

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

HEAR PACIFIC RATE CASES.

Full Interstate Commission Will Sit on Coast in October.

Washington, Sept. 17.—The entire Interstate Commerce commission will visit the Pacific coast this fall and conduct hearings on all complaints of record from that section. The hearings will begin at Seattle, October 7, and after clearing the Washington docket, the commission will move to Portland on October 14, and to San Francisco four days later.

Among the questions to be heard are the allegation that various distributive rates in the Northwest are excessive. Testimony will also be taken on various complaints affecting the contemplated rearrangement of all transcontinental rates to Pacific coast points. Most of the large cities have entered complaints which will be heard. In most instances where time permits, the commission will hear arguments after hearing testimony.

Among cases on which testimony will be taken at Portland are: Oregon Railroad commission vs. O. R. & N. and other roads; Farmers' Co-operative & Educational union vs. Great Northern and others; and Astoria chamber of commerce vs. Great Northern.

At Seattle the commission will take up the following: Portland chamber of commerce vs. O. R. & N. and others; Transportation bureau, Seattle chamber of commerce, vs. Northern Pacific and others; Humboldt Steamship company vs. White Pass & Yukon route, of Alaska; F. S. Harmon vs. Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad, and Seattle Frog & Switch company vs. Northern Pacific.

At San Francisco a long docket is to be heard, the most important case being that of the Pacific Coast Jobbers' & Manufacturers' association vs. Southern Pacific and other roads.

Ballinger Denies Rumor.

Washington, Sept. 16.—Secretary Ballinger is suffering from sore throat today and on the advice of his physician is not at his office. He has been ordered to remain at home as quietly as possible and expects to be back at work in a day or two. He will depart for the West Saturday and will meet President Taft either at Denver or Helena. Secretary Ballinger denies the report that he contemplates resigning from the Taft cabinet, as published in yesterday's dispatches.

Controversy in Congress Next.

Washington, Sept. 16.—No matter what the decision of President Taft may be in the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy, that the row will be a subject for congressional investigation next winter is practically assured. A preliminary investigation of the principal features of the controversy will start in a few days, when the senate committee on Indian affairs junks through the Northwest to inquire into conditions on the Indian reservations.

Land Withdrawn From Entry.

Washington, Sept. 16.—The secretary of the interior has withdrawn from entry southwest quarter of section 28, township 25 south, range 14 east, in Lake county, Oregon, until the geological survey can make an examination of the peculiar formation on this land, known as Fortrock. If this land mark is considered of sufficient importance, it will be permanently reserved as a national monument.

Hitchcock Coming West.

Washington, Sept. 15.—Postmaster General Hitchcock left Washington tonight on a trip to the Pacific coast, going by way of New York city. He will arrive in Seattle in time to be present at the Washington state postmasters' convention, September 20 and 21. He will attend also the conventions of the Oregon and Montana postmasters.

Irrigation Contract Awarded.

Washington, Sept. 18.—A contract has been awarded D. H. Traphagen, of Seattle, for the construction of that portion of the distribution system of the Tieton irrigation project on the Natches Ridge, Washington. The work involves the excavation of 117,700 cubic yards of material. The contract price was \$31,500.

Taft's Secretary at White House.

Washington, Sept. 18.—Fred W. Carpenter, secretary of the president, and Rudolph Forster, one of the assistants secretaries, who were at Beverly, Mass., have returned to Washington and assumed their duties at the White House. President Taft will at all times be in easy communication with Washington.

Spencer Eddy Resigns.

Washington, Sept. 18.—The State department today received the resignation of Spencer Eddy, of Illinois, minister to Roumania and Serbia. Mr. Eddy's wife, the daughter of John D. Spreckels, of San Diego. Ill health is given as the cause for Eddy's resignation.

He Defended John Surratt.

Washington, Sept. 18.—Judge W. F. Morris, former chief justice of the court of appeals for the District of Columbia, died today, aged 74 years. Judge Morris defended John H. Surratt, one of the alleged conspirators against President Lincoln.

DROP MALHEUR PROJECT.

No Funds Available to Continue Irrigation Work.

Washington, Sept. 18.—It was announced today that the government will not at the present time undertake the construction of the Malheur irrigation project.

Secretary Ballinger, though anxious to help settlers in the Malheur contract country, finds after a study of the entire irrigation situation, that the condition of the reclamation fund will not now justify the adoption of any new projects. Many millions of dollars, in addition to what is at present available, are needed to complete projects in course of construction and as the adoption of new projects would seriously interfere with finishing what has been heretofore undertaken, it has been decided temporarily to lay aside all applications for new work. This decision is approved by President Taft.

