

# NEWS OF THE WEEK

In a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

## HAPPENING OF TWO CONTINENTS

A Resume of the Less Important but Not Less Interesting Events of the Past Week.

Thousands of Indians in the Northwest are migrating to the hop fields.

Tartars have massacred the Armenian inhabitants of Shusha, in Asiatic Caucasus.

A prairie fire on Beaver creek, Montana, destroyed valuable pastures and 300 tons of cut hay.

Baron Kaneko is in this country for the purpose of forming a trade alliance between Japan and the United States.

Japanese day at the Lewis and Clark fair drew the third largest crowd of the exposition, the admissions being over 34,000.

Five hundred Chicago printers are on strike because their employers want them to work alongside nonunion men, both sides are confident.

San Francisco immigration officers have unearthed a scheme by which hundreds of diseased Japanese were being brought to this country.

A party of army officers will make a tour of Pacific coast fortifications with a view to making recommendations to congress for their improvement.

The battleship Vermont, one of the largest in the navy, has been successfully launched. She will have a speed of 18 knots and carry four 12-inch guns, eight 8-inch and twelve 7-inch, besides a large number of small caliber rifles and rapid fire guns. She will carry 800 men.

The latest trolley scheme is for a line extending from Portland to Puget sound.

Philadelphia is stirred by the exposure of wholesale fraud in registration.

A cold storage plant is being installed on the canal zone for keeping food for the employes.

Japan and Russia have agreed on a trace, to be arranged by the commanding generals in the field.

The board of engineers of the Panama canal will soon have decided whether the waterway will be sea-level or lock.

Cholera has appeared in scattered localities of Germany and the government is taking steps to prevent its spread.

Witte says he bluffed the Japanese into granting concessions by his seeming indifference, though inwardly full of anxiety.

A Japanese financial agent in London says Japan has at this time no less than \$175,000,000 untouched in London, Germany and the United States.

The appointment of an Oregon Federal judge has been delayed until the middle of September, when Attorney General Moody will have returned to Washington.

The Chinese boycott is rapidly declining.

Miss Roosevelt is in China, the guest of the dowager empress.

One case of bubonic plague has been announced from the canal zone.

The total admissions to the fair since the opening day have passed 1,500,000.

America will secure an open door in Manchuria by the new treaty of peace.

Two revolutionists were killed in Odessa by a bomb thrown by one of their number.

The Taft party gave audience to a party of Filipinos, who asked independence for the islands.

The Japanese are making great preparations for Japan day at the Lewis and Clark exposition, August 31.

The Union Oil company, of California, denies that it has entered into an agreement with the Standard Oil company.

Russia is making immense preparations to continue the war.

Bonaparte disagrees with the findings of the board of inquiry into the Bennington disaster. He will announce his action soon.

The announcement of peace between Japan and Russia was a surprise to President Roosevelt. He had not expected that an agreement would be reached.

Anthracite coal miners are said to be preparing to go on another strike soon.

The Germans extended a cold welcome to the British fleet on its arrival in the Baltic sea.

The internal revenue for July shows a heavy increase over that of the same month last year.

A steamer from Philadelphia to New Orleans sunk off the coast of Florida with all on board except two, who managed to escape.

The steamship Centennial has arrived at Seattle after successfully landing a contraband cargo from San Francisco on the coast of Siberia.

## BIG GRAFT AT BREMERTON.

Sensational Charges Against Puget Sound Navy Yard.

Washington, Aug. 29.—Sensational charges of graft in the navy yard at Puget sound have been brought to the attention of Secretary Bonaparte, through a report of Special Agent R. H. Pickarel, who has been conducting an investigation at that point for several weeks.

It is charged in the report that certain employes of the yard have been smuggling government supplies from the yard, and that one of the government launches has been used for months to carry the goods and material from Bremerton to "fences," from which they are sold; that employes are compelled to live in certain boarding houses, where they are charged exorbitant rates, and they do not move for fear of being laid off; that alien contract labor is employed at the yard, and that a number of fugitives from justice are employed there.

