

# NEWS OF THE WEEK

In a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

## HAPPENINGS OF TWO CONTINENTS

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

Striking coal miners in Minnesota are to return to work.

Salt Lake messenger boys have won their strike for alternate Sundays off.

Mayor Taylor, of San Francisco, has appointed a new board of supervisors.

Valuable historical papers have been stolen from their archives in Havana.

The government says there is no danger of a coal famine this winter like that of last.

North Carolina ticket agents have been indicted for violating the state railroad rate law.

The approaching election in the Philippines is arousing but little interest among the natives.

New York is terrified by the continued assaults on young girls which the police seem unable to stop.

A Chicago woman has been arrested who has for years been securing babies from so-called "hospitals" and then selling them around town.

While the czar was reviewing troops near the palace one regiment of his guard mutinied and refused to take part in maneuvers unless a certain commander was removed.

Salvador has asked Mexico to act as mediator with Nicaragua.

W. J. Bryan has saved a woman from being run over by an auto.

Heat records throughout the Middle states have broken all former records for this summer.

New Edinburgh, a suburb of Ottawa, Ont., has been swept by fire. Estimated loss, \$300,000.

The famine in St. Elizabeth district, Jamaica, is growing worse. Ten thousand people are said to be starving.

The efforts of the Watash railroad to establish 2-cent passenger rates all through the East has been blocked by other roads.

Japan has completed a treaty taking full control of Coran and the minister of foreign affairs says China may share the same fate.

H. H. Rogers, head of the Standard Oil, has been struck down by heat and his doctors have ordered complete rest as the only hope of recovery.

Three Indian girls are guarding the graves of their ancestors in Kansas City, Kan. The government has ordered the bodies removed and the land sold.

A steamer has just arrived at Vancouver, B. C., with 1,177 Japanese from Honolulu. The Canadian Pacific railroad wants 5,000 coolies for construction work.

The Korean emperor has confirmed the report that he has abdicated.

Mrs. Russell Sage has given \$100,000 to the Syracuse, N. Y., university.

Germany will oppose at The Hague any movement towards disarmament.

Japan has just tried to float \$20,000,000 of railroad bonds in England, but failed.

German military officers are experimenting with a very successful dirigible balloon.

The people of Russia are refusing to register for the elections, as they recognize it to be a farce.

A bulldog belonