

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN BRIEF

Saturday, May 8.

Washington, May 8.—The battle over the lead schedule of the tariff bill continued in the senate today and the issue was more clearly drawn between the Republican leaders and the Republican insurgents. The latter openly threatened to keep congress in session all summer rather than allow the schedules to be rushed through, and warned the leaders that an unsatisfactory bill meant only a renewal of the battle for revision two years hence. Aldrich retorted that, if every schedule were to be thoroughly explained, the bill would not be completed in 10 years.

Friday, May 7.

Washington, May 7.—The senate voted today to fix the duty on lead contained in lead ore at 1½ cents a pound, which is the rate of the Dingley bill and of the pending bill as it was passed by the house.

Fifty-three senators including all the Republicans present and Hughes and McEnery of Louisiana, Democrats, voted for the duty and 19 Democrats voted against it. The vote was not significant.

During the day Clapp, of Minnesota, spoke at length in favor of lowering the tariff duties, and Owen, of Oklahoma, upheld the constitutionality of an income tax.

Thursday, May 6.

Washington, May 6.—Little progress was made in the consideration of the tariff bill by the senate today, the lead schedule being under discussion. Bristow made a strong fight against increases over the duties provided in the house, on the ground that such increases would unnecessarily increase the cost of paint, which the farmers used extensively.

Cummins addressed the senate in favor of the lower duties, especially in the iron and steel schedules. He declared that the people would take matters into their own hands if the law did not check monopolies.

Bristow renewed his attack on the lead schedule and Beveridge protested against haste when a vote was called for. Bristow then remarked:

"For the third time a vote has been called for on this paragraph while I have been attempting to get recognition of the chair. I am a new member here, and perhaps it is considered that I have no right to be heard, but I am here, just as are others who have been members of the senate for 30 years, and I have the same constitutional right to be heard as they have."

Bristow continued to discuss the lead schedule and a vote was not ordered. Aldrich tried unsuccessfully later to reach a vote, but the discussion lasted until adjournment.

Wednesday, May 5.

Washington, May 5.—The reading of the tariff bill and the adoption of amendments passed over when the measure was first read in the senate was resumed today, having been displaced since April 23 by speeches of senators who have discussed the measure as a whole.

Amendments on the schedules for lead ore and for lead products from which paint is manufactured called forth a storm of criticism. Bristow moved that the house provision of 2½ cents per pound instead of 3½ cents per pound on orange mineral, as proposed by the committee, be retained, this being the first of the committee series of increases relating to lead that was reached.

The regular order being called for on demand by Bristow for an aye and nay vote, the rollcall was begun. Heyburn attempted to take the floor and the chair ruled that it was too late to interrupt the call. A murmur of protest was heard in various parts of the chamber, Heyburn angrily announcing:

"If we start in that spirit there will be trouble."

The vote on orange mineral was regarded as a test, and the rate proposed by the committee of 3½ cents per pound, instead of the house rate of 2½ cents, was agreed to, 41 to 35.

Tuesday, May 4.

Washington, May 4.—At the session of the senate today, Dooliver, of Iowa, attacked the methods under which protective tariff bills are formed, and had a lively tilt with Aldrich. Democratic senators remained silent. At times the Republican debate threatened to become acrimonious, but the Iowa senator was every ready with a humorous reply which called forth laughter when angry words seemed unavoidable.

Borah concluded his speech on the income tax, delivering an extended legal argument to show that there was ample reason for believing that the Supreme court might reverse itself if the constitutionality of that tax should again be presented to it.

A strong plea for the extension of the protective tariff system to jute was made by Bradley, of Kentucky, who declared that with the protective policy covering products of his state, Kentucky would be safely Republican in the future.

Mehammed Sends Thanks.

Washington, May 6.—Sultan Mehmed V of Turkey has cabled a message in acknowledgment of the greetings sent to him by President Taft on his ascension to the throne. Ambassador Lelshman at Constantinople cabled that the government had taken energetic means to suppress further attempts at disorders and to punish perpetrators of the recent trouble. The government, he said, appeared to be able and anxious to restore peace.

Monday, May 3.

Washington, May 3.—An extended defense of the duty on lumber provided in the Dingley bill was met in the senate today by Piles, of Washington. He was followed by Borah, who discussed the income tax, not only declaring that it was just, but, in view of the divided opinion in the Supreme court of the United States, insisted that it was the duty of congress again to submit the question of the constitutionality of the tax to the court.

A plea against free lumber, and a story of Oriental labor figuring in the difference of cost between the two sides of the Canadian boundary line was the substance of Piles' speech. Piles contended that a tariff sufficient to save the American manufacturer the United States market for his low grade lumber and shingles will make it possible for him to utilize every part of the tree.

Jealous of Use of His Face.