These charges are backed up by affidavits, which show that corruption rivaling that exposed in the Postoffice department exists at the navy yard. It cannot be learned against whom the charges are made, but it is declared that when Captain Burrell, the new commandant of the yard, arrives to relieve Admiral Barclay, he will order a thorough examination of all employes under suspicion.

Secretary Bonaparte will order an investigation of the charges.

## GOES INTO SHIPBUILDING.

Standard Oil to Manufacture Its Own Vessels at Bay City.

San Francisco, Aug. 29.—The Standard Oil company is to go into the shipbuilding business in California. It will begin by making its own vessels and will later become a competitor of the shipbuilding trust. The company has established its shipyards and the headquarters of its fleet at Point Richmond, across the bay from San Francisco. The company has decided that it will have a fleet of oil-carrying vessels on this coast, and after much surveying and inspection, a general superintendent has been brought from the East, and a shipyard has been located.

When the Standard Oil company made Point Richmond the site of its oil refinery and the terminus of its pipe line from the Kern county fields, it became necessary to have a shipyard to care for its fleet of oil-carrying vessels to repair them and make new ones when needed. This fleet does not consist of simply the ships used for carrying oil to and from coast ports, but of vessels that call at Oriental ports and island ports that stretch from Alaska to Panama and from Point Richmond to Yokohama.

## FRONT GREATLY EXTENDED.

Made Possible by the Use of Wireless Telegraph System.

Gunsha Pass, Manchuria, Aug. 29.—Intelligence of the constitutional grants by the government has been received by the army, and general information relating to Portsmouth affairs continue to reach here from three to ten days late.

Since the Japanese reconnoitered the Russian center about 25 or 30 miles, August 10, which resulted in retaliatory skirmishing as well as the checking of a wide movement of considerable bodies of troops throughout three days, nothing important has occurred. During the long quiet there have been reinforcements to both sides, giving the theater of war a much changed appearance. The front has been greatly extended, made possible by the use of wireless telegraph, and because of the unexampled size of the armies the character of the third stage of the war, whether it be active hostilities, demoralization or the garrisoning of contested territory, will be complicated.

The relative positions of the two armies is comparable to that of a year ago, and the country facing the Japanese is almost identical with that which confronted them at Liao Yang.

## Sleep of Four Months.

New York, Aug. 29.—Medical interests throughout the country have had their attention directed to a remarkable case of catalepsy in Yonkers, where Charles Canepi, 8 years old, has been in an unbroken trance like sleep for more than four months. On April 6 last while whirling round a lamp-post he became dizzy, fell to the ground and struck on the back of his head. Two days later he complained of pains in the head and within a few minutes lapsed into a sleep of unconsciousness from which he has not awakened.

## Strict Quarantine at Cairo.

Cairo, Ill., Aug. 29.—The waiting room at Central station, where quarantine permits are issued, gave strong evidence today that Cairo has a rigid quarantine in existence as regards through passengers, who were detained at the headquarters because they were not supplied with permits, and a guard was placed over them until they could be sent on their way. A number of arrests were made, in each case of persons trying to evade the officers.

## Norway To Be Recognized.

Washington, Aug. 29.—President Roosevelt is expected to recognize the independence of Norway within a few days. Pending arrangement for separation, Sweden served notice that the recognition of Norway would be regarded as an unfriendly act. This notice has now been withdrawn. Great Britain, France and Germany are ready to grant recognition and the president will probably follow suit.

# A BIG CONVENTION

Commercial Bodies to Meet and Discuss Railroad Rates.

## PLAN TO OFFSET RAILROAD TALK

Demand of Nation for Prompt Legislation Will Be Impressed Upon President and Congress.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 29.—The executive committee of the Interstate Commerce Law convention has practically decided to hold a national convention in Chicago early in October with a view to formulating further plans to induce congress to pass remedial railroad legislation.

