.

Washington, April 30.—The Mount Tabor, Or., sanitarium, was today given the contract for caring for the Alaska insane during the coming year. The contract price is \$27.50 per head per month. The Sitka sanitarium bid \$25 per head but Secretary Ballinger held that the institution was not sufficiently equipped and was not responsible.

Russia to Protect Americans.

Washington, April 27.—Ambassador Riddle, at St. Petersburg, today cabled the State department that the Russian government had given him assurances that it was sending troops into Persia and would take care of all foreigners there. This is in reply to the request of the State department that Russia look after American interests in Tabriz.

Immigration Commissioner Quits.

Washington, April 27.—Robert Watchorn, commissioner of immigration at New York, against whom charges have been pending before the president for several months, resigned today. The resignation was immediately accepted.

DEATH AND RUIN.

Wind and Snow Storm Leave Trail of Havoc in Middle West.

Chicago, April 30.—Two terrific storms, sweeping over Middle West states within 12 hours of each other yesterday paralyzed the region from Chicago to the Gulf as seldom before. Both storms were accompanied by thunder and lightning and deluging torrents of rain, and both caused loss of life, not only in this city, but in regions to the south.

Two towns, Harroton, Ark., and Hornlake, Miss., are reported as completely demolished by tornado-like winds that swept over the prairies during the day; and reports of death and destruction in a lesser degree are coming in over the crippled wires from every point with which communication can be opened.

Coincident with the violent gale reported in the Middle states, unseasonable falls of snow are reported to both the east and west of the stricken area. In New York several inches of snow is reported from the rural districts, while the big metropolis itself had a violent snow squall early in the day. From Wyoming comes the report of suffering on the sheep ranges caused by a five-inch fall of snow.

Snow is also reported from Pittsburgh, Milwaukee and Montana points. A squall, with wind blowing 45 miles an hour, and rain falling in torrents, struck Chicago at 6:15 o'clock last night. Wires went down in every direction and communication with other cities was completely severed.

CONSPIRATORS ARE HANGED.

Constitutionalists Invoke Rigid Justice to Leaders of Uprising.

Constantinople, April 30.—The Constitutionalists have lost no time in bringing the conspirators in the recent rising to trial. The military court, sitting in the war office today condemned about 250 prisoners to death, and they were executed.

Nadir Pasha, the second eunuch of the palace, whose sentence was pronounced Wednesday, was hanged at dawn on the Galata bridge and his body was viewed by thousands. The national assembly, which met under the presidency of Said Pasha, decided that the sultan should take the oath of the constitution within a week. The assembly also ratified the removal of Abdul Hamid to Salonica.

The government has decided to send a commission to Adana to try by court martial the instigators of the massacres and the committee is authorized to act with the utmost severity.

It is alleged that the chief authors of the recent mutiny were Abdul Hamid's favorite son, Prince Mehmed Burban Eddine; Rear Admiral Saind Pasha, son of Kiamil Pasha, the ex-grand vizier, and Nadir Pasha, who were engaged for a long time prior to the rising in corrupting the troops. The former two have fled.

HOLD-UP IN IDAHO.

Bandits Loot Mail Car on Northern Pacific Railroad.

Spokane, Wash., April 30.—Two men held up Northern Pacific train No. 3 last night at 10:25 o'clock, three miles east of Houser Junction, and 25 miles east of Spokane.

Conductor A. F. Miley states that the robbers cut the engine and one mail car from the train, took two shots at the fireman, missing him by a very narrow margin, ordered him off the engine and put a gun to Engineer Whitticsey's head, commanding him to go ahead until they told him to stop. The other robber took the place of the fireman, and as they passed Houser at 10:30 he was throwing coal into the firebox in an inexperienced manner.

This, together with the fact that there were no markers on the rear of the train, and as the engine crew disregarded signals, it was at once surmised by the operator here that it was a holdup, and he at once notified the dispatcher in Spokane to that effect.