Washington, May 8.—Forester Gifford Pinchot has appealed to the Department of Justice to investigate several nursery companies in California which have been circulating literature bearing his name and picture. Pinchot made the request when Associate Forester Price returned to Washington and reported that the literature was being circulated in California by companies promoting eucalyptus growing. Although no actual statement is made in the literature, to the effect, that the government is behind the eucalyptus projects, Pinchot said he believed it was intended to create this impression and he wanted to learn the legal status of the case.

Pardon Asked for Meldrum.

Washington, May 4.—Henry Meldrum, former surveyor general of Oregon, will be pardoned if the efforts now being made by his Oregon friends prove successful. Petitions are now coming to the president reporting that Meldrum has served much of his sentence, that his friends believe he had no criminal intent when in office, that he drifted into wrong doing and that strong drink was largely responsible for his undoing. The petitions will be filed with President Taft by the Oregon senators.

Deficit is Still Growing.

Washington, May 7.—The statement of the government receipts and expenditures for April shows unsatisfactory results both as to receipts from customs and internal revenue. The receipts from customs for the month were \$28,031,600 and from internal revenue \$18,935,896. This is a falling off of about \$600,000 in the receipts from customs, as compared with March, and a decrease of \$1,000,000 in the receipts from internal revenue. The deficit for the month is about \$3,000,000.

Session May Be Continued.

Washington, May 7.—President Taft has come to the conclusion, as a result of a talk with senators and members of the house of representatives during the past two days, that there is little chance for adjournment of congress before June 15 or July 1. The president has also declared that he favors an income tax only as a last resort, that recourse in case of a deficiency under the new tariff act should first be had to an inheritance, and next to a corporation tax.

Voyage Cost But Little.

Washington, May 5.—Secretary of the Navy Meyer today declared that the 16 battleships of the Atlantic fleet, which had made the voyage around the world, were in excellent condition, due to the fact that they were accompanied by a repair ship throughout the trip. The secretary said that he found that the voyage had cost only \$1,500,000 more than if the battleships had been kept at home. The battleships needed no extensive repairs.

Large Tract is Withdrawn.

Washington, May 7.—Secretary of the Interior Ballinger announced today the withdrawal from entry for use in the Malheur project of 148,000 acres of land in the Burns district, 22,000 acres for use in the John Day project in the Dalles district, 10,000 acres for use in the Harney project in the Burns district, and 62,000 acres for the Deschutes project in the Lake View district.

Crooked River Land Withdrawn.

Washington, May 8.—The secretary of the interior today withdrew from public entry under the first form of withdrawal of the reclamation act, approximately 23,040 acres of land in connection with the Crooked river project in the Dalles land district. Any tracts, title to which have passed out of the United States, were exempted from the order of withdrawal.

Squadron Nears Gibraltar.

Washington, May 4.—The American armored cruiser squadron, composed of the North Carolina and Montana, which left Guantamo, Cuba, April 23, under orders from the Navy department to hurry to Alexandria, Turkey, to protect Americans there, was 1,150 miles west of Gibraltar last night, according to a cablegram received by the Navy department.

Teach Fruitgrowers to Pack.

Washington, May 8.—Pomologist George H. Powell, of the Department of Agriculture, will visit the Yakima, Wenatchee and Puyallup valleys, Washington, during July to instruct the fruitgrowers in methods of cooling and packing fruit for shipment.

ACCIDENT IN SEATTLE.

Rail of Balcony Snaps, Throwing 300 People to Floor.

Seattle, Wash., May 7.—In full view of the throng witnessing the great indoor meet of the Seattle Athletic club at the new armory last night, at the close of the Marathon race, the balcony rail gave way and precipitated fully 300 persons to the floor beneath. At least 50 are seriously injured, and some may die.

Instantly the throng became panic-stricken with horror at the sight, but soon collected itself and began the work of assisting those who lay crushed and bleeding on the floor. Ambulances and physicians were quickly summoned, and those who could be moved were sent to hospitals.

The accident occurred at the close of the Marathon race, with the contestants neck and neck at the finish line, which was directly beneath the balcony. It was to see the finish of this event that the crowd leaned over the balcony when the rail broke, precipitating 300 people to the cement floor 15 feet below.

The accident was due to the collapse of the iron railing at the end of the balcony. The hollow iron railing was on the outside instead of the inside of the iron rods that support the balcony. When the railing gave way more than 300 of the spectators on that side of the building plunged head foremost to the floor below.

So far were the people leaning out over the balcony that when the railing gave way practically every one in the balcony in that vicinity was swept overboard.

Both city police patrols and every available ambulance in the city, together with scores of private automobiles and scores of physicians hurried to the scene. A squad of police clubbed their way into the crowd and made way for the people to assist the injured to the waiting ambulances and automobiles, which hurried them to the hospitals.

CLEMENCEAU DEFIED.

French Civil Servants Organize Union and Trouble May Follow.