E. F. Bacon, who is chairman of the committee, has notified the various local commercial organizations which are members of the convention that an early session may be looked for in this city. There was some doubt in the minds of the committee whether an outdoor gathering would be necessary, but in view of the fact that the railway educational bureau claims that the danger of legislation has passed, Mr. Bacon believes that the situation should be discussed.

The convention is composed of between 350 and 400 commercial bodies and boards of trade throughout the country, and was the chief instrumentality in starting the present agitation for rate legislation. No plans have been formulated for the proposed session, but it is proposed to have free discussion of the situation, to receive reports of various committees regarding work already accomplished, to make additional plans to impress the president and congress with the necessity of immediate legislation. One of the members of the committee said:

"We do not propose to let the agitation cool off. The country is aroused over the railroad situation, and every one save the railway officials agrees that some legislation is essential. The convention realizes that tons of literature containing spurious arguments are being sent broadcast over the country, purporting to tell people why no further legislation is needed."

## ALL ALONG COAST.

Yellow Fever Cases Being Scattered Far and Wide.

New Orleans, Aug. 29.—One of the deaths from yellow fever today is Sister Mary Engelheista, of the convent of Perpetual Adoration, and her case was not reported until death. It is the first from that institution, though there have been several cases in that neighborhood.

Reports from the country tonight are: Patterson, six cases; Eighth ward of Jefferson parish, one case; Shreveport, one death; Hanson City, two cases and one death; Donaldsonville, one case (this is a new development and is traced to Port Barrow, across the bay); Port Barrow, one case; St. Rose, three cases; Pecan Grove, one case; Good Hope plantation, one death; Waveland plantation, south of Patterson, six cases; Bellesein plantation, west of Patterson four cases; Gulfport reports one new case, and Mississippi City none.

Natches makes no report of new cases, the people deciding to await the arrival of an expert before accepting the statement that there was yellow fever there. Ecatawpa, Miss., near Mississippi Point, reports four cases.

Dr. Devron, in charge at Leeville, in a report on the situation there says: "I found things worse than Dr. Stark could have seen them a few days before. The people were in a panic. They had no morphine, no doctor, and they were dying from too much experimenting with different remedies. I found that more than half the population of 500 people is sick. They are distracted, and many are on the verge of lunacy from fright and grief."

## Lift Boycott on Cotton.

Washington, Aug. 29.—Of particular importance to Southern cotton spinners and weavers is the announcement by Minister Rockhill today that the Chinese boycott on American piece goods is about to be lifted. Cabling from Peking, the minister says that his information is to the effect that the anti-American boycott as a whole is gradually subsiding. The Chinese merchants of Shanghai dealing in piece goods are strongly opposing the boycott, and taking steps which Minister Rockhill believes are likely to break it.

## Sold Under the Hammer.

Hodgeville, Ky., Aug. 29.—Abraham Lincoln's birthplace, a 110-acre farm, was sold today at auction to E. J. Collier, of New York. The price paid for it, \$3,600, is not more than it would bring for farming purposes. The property was sold by order of court in the bankruptcy case of A. W. Bennett, who purchased it 15 years ago from the Creal family, into whose hands it came at the time the Lincoln family removed from the state.

## Togo May Decide the War.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 29.—"Togo began the war and will finish it," is the statement made by a prominent Russian statesman. "Outside intervention being improbable, and the land forces of equal strength," he continued, "only the Japanese fleet, by blockading Russia's Baltic ports, can decide the war."

## DARE NOT FACE PUBLIC VIEWS.

Publication of Roosevelt's Proposition Would Force Envoys to Agree.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 28.—In an authoritative quarter it is learned tonight that the latest suggestions offered to the emperors of the two warring powers as to an amicable adjustment of their differences also were communicated simultaneously to the envoys of Russia and Japan. This action on the part of the president was taken in order that no possible ground for offense could be taken by the plenipotentiaries because of his direct appeal to the emperors.