Officials in Spokane as well as Rathdrum were at once notified, and while the mail car was being robbed between Trent and Yardley, posses were forming at either side of the robbers.

Further Lynching Feared.


Ada, Okla., April 30.—Fearing that as a result of the lynching here of four cattlemen for the murder of A. A. Bobbitt, further trouble might arise, Oscar Peeler, an alleged accessory to the crime, and Edward and David Johnson, charged with another murder, have been returned to the jail at Tecumseh for safe keeping. The grand jury today resumed its investigations. Attorney General West, in addressing the jury said: "The lynching was the most outrageous crime since the Civil war. Remember your God."

Three Schools Wrecked.

Wichita, Kan., April 30.—A tornado at Douglas and other Kansas towns tonight killed one person, injured ten and did much damage to property. The storm was the most severe at Douglas. There Lewis Ayers, 70 years old, was killed. Miss J. J. Jones was the most seriously injured. A number of houses were wrecked, including three schools. At Udall, Rock and Rose Hill, buildings were blown from their foundations. Fruit and crops suffered.

Special Rates Doomed.

Chicago, April 30.—The executive committee of the Western Passenger Agents' association recommended today that second class party and labor rates be abolished. A meeting of the officials of the Interstate Commerce commission and interested roads will be held in Minneapolis tomorrow to act on the recommendation.



KING

OF

THROAT

AND

LUNG

REMEDIES

DR. KING'S

NEW

DISCOVERY

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

CURES ALL THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES

SAVED HER SON'S LIFE

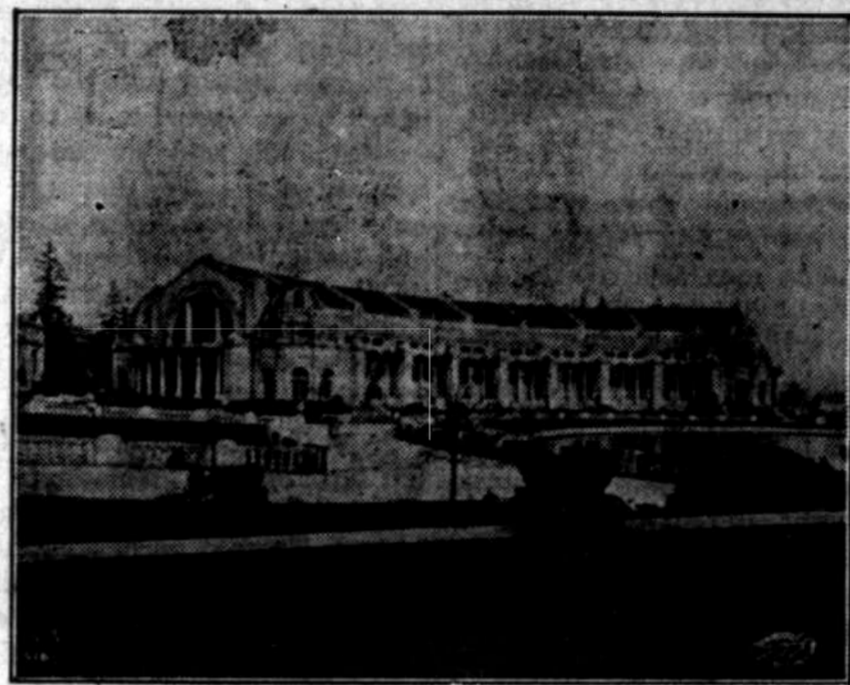
My son Rex was taken down a year ago with lung trouble. We doctored some months without improvement. Then I began giving Dr. King's New Discovery, and I soon noticed a change for the better. I kept this treatment up for a few weeks and now my son is perfectly well and works every day.

MRS. SAMP. RIPPEE, Ava, Mo.