Paris, May 7.—The famous P. T. T.—that is, the Posts, Telegraphs & Telephone Employees association—threw down the gauntlet to the government today by transforming itself into a syndicate or union under the law of 1884. This places the association on the same footing with workmen's unions with the right to strike.

This defiance, which is nothing short of open revolt, came as a sudden and sensational sequel to Premier Clemenceau's failure today to receive a deputation of postal employees, who called to demand the redemption of promises they say the government made when the recent strike was declared off.

The government, which claims to be prepared for any eventuality, it is conceded must now act vigorously or abdicate. The leaders of the movement have no option but to declare a strike the minute the government makes a hostile turn. The entire country is tremendously excited by the violent agitation to which it has been subjected for months, and fears are entertained that a whirlwind may be unchained. There are even intimations that the monarchist and other reactionaries are furnishing funds to stir up a revolution in the hope of imposing a new regime.

BROKEN LEVEE COSTLY.

Over 14,000 Acres Are Flooded by Rise in San Joaquin River.

Stockton, Cal., May 7.—Reports from the islands tonight say it will be impossible to save reclamation district No. 17, on which a break in the levee occurred this morning.

The water is pouring from the San Joaquin river through a crevasse almost 100 feet wide opposite Lathrop. Owners of property are rushing a dredger and steamer to the scene, but at the rate the water is running into the large tract the indications are all of the 14,000 acres will be inundated.

The land is very rich and was expected to produce fully 35 sacks of barley to the acre. The loss this year will be near \$250,000.

Would Use Spiritualism.


Rome, Italy, May 7.—Princess d'Antoni says the proposed attempt to communicate with Mars by means of signaling is not likely to succeed, and besides, is of no practical value, because even if it succeeded it would prove only that the planet is inhabited, and could not lead to any regular communication. She advocates Spiritualism as the best and safest plan and suggests that a series of experiments be undertaken under strict scientific conditions for the purpose of ascertaining the best method of communicating with Mars.

Oil Supply Investigated.

Bakersfield, Cal., May 7.—Two Japanese naval officers and an officer of a leading Japanese steamship company are here looking into the oil production of this county. It is supposed their inquiry is relative to the adoption of California oil for fuel by the Japanese navy. The Japanese are Commander Yiechi Tomiyasu and Naval Expert Sanmatsu Kanaya, of the Japanese navy, and Yoshie Nakaya, of Nutsio & Company, the Japanese steamship firm.

Abdul's Hoards Are Found.

Constantinople, May 7.—The commission which is taking an inventory of the property at the imperial palace at Yildiz has, it is stated, discovered bank notes to the value of \$2,250,000 and a large quantity of jewelry. Papers seized at the palace show that Abdul Hamid had over \$5,000,000 on deposit at a foreign bank.



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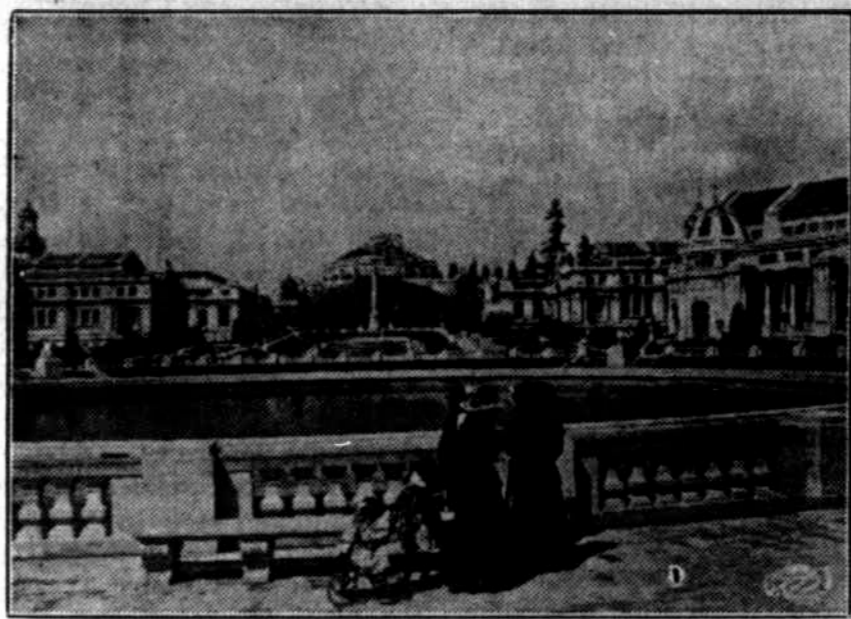
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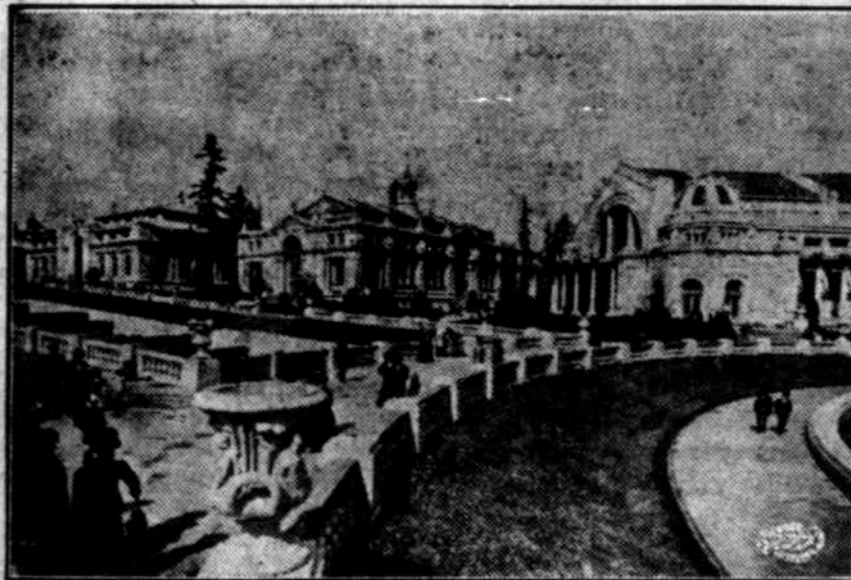


