

## PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN BRIEF

Saturday, July 3.

Washington, July 3.—Senator Aldrich achieved another sweeping victory this afternoon when, by a vote of more than 2 to 1, the maximum and minimum feature of the senate tariff bill was passed. This goes into effect on March 1, 1910. It empowers the president to add 25 per cent ad valorem to all existing schedules, whether on the free list or dutiable, to those countries discriminating against the United States.

In other words, where foreign nations are disposed to accept trade with America on the basis of the administrative tariff bill, soon to be enacted, the statute will not be elastic, but will stand as passed. But where nations prohibit, by excessive taxes, goods produced in this country, the president may retaliate by the simple issuance of a proclamation adding 25 per cent ad valorem to everything coming into American ports from such restrictive nations.

The bill aims particularly at France. The French people, as well as the Germans, but the latter to a less obnoxious extent, fearful of the progress of the American manufacturer, have been raising item after item, so it was explained today, until now American goods are almost prohibited from entering French and German territories.

There remain 17 other administrative features of the tariff bill to dispose of before it goes to the house. The report is tonight that the senate will have each of them out of the way by Thursday, and that on Monday, July 12, the lower branch of congress will begin the consideration of the measure.

Friday, July 2.

Washington, July 2.—The corporation tax amendment suggested by President Taft, drawn by Attorney General Wickesham and presented to the senate by Chairman Aldrich, of the committee on finance, is an integral part of the tariff bill as that bill now stands.

The senate reached a vote on the proposition shortly before adjourning at 7 o'clock this evening, and the amendment was agreed to by the large vote of 60 to 11, with all modifying amendments disposed of, many Democrats voting for the amendment with most of the Republicans. The test vote was on the substitution of the corporation tax amendment for the income tax provision, and on that vote 45 senators cast their ballots in the affirmative and 31 in the negative.

Thursday, July 1.

Washington, July 1.—The senate "came within one" today of agreeing to vote next Tuesday on the entire income tax amendment to the tariff bill, including the corporation tax substitute. The compact was prevented by the objection of Hulkeley.

There were several speeches today, Borah leading off in favor of the income tax and Root advocating the corporation tax but opposing the income tax. It was evident throughout the entire day that the corporation tax had failed to arouse as much interest in the senate as had been expected. During the debate today Bourne, of Oregon, predicted that the corporation tax would result in publicity of corruption affairs and thus prove of great service to the public.

Wednesday, June 30.

Washington, June 30.—The income tax was practically the only subject, and Cummins, of Iowa, and Borah, of Idaho, the only speakers before the senate today.

Borah was heard toward the close of the session, when the Iowa senator yielded the floor, which he had held since yesterday. He took for his text the declaration made yesterday by Aldrich that he would vote for the corporation tax amendment only as a means of defeating the income tax, and without resorting to personalities he criticized the position of the chairman of the finance committee, who had presented the corporation tax amendment to the senate.

Estimating the total revenues under the Aldrich-Payne bill at \$360,000,000, and those to be derived from the internal revenue at \$240,000,000, he predicted that at the end of the fiscal year 1911 there would be a deficit of not less than \$175,000,000. He therefore contended that the amendment of the tariff bill by the addition of an income tax was necessary in order to produce sufficient revenues.

Tuesday, June 29.

Washington, June 29.—With the tariff schedules disposed of, the senate today began consideration of the proposed income and corporation taxes.

The question of taxing incomes received attention while the tea provision was under consideration, and it was then that the most interesting occurrences of the day took place. This was the announcement of the real attitude of Chairman Aldrich, of the finance committee, toward the corporation tax provision, which he had introduced at the instance of the president. He said that he advocated the corpora-

tion tax as a means of defeating the income tax.

He also said he thought for the next year or two there would be a deficit in the treasury receipts, which he was willing to have made good by the income from the proposed corporation tax. He thought that the tax could be materially modified, if not repealed, within a year or two.

Monday, June 28.

Washington, June 28.—The end of the tariff schedules was reached this afternoon and adjournment was taken to tomorrow, when the corporation tax will be considered.

Binding twine was placed upon the free list today by the senate.