The question whether or not the Malheur project shall be built by private enterprise has not been passed upon, and probably will depend largely upon the attitude of landowners. How long it will be before the Malheur project can be undertaken by the government is purely a matter of conjecture.

SHIPPERS GET REBATE.

Sensational Charges Made Against Atlantic Ocean Lines.

Washington, Sept. 14.—In official circles here more than ordinary interest is excited over the investigation in New York into the alleged illegal operations of some of the trans-Atlantic steamship lines, especially the Holland-American line.

The charges that these lines have entered into conspiracy with certain American railroad lines in restraint of trade, that rebates have been paid them by some railroads and that they have laid themselves liable to prosecution under the terms of the Sherman anti-trust act did not surprise those who had followed the proceedings in what was known as the Cosmopolitan shipping cases before the Interstate Commerce commission.

The commission dismissed the case on the ground that it had no authority to act. The evidence was turned over to the Department of Justice. Wade E. Ellis, assistant to the attorney general, expressed surprise that the matter has become public and declined to discuss it.

Names Tariff Commission.

Beverly, Sept. 15.—President Taft yesterday announced the appointment of the new tariff commission: Chairman, Professor Henry C. Emery, of Yale; assistant secretary of the treasury, James B. Reynolds, of Boston; editor and publisher of the Breckers Gazette, Alvin H. Sanders, of Chicago. The commission is authorized to employ experts to investigate foreign and domestic tariffs. The announcement was made after a conference.

New Governor of Porto Rico.

Washington, Sept. 16.—It was announced tonight that the president would appoint George R. Colton, of the District of Columbia, as governor of Porto Rico. Mr. Colton first went to the Philippines as lieutenant colonel of a Nebraska regiment. After that he was made collector of customs at Manila. This office he now holds, having come home on leave of absence to assist the bureau of insular affairs in preparing the Philippine tariff bill.

Consular Promotions.

Washington, Sept. 17.—The following promotions have been made in the consular service: David F. Wilbur, of New York, from consul general at Halifax to consul at Kobe, Japan; James W. Ragdale, California, from consul at St. Petersburg to consul general at Halifax. Ragdale entered the consular service at Tientsin, China, in 1897 and was transferred to St. Petersburg in 1908.

Show Disgust With Peary.

Washington, Sept. 15.—"Pole hunting is a sportsman's job; the scientific value of the discovery is very slight," said Henry W. Perkins, acting superintendent of the coast geodetic survey, today. All Washington replies: "If that is true, why, in heaven's name, can't the question of the victory be settled in a sportsmanlike manner?"

Are Railroads Overpaid?

Washington, Sept. 14.—It was announced today that Postmaster General Hitchcock will institute an inquiry to determine whether the \$50,000,000 which the government annually pays the railroads for carrying the mails is too much or too little for the service performed.

Governor Clark to Take Oath.

Washington, Sept. 14.—Walter E. Clark, of this city, will take the oath of office as governor of Alaska at Juneau October 1. He leaves for San Francisco tomorrow, where he will be banqueted by the commercial bodies of that city.

Orders Three Billion Postcards.

Washington, Sept. 14.—The contract for supplying 3,487,000,000 postal cards to his department in the next four years has been awarded by Postmaster General Hitchcock to the government printing office at the lowest bid, \$984,717.95.

TAFT SMILE WINS.

President Beams His Way Into Favor With Chicagoans.

Chicago, Sept. 17.—President Taft smiled his way into the hearts of 500,000 Chicagoans yesterday. Geniality and "Bill" Taft—for that's what the multitudes called him—ruled the city for 15 hours. From the moment he arrived until he entered his private car to leave, through all the automobiling and speechifying and handshaking and excitement, there was one thing which shone as brightly as the sun of a perfect day. It was the famous smile. That smile was commented upon everywhere. It was cheered and it made those who saw it feel more pleased with the world and with themselves. Good humor, jollity, happiness—these followed Mr. Taft like attendant guardians wherever he went.

And in response to that smile Mr. Taft got the smiles and laughter of the throngs, as well as their shouts and applause. All the way through the 16 miles of streets which he traveled during the day in a motor, at the West Side ball park, at the Orchestra Hall meeting, at the bankers' ball, Mr. Taft saw thousands upon thousands of faces which smiled at him and which cheered him.

"It's grand," said the chief executive before he had been in the city five minutes. "I'm really vastly glad to be here."

As his automobile swept down Michigan avenue in the midst of 150,000 school children, he turned to his aide-de-camp, Captain Archibald W. Butt, U. S. A., and his voice was just an atom husky.