50c AND \$1.00

SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY

C. F. MOORE

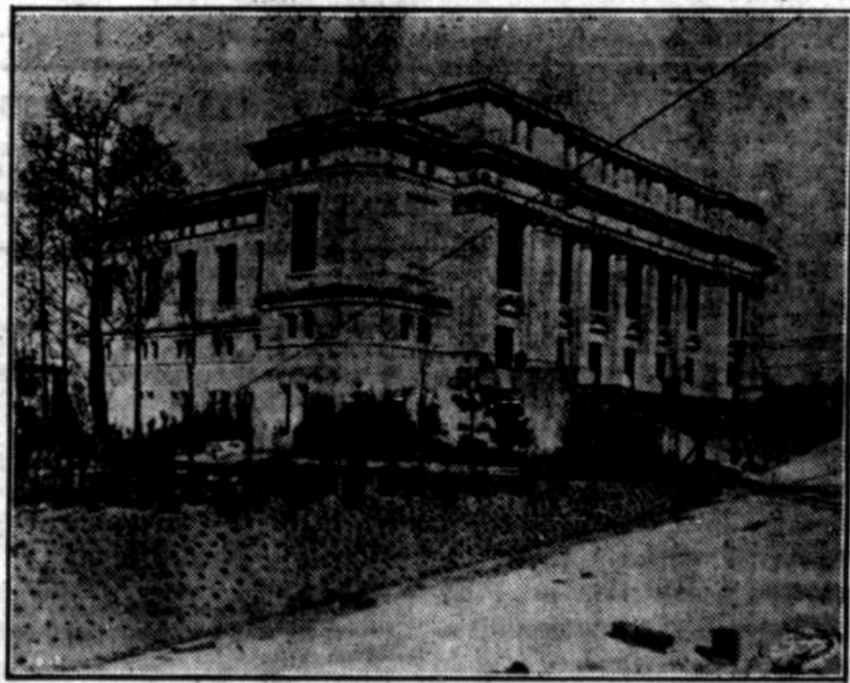


MANUFACTURERS BUILDING.

On the eastern side of Geyser Basin, at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, the handsome Manufacturers Building looks across the restless waters of the Cascades and the flashing foam of "Old Faithful," the reproduction of its namesake in Yellowstone National Park.

Its location is the most central of any of the exposition buildings, and its architectural design is especially fitting for the position it has been given. It was one of the first great exhibition palaces to be completed, and before the end of last year was ready for the reception of its vast collection of exhibits. It will house a magnificent assortment of the highest examples of man's ingenuity and invention, and within its walls will be gathered specimens of manufactured articles from the workshops of every nation of importance in the world.

It overlooks the finest of the formal gardens of the exposition, and its splendid line of pergolas, with their vine-covered columns and blossoming flowers, complete a restful and pleasing view. At no part of the grounds can be seen a more beautiful illuminating effect than is presented from the open pergolas during the late evening and early night. A million sparkling electric bulbs flash their white lights through the waters and, scattered throughout the greenery, hundreds of electrolights mingle their many hues with the riot of colors. Looking down the gentle slope of Rainier Avenue the floating craft of two lakes is brought into vision and adds the delights of a broad, light-sprinkled stretch of forest-enclosed waters to the whole effect.



THE AUDITORIUM.

The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at Seattle, occupying 250 acres of the campus of the University of Washington, will result in benefits for Washington's seat of learning that the University could not have hoped to secure in many years, had not the great fair of 1909 been planned. So the exposition that will exploit Alaska, Hawaii and the Philippines and emphasize the importance of the growing trade with the Orient will leave, after its gates have closed, a large number of permanent structures to constantly remind the people of the Northwest of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition and the place it will occupy in the history of the Pacific as the medium through which one-half of the world was brought in such close touch with the other and a tremendous impetus to commercial intercourse given.

Seven buildings on the exposition grounds will be left for use of the University and the auditorium, one of the finest of this group, cost the State of Washington more than \$300,000. While the exposition is in progress this building will be used for conventions, congresses and conferences, and its hundreds of seats were in place and the building turned over to the exposition management three months before the opening date of the fair.

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