While the terms suggested by the president are not disclosed, it is known that they were framed on broad humanitarian lines. It is permissible to say, in the words of the authority referred to:

"If the civilized world could know at this time the precise nature of the propositions made to Russia and Japan by President Roosevelt, it would seem that the force of the public opinion of the world would induce the plenipotentiaries and their governments to pause and consider seriously the results before breaking off finally the present conference without an agreement. Indeed, they might scarcely dare face the world's opinion by refusing to accept, in principle at least, the suggestions offered by the president."

## WORST MONTH NEAR.

September Has Always Had a Bad Record for Yellow Fever.

New Orleans, Aug. 28.—Except in 1853, September has been the month yielding the largest number of fatalities during visitations of yellow fever and the Federal authorities are therefore taking steps to maintain their present control of the situation. September frequently brings increased precipitation, causing stagnant pools of water, the overflow of cisterns and destruction of the effects of oiling.

An increase in deaths over the past few days was recorded in the report of the past 24 hours, but was regarded as without significance, most of the victims being among the foreign classes, and two of the deaths having occurred yesterday too late to be included in the report of that day.

Dr. White today telegraphed to Dr. Heber Boyce at Memphis the result of the investigation of the case of the woman ill with yellow fever, whom he believed to have been infected in Memphis. On a report of the Marine Hospital service to this effect, Jackson, Miss., and a number of other towns, have imposed quarantines against Memphis. The Memphis authorities are reported to have expressed indignation over the report.

## STARVATION IN ANDALUSIA.

Famine Reduces 200,000 Spaniards to Desperation Through Hunger.

Seville, Spain, Aug. 28.—Heartrending reports continue to reach the provincial authorities from the outlying famine stricken districts. The latest reports received are from Oseuna and Almonia, the respective mayors of which notify the authorities that their resources are exhausted and that they are unable to further assist the famished laborers and the women and children, as the distress is too acute. At Ecija the population has looted the bakers' stores.

The mortality among infants and aged persons is attaining terrifying proportions, and in many localities the working people are living on roots. The government has organized public works on a small scale, employing about 600 men, but this is a mere drop in the bucket of misery, as a moderate calculation shows that 200,000 are out of employment.

## Fins Seek Homes in Free Land.

Guthrie, O. T., Aug. 28.—Dr. R. A. Shotelowitz, a wealthy physician of Helsingfors, Finland, is in Oklahoma to study conditions for information of his countrymen, whose distress under conditions imposed by the Russian government is causing many Fins to seek America. Dr. Shotelowitz said the desire to find a new home existed for the first time among worthy citizens. He said if suitable land could be obtained thousands of his countrymen would emigrate to America and settle in the Southwest.

## Completing Trans-Mexican Road.

San Francisco, Aug. 28.—William Rosier, a planter, arrived here from Manzanillo, says that work has begun, after a delay of 12 years, on the connecting link on the railroad that will reach from the Atlantic to the Pacific across Mexico. The link stretches from Colima to Taxpan, a distance of only 45 miles. It will be the first railroad connection between the large city of Guadalupe on the Atlantic and the Pacific coast.

## Barracks Are Burned.

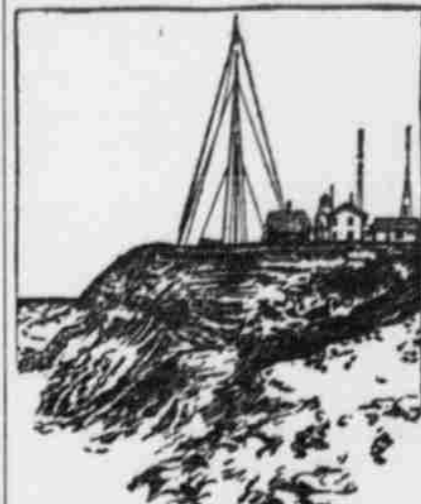
Canton, O., Aug. 28.—The United States barracks at Westlawn cemetery, where is situated the late President McKinley's tomb, was destroyed by fire yesterday. The origin is unknown. The flames spread so rapidly that soldiers sleeping in a room in the barracks were able only to save personal effects. Twelve guns and 600 rounds of ammunition were burned. Exploding cartridges sent bullets in every direction.