"This is wonderful, Butt," he said. "The cheering of the children is most pleasant to me, and yet affecting, for we know that the cheering of the children is sincere."

At the great bankers' ball there were silks and white shoulders and jewels; there was rhythm of waltz music and glow of pendant lights; there was dancing by blushing debutantes and epigrammatic foreign consuls; there was promenade by prominent bankers and dowagers and beauties and politicians. And the chief individual figure of the scene was the big man in evening dress who smiled and smiled and smiled.

Unqualifiedly President Taft is in favor of union labor. This was the subject of his main speech today, and in plain terms he upheld organization, but demanded that the rights of non-union labor be protected. Next to this in national importance was his denouncing the present court system. He deplored delays in the administration of justice and announced an intention to urge congress to make a change.

MONEY FOR WIDOW.

Mrs. Harriman Is Made Only Beneficiary in Will.

New York, Sept. 17.—A hundred brief words, weighted each with approximately \$1,000,000 and containing in their entirety the last testament of E. H. Harriman, given out yesterday, make his widow, Mary Averill Harriman, one of the wealthiest women in the world.

It perhaps is the briefest will on record for the disposal of an estate of such magnitude. All his property is left to Mrs. Harriman. Wall street estimates that Mrs. Harriman will inherit in realty and personal property between \$75,000,000 and \$100,000,000. Mr. Harriman's private fortune is supposed to have been greater than this by many millions, but there is reason to believe that his unmarried daughters, Mary and Carol; his married daughter, Mrs. Robert Livingstone Guerry; and his two sons, William Averill and Roland, a boy of 14, together with his surviving sister, Mrs. Simons, and other relatives, have all been substantially provided for with gifts out of hand.

The will is dated June 8, 1903, and is witnessed by Charles A. Peabody, president of the Mutual Life Insurance company, who drew it, and C. C. Tegethoff. Mr. Peabody was Mr. Harriman's close personal friend.

Mr. Harriman, by making no bequests to children or relatives, avoided the large share of the enormous inheritance tax which, under the laws of the state of New York, would otherwise be imposed.

Fires Destroy Homes.

Oxnard, Cal., Sept. 17.—A great forest fire is burning tonight in the hills. Telephone messages from Sonoma at 6 o'clock called for all available men to fight the flames. Four families were burned out in Las Posas hills today. Hundreds of tons of hay and beans were burned. Several hundred men fought the fires all night, and have the biggest task yet before them in saving the ranchers' homes. The fires began early Monday morning, and have burned in varying directions ever since, devastating a solid stretch of 30 miles of hills.

Sheriff Asks for Soldiers.

Newcastle, Pa., Sept. 17.—On account of today's outbreak among the striking employees of the American Sheet & Tin Plate company and imported workmen, in which a striker was perhaps fatally shot, Sheriff Waddington tonight asked for state troops to guard that in plate plant. The sheriff informed the governor that the situation was ominous and that outside protection was needed at once to cope with lawlessness.

Canada Helps Travelers.

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 17.—The Canadian Railway commission has made an order commanding all railroads in Canada, which do an international business, to direct their conductors to prevent any undue interference with passengers in Canada by United States immigration officials.

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. RIPPET, Ave. Mo.

50c AND \$1.00

SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY

C. F. MOORE

The reclamation service of the United States has already committed itself to irrigation projects which will involve a total cost of \$90,000,000.

The number of automobiles registered in London is nearly 35,000.

Traffic between the eastern and western coasts of the United States by way of isthmus railways and steamship lines amounted to \$40,000,000 in value in 1903, a marked increase over any earlier year.

The most illiterate country of Europe is Roumania. Two-thirds of the population can neither read nor write.

The recently discovered eighth satellite of Jupiter has been successfully photographed at Greenwich observatory.

At the funeral of Fred Cavalla, a London costermonger, the open hearse was drawn by six horses. One of the leading horses was ridden by a postilion dressed in black, while four bearers carrying white wands walked beside the hearse.

Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, England, Russia, Sweden and the United States were, in 1903, represented among the twelve expeditions which were struggling toward the pole. Eight leaders were veterans—Peary and Cook of the United States, Bernier of Canada, Eriksen and Rasmussen of Denmark, Charcot of France, Shackleton of England, and Geer of Sweden.

Mrs. A. A. Anderson, of Greenwich, Conn., has given \$5,000 toward a parish building to be devoted to the social and educational purposes of the deaf and dumb. The house is to be three stories in height and to contain rooms for entertainment, handicraft and physical training. The entire cost of the building and its equipment as now planned will be \$30,000, and Mrs. Anderson has promised to double her gift if the balance is raised during the present year.