Metal strips with which cotton bales are bound, known as cotton ties, were placed under the duty of \$6 a ton.

A duty of half a cent a pound was added to bottle caps.

Time detectors were added to the paragraph fixing rates on watch movements.

The duty on zinc blocks, pigs and zinc dust was increased to 1½ cents a pound.

Work on Locks in Fall.

Washington, July 2.—Preliminary work already has begun at Panama on the locks of the isthmian canal. By the end of the summer construction in force will commence on these important adjuncts for the great waterway. Today the Isthmian Canal commission opened proposals for furnishing a great quantity of castings and structural material for anchorage purposes, for the mitring of lock gates, and for other requisities for use in the lock construction. Most of this material will be embedded in the masonry work.

Change Treasury System.

Washington, July 2.—Changes in the daily cash system of the Treasury department to correct discrepancies in publication of balances were announced to take effect at once. The published record of receipts and disbursements issued by the bookkeeping and warrants division have never balanced with the daily cash statement because the bookkeeping and warrants office record on the daily statement transactions were not yet completed. The data will hereafter come from one source and will exactly tally.

Taft to Get Expenses.

Washington, July 2.—The house committee on appropriations tomorrow will begin the preparation of a deficiency appropriation bill, the total of which, it is now believed, will approximate \$1,000,000. Included will be an appropriation of \$25,000 with which to pay the traveling expenses of the president, thus leaving intact his salary of \$75,000. Other items are \$200,000 to pay the expenses of this government's participation in the Brussels exposition of 1910, and \$106,000 for special assistants to the Department of Justice.

Shaft to Confederate Dead.

Washington, June 29.—A monument of marble and granite to cost about \$8,700 is to be erected by the United States government in the Confederate section of Finn's Point National cemetery at Salem, N. J., to mark the resting place of 2,460 officers and men of the Confederate army and navy, who died as prisoners of war at Fort Delaware between 1862 and 1865. It has been found impossible, because of imperfect records, to place distinctive headstones at each individual grave.

Taft to Open Harbor Congress.

Washington, June 29.—President Taft will make the opening address at the sixth annual convention of the National Rivers and Harbors congress, to be held in Washington September 8-10. The congress, of which Representative George A. Ransdall, of Louisiana, is president, numbers among its membership prominent men from all parts of the country. The congress favors a national policy of waterway development and a \$50,000,000 bond issue for that purpose.

Ends 30 Years' Service.

Washington, July 3.—Just 30 years ago Thursday Henry H. Gilfry, of Portland, chief clerk of the United States senate, took possession of his seat in front of the vice president's desk, and has since occupied it at every session of congress. Mr. Gilfry's first employment by the senate was as legislative clerk. Two years ago he was made chief clerk. Mr. Gilfry has been one of the leading parliamentary guides of presiding officers during this long period.

Defers Visit to Malheur.

Washington, June 30.—Secretary Ballinger, on his way to Seattle, will not stop in Malheur county to look over the proposed government and private irrigation enterprises in that locality, but in the latter part of July, after spending a short time in Seattle, will make a special trip to Ontario and neighboring towns and at that time announce his decision as to whether the project shall be built by the government or private enterprise.

Harrison is Named.

Washington, July 3.—The president today sent to the senate the nomination of M. T. Harrison, of Spokane, to be collector of internal revenue for Washington. He will succeed B. D. Crocker, whose resignation was called for to take effect September 1. Mr. Harrison is now postmaster of Spokane, and will be succeeded in that office by W. P. Edrus, endorsed by Representative Poindexter.

MESSINA IS SHAKEN.

Populace Flees From Its Temporary Homes to American Section.

Messina, July 2.—Messina experienced two terrific earthquake shocks at about 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning. They were accompanied by a roaring sound, and are said to have had a stronger and more undulatory movement than the earthquake of last December, which destroyed Messina, Reggio and other cities; laid waste many villages in Calabria, and killed 200,000 persons.

Although the shocks today had no such terrible consequences, the 25,000 residents of the city were thrown into terror. They ran into the streets panic-stricken, and last night nearly the entire population encamped in the open places, fearing to return to the structures that have served them as homes since the city was destroyed. The broken walls of the old ruins were thrown to the ground, and Messina was for a few minutes smothered in a cloud of dust.