A VIEW OF THE COURT OF HONOR, A.-Y.-P. EXPOSITION, SEATTLE.

All of the principal buildings of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition are grouped in close compass around the Cascades and Geyser Basin and the flower beds which line each.

The picture shows a view from the lower side of Geyser Basin, directly up the Court of Honor. On the right are seen the Palace of Manufactures, the Oriental and Hawaiian Buildings. On the left are the European Exhibits and Alaskan Buildings. In the far center is the Central Government, which shows its incomplete front as it looked on April 15. On that date this was the heaviest piece of construction to be finished before the opening day of the Exposition and the contractors estimated that it would take them ten days to do the work.

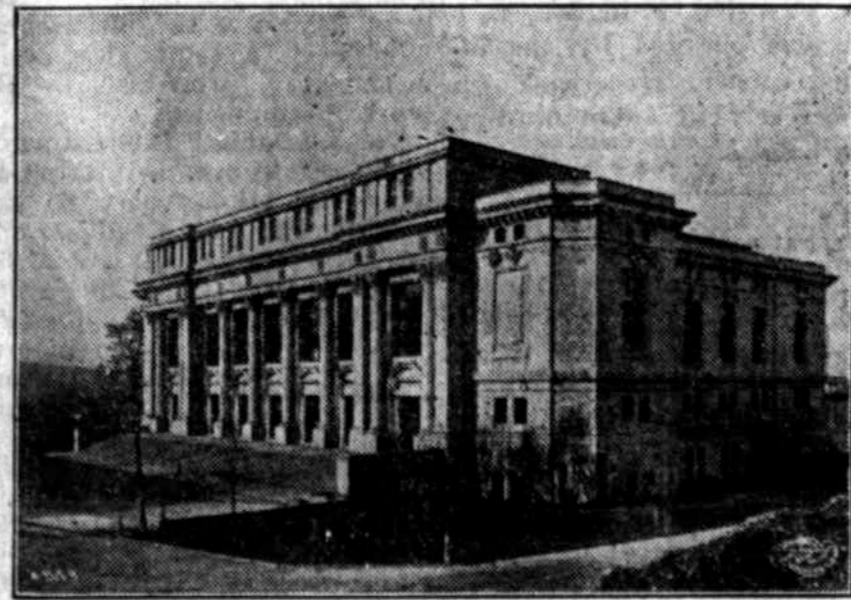
Geyser Basin is in the foreground, and just beyond it show the steps in the Cascades.



PANSIES AND POSIES EVERYWHERE AT A.-Y.-P. EXPOSITION.

In the foreground of the picture is shown the bank which slopes up from Geyser Basin at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, Seattle. Upon it have been planted 300,000 tufted pansy plants, and close up to the ballustrades high-growing plants of bright blossom.

Above Geyser Basin can be seen the banks of the Cascades, and around these are growing 100,000 rose bushes, so selected that there will be a rotation of blooms throughout the Exposition.



THE AUDITORIUM AT A.-Y.-P. EXPOSITION, SEATTLE.

Probably the most striking structure on the grounds of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition is the Auditorium. It is builded of reinforced concrete, steel and brick and is a part of the rich legacy which is to be handed down to the State University when the Fair is over.

The Auditorium stands upon an eminence overlooking the main entrance to the Exposition Grounds. It is now in use as a lecture room by the University Law School and for all assemblies of students. It has a seating capacity of close to 3000, which can be greatly increased.

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