In the course of a report on the disinfection of school rooms W. H. Marsh, an English science teacher, asserts that tests made of samples of school room dust showed the number of micro-organisms therein to be from 50,000,000 to 80,000,000 an ounce. On some days as much as one and one-quarter pounds of dust was swept from a room 400 square feet in area, which, on the basis of the figures quoted, would yield from 1,000,000,000 to 1,600,000,000 micro-organisms.

One of the most famous bells in the world is the first great bell of Moscow, which now stands in the middle of a square in that city and is used as a chapel. This bell was cast in 1733, but was in the earth for over a hundred years, being raised in 1836 by the Emperor Nicholas. It is nearly twenty feet high, has a circumference of sixty feet, is two feet thick, and weighs almost 200 tons. The second Moscow bell, which is the largest bell in the world that is actually in use, weighs 128 tons.

A rabbit hears a man and a dog coming and goes bounding away for safety. The dog strikes the scent, smells around briefly, and then is off in the direction the rabbit has taken. The wonder is not that the dog should strike the scent, but this: Each of the several spots the rabbit touched was touched by him within a fraction of a second of one another; yet so accurate is the sense of smell of the dog that he can tell which was touched last, and so get the direction of the rabbit's course.—New York Press.

Mrs. Fannie Friedman, who died the other day in New York, was said to have just passed her 113th birthday. She was born in Hungary, married before she was 21 and had thirteen children. At the time of her death she had five children, fifty-nine grandchildren and eighteen great-grandchildren. Up to the day of her death she was active, both in body and mind and took pride in the fact that she had never had a doctor in her life. Her rule for good health was: "Don't worry, take things easy, sleep ten hours a day and eat five meals."

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN AMERICAN

On January 17, 1706, Benjamin Franklin saw the beginning of his long life, which fortunately for the world had other dimensions than that of length. In the young and scrambling village of Boston, where he was born in a house opposite the Old South Street Church; the period of boyhood was shortened by the new country's need of producers rather than consumers. Familiar as the story of George Washington's hatchet is the story of the quaint, precocious child who at 7 discouraged his father's idea of devoting him to the church, at 10 helped his father in the unbecoming trade of soap boiler and tallow chandler, and at 12 signed an indenture of apprenticeship binding himself to serve his brother for nine years as printer.

In Philadelphia, when he arrived there in 1723, there were but two printers. With one of these, Keimer, Franklin secured employment. Through his work he became acquainted with Sir William Keith, the governor of the province, who promised to aid him, and Franklin prepared to go to England to purchase a press and types. Up to the moment of sailing the governor promised to supply letters of introduction and credit, but the promise was broken. Franklin, a boy of 18, found himself alone in London, where he easily gained employment, and where he remained a year and a half.

After this visit in England he returned to Philadelphia in 1724, established himself in the printing business, published a newspaper, practiced industry and frugality, avoided the appearance of evil, married and gradually rose high in the esteem of his fellow citizens.

Through "Poor Richard's Almanac" he preached to the people. He organized societies and clubs; learned French, Spanish and Italian; served as clerk of the provincial general assembly for fourteen years and was then chosen a member of the assembly itself; was appointed postmaster of Philadelphia; invented the Franklin stove; founded a philosophical society; started the movement for an academy, which eventuated into the University of Pennsylvania; organized the Union Fire Company; helped in the foundation of a hospital; tried to reform the night watch; secured city improvements; procured horses and wagons to carry the ordinance and camp belongings of General Braddock on his ill-fated campaign of the French and Indian war, and in every way filled the position of first citizen of the province of Pennsylvania.

When the province of Pennsylvania wished a statement of grievances against the Penns laid before the king they selected Franklin to represent them. In 1764 he was again sent forth to London to petition the king for a royal government. He returned in 1775, a fortnight after the Lexington and Concord fights. He was by this time an old man, but the next two years were probably the busiest of his long life. In 1776 he was elected envoy to France, and during the revolutionary period upon him fell the burden of securing foreign financial aid. It was not until 1785 that he again found himself in full view of Philadelphia. So little had the journey hurt him that he lived to attend the constitutional convention in 1787 and to know that George Washington would be the first President of the republic which he had helped to found.

Philosophical.

The only woman that any man will acknowledge as his superior is his mother. Therefore to be truly appreciated every woman should have a son. A husband knows too, when his wife is wonderful, but something keeps him from saying so. Makes his look less wonderful and that's not proper ever.

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