The casualties were few, and the only persons killed, so far as known, were a young woman and her child. The woman had come here only a few days ago, and had settled in rooms that the great earthquake had left undamaged.

The first shock was followed quickly by a second shock, and the people fled pell-mell to the American quarter, which they seemed to feel was their safest place of refuge. So great was the rush to the American houses that the authorities were unable to check the invasion.

The soldiers soon drew a cordon around the square and a guard was mounted at the bridge leading to it. Many of the panic-stricken people were driven off, and orders were issued that, pending further instructions, no one should be permitted to occupy the American quarter.

All commerce ceased in the city and the places of business along the seashore were closed.

Reggio suffered almost as severe a shock as Messina, but no casualties have been reported at that place.

The seismic disturbance was felt at Taormina, but no damage was done there. Within 24 hours the shocks at Messina numbered 23.

AIRSHIP FLIES PERFECTLY.

Orville Wright Handles His Machine at Will.

Washington, July 2.—Calm and confident, Orville Wright late last night encircled the Fort Myer drill grounds time after time in his aeroplane in three separate flights. He was seen by thousands.

Shortly before 8 o'clock the aeroplane was wheeled from its shed to the starting track. Previously the field had been cleared by a troop of cavalry. After the motor had been tested, the propellers were cranked and Orville turned on the motor and released the machine. As it neared the end of the starting rail, Orville turned up the forward horizontal rudder and the machine arose into the air. It was a beautiful start.

Down the field the aeroplane sailed, curved gracefully about the lower end and back up the east side of the field along the edge of Arlington cemetery. The first round was made in 50 seconds. Five times the machine circled the field, attaining a height that varied from 15 to 30 feet. On the sixth round Mr. Wright came to earth within 100 feet of the starting point, completing the flight in exactly five minutes.

The landing was perfect, the machine swooping down in successive glides until within a few feet of the earth, when Orville pulled the string that stops his motor and the aeroplane glided smoothly over the grass on its skids until it came to a stop. Again the aeroplane was placed in position on the starting rail, the motor started, and again the machine encircled the field with ease and grace. Mr. Wright approached dangerously near the starting tower and flew within a few feet of the stables that line the field. It was noticed that at times the motor skipped, but this seemed to have no effect on operating the aeroplane.

Bell Sees War Cloud.

Leavenworth, Kan., July 2.—General Franklin Bell, chief of staff, in a speech before the assembled service schools at Fort Leavenworth today, declared that he saw indications of war and insisted that the day of international peace was far off. "There is much talk of arbitration and peace congresses, and it is even implied that there is to be no further use for armies and navies," said General Bell. "There has not been a period of 30 years in the history of this country without a war."

Bomb Fiend is Caught.

Chicago, July 2.—Felix Sharkey, once a terror to the police, but now crippled and gray, today divulged all he knew of the long series of bomb outrages which have mystified the police of Chicago. State's Attorney Wayman, to whom Sharkey told his story, laid an embargo of silence upon the narrator and the police officials who were present at the interview. Yesterday Sharkey refused to talk, but a night in jail conquered him.

Arctic Explorer Safe?

Winnipeg, July 2.—A rumor comes from the far North that George Caldwell, the explorer who left three years ago to make a trip from Hudson bay westward to Slave lake and down to Edmonton, and who had been given up as lost, is reported by a native runner to be safe. Caldwell is now probably at Fullerton.