## WIRELESS IN NAVY.

UNCLE SAM PUTTING NEW DISCOVERY TO PRACTICAL USE.

System of Great Value in Time of Peace, but in Time of War It Is Declared It Would Now Be Indispensable—Equipping the Battleships.

Wireless telegraphy now is to the naval service what the land lines are to the army. Although its use but a short time ago was wholly unknown, it is now regarded as indispensable. When it was demonstrated that wireless telegraphy could be employed to advantage a comprehensive system was projected for the navy, which Rear Admiral H. N. Manney, chief of the Bureau of Equipment, is rapidly establishing. The scheme upon which he is working contemplates making it possible for ships of the navy to be in communication with shores of the United States and its insular possessions and with each other at the great-



WIRELESS STATION AT CAPE COD, MASS.

est possible distances at which wireless messages may be sent.

A chain of stations extending from Cape Elizabeth, Me., to the Caribbean is already in practical operation; also stations on the Pacific coast and at Cavite in the far away Philippines. It is the purpose, too, of the bureau ultimately to make it possible for a warship anywhere in the West Indies to be within telegraphic communication with a home station, which means with Washington.

The equipment now being installed generally permits of communication with dependable reliability between warships at sea and between ships and shore for a distance of 125 miles, while communications have been successfully carried on in the naval service for a distance of 225 miles, and messages have been overheard by stations at a distance of over 400 miles. But a short time ago the commander of a fleet was able to communicate directly with vessels at no greater distance than five miles, the distance at which signals may be read with reliability. One officer is now assigned especially to the Bureau of Equipment to give wireless installation his special attention. That officer at present is Lieut. S. S. Robinson, whose expert knowledge of wireless qualifies him for the work.

All the newer ships of the navy have been equipped with wireless apparatus, while the work of installation on the older ships of the navy has been in steady progress, so that in a short time all the larger vessels of the navy, at least, will be fitted out with the apparatus now in use.

A most interesting project is that which contemplates connecting New Orleans with the Isthmus of Panama by wireless. This will necessitate the erection of two powerful stations at New Orleans and Colon. New Orleans was selected because there is a clear seaway between the two points. The distance is about 1,400 miles, and messages sent from one to the other will be flashed all the way across the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea. Negotiations are now pending for the necessary apparatus. Every confidence is felt in the success of the project.

The first message to be sent to the department at Washington from a ship at sea came from the cruiser Colorado. She was coming up the coast, and when 100 miles south of the lighthouse at Nantucket, her captain sent a message directed to the department announcing his position. It went by wireless to Nantucket, and from there to Washington over land lines. This illustrates the possibilities of communication between the naval authorities at Washington and ships off the coast at distances which could not be reached a very few years ago. A peculiar incident occurred in connection with the Colorado's message. The operator of the wireless station at the Washington Navy Yard heard the message going from the Colorado to the lighthouse and telephoned the fact to the department.

When the Dolphin started for Charleston recently to take the Secretary of the Navy, then Dr. Morton, and a party from the latter place to Porto Rico, the department received a report after her departure that a wreck lay in her course. A wireless message from Cape Henry ordered sent by the department was received by the Dolphin apprising her of the danger, thus putting her on the lookout.

The advantages of wireless have been demonstrated in the maneuvers of the North Atlantic fleet, when orders were sent to vessels of the command that had gotten far beyond signaling distance. As the fleet was coming north one of the vessels picked up by wireless the battleship Illinois, which was outside the Virginia capes,

and an extensive exchange of messages was carried on, the ships being 100 miles apart.

Some interesting reports have come to the department from the Washington Navy Yard. The operator there has overheard messages being sent from Cape Cod for the benefit of ships at sea, and has overheard communications passing between Boston and near-by points. These instances now attract but little attention from the experts at the department because they expect such things to be done and expect even greater things from the wireless system now being established by the navy. The wonder of naval officers now is: How did they ever get along without wireless?