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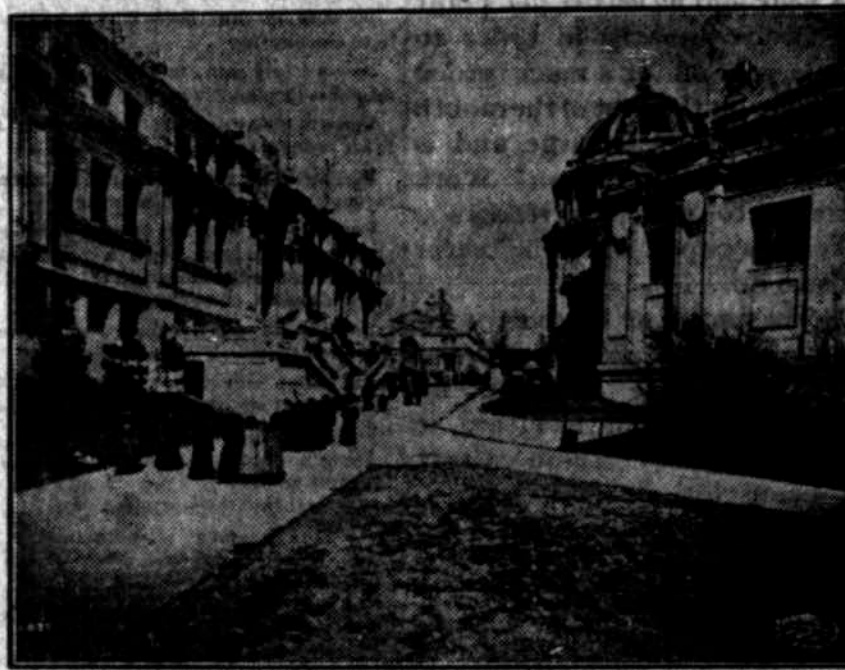
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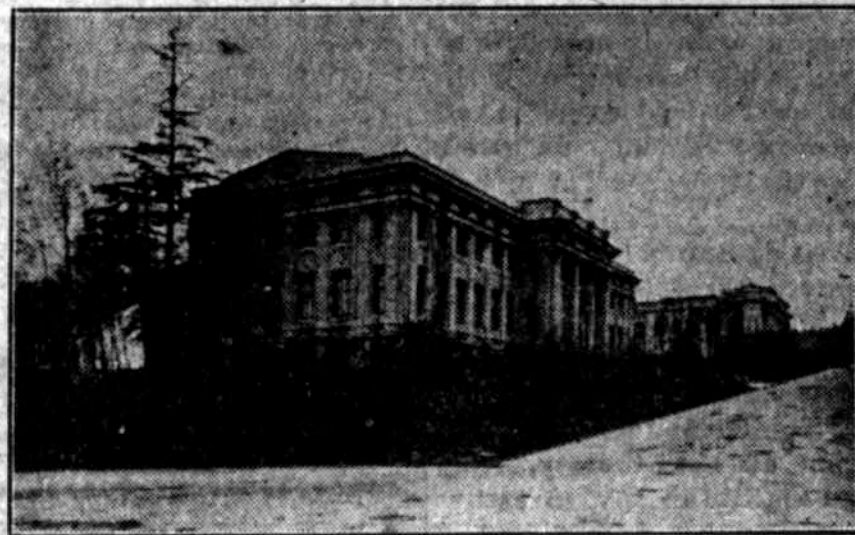


A SUNNY DAY ON YUKON AVENUE, A-Y-P. EXPOSITION, SEATTLE.

Yukon Avenue is one of the many ways leading to the Court of Honor of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. It leads from the Cascade down to one of the many entrances to the Pay Streak and directly to the "caf center" of the Fair Grounds.

On the left of the picture a facade of the European Exhibits Building shows. On the right is a corner of the Palace of Agriculture. In the distance, and across the Cascades, is to be seen the Oriental Building.

All of these structures were completed before December 1, 1908. They are of the conventional exposition type of construction—plaster staff over heavy wooden framework.



THE FINE ARTS PALACE, A-Y-P. EXPOSITION, SEATTLE.

Into the Palace of Fine Arts there has gone as fine a collection of works of art as has ever been shown at a world's fair. It is made up of loan collections from Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany and the Eastern states of America. Also there are valuable specimens of work by the leading modern artists of Japan and China, and many of the more notable works of their ancient artists.

So valuable is the collection that insurance in the sum of \$1,225,000 has been placed upon it with Lloyds.

The building is absolutely fireproof. It is of reinforced concrete and brick and, at the end of the Exposition, it will revert to the University of Washington, by which it will be used as a School of Chemistry.

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