## DEADLY PINE CONE BOMB.

Moravously Ingenious Mechanism Made by Barcelona Anarchists.

The small ball of metal in the shape of a pine cone picked up by M. Chavigny in Paris a few minutes after the attempt against Alphonso XIII and President Loubet was made, was really one of the famous bombs sent to France by the anarchists of Barcelona. M. Chavigny, happening to see this cone, little thought he was in the presence of a deadly machine. Being a great collector of relics, he evidently thought it was a piece of grille work torn off by the explosion that had just happened, and put it carefully in his vest pocket.

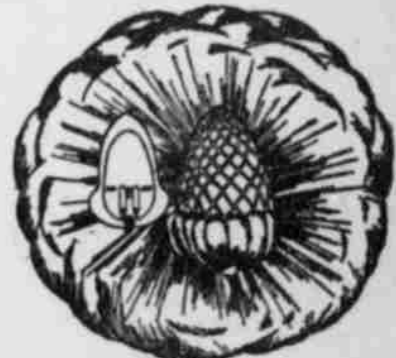
M. Chavigny went to call on a friend in a tavern situated on one of the boulevards. He told his friend about the explosion and exhibited the piece of metal he had picked up and so carefully thrust into his pocket. The head of a bolt covering the lower aperture of the pine cone drew the friend's attention, and they started to unscrew this bolt. An end of waxed thread, holding in place a glass tube, appeared.

Then M. Chavigny realized that this ball of metal was not the result of the explosion, but a bomb itself.

With the greatest of precautions the head of the screw was replaced and ten minutes later M. Chavigny placed the pine cone on the desk of M. Pechard, the police commissioner of the Gallion quarters, who immediately informed M. Girard, director of the municipal laboratory.

M. Girard unscrewed the bolt, and by pulling the waxed thread drew forth two small glass tubes, four centimeters long, filled with concentrated sulphuric acid.

These tubes were plunged into a mass of fulminate mercury, and were



THE PINE CONE BOMB.

maintained vertically by two small fragments of metal.

The director of the laboratory had everyone vacate the building. M. Girard, having first taken off a small quantity of fulminate of mercury (for all that was necessary was one grain of this dangerous product to kill a person, and this machine contained 1,400 grains), had a pall of water brought to him. He then proceeded, with the greatest of precaution, to plunge the bomb into the water. Sheltering himself in the inclosure of the portecochere that would shield him in case of an explosion, the noted chemist let the dangerous bomb slide into the water, rendering it harmless.

It is believed that the bomb was laid in the grass by an anarchist who feared arrest and who did not want to be caught with the bomb in his possession.

## American Gamblers.

Sir Thomas Dewar, in recounting his impressions of this country, says he was especially impressed with the universal interest taken by Americans in all sorts of contests. In illustrating this characteristic he tells of seeing a ragged newsboy one cold afternoon with his eyes glued on the display in a baker's window. Sir Thomas slipped a dime into the little fellow's hand. The boy exclaimed: "Say, if dis ain't luck! I've been wishin' for a cent and you gimme a dime." "What did you want the cent for?" asked Sir Thomas. "I wuz goin' to buy an extra to see what won. I've a dollar on de third race."

## Effects of Early Training.

"That new second girl has been a soubrette at some stage of her career," remarked Mrs. Keene.

"What makes you think so?" asked her husband.

"I judge so from the way she dusts; she never touches anything but the high places."—Detroit Free Press.

## How He Lost His Leg.

Admiring Young Listener—And how did you lose your leg?

Old Salt—Well, young man, one night in the dog watch, while I was carryin' a baby jib, I stepped on a starboard tack and blood plain ensued.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

## Two Points of View.

A young fellow says: "Oh, that was a long time ago; five or six years." An old fellow says: "Oh, that was some time ago; forty or fifty years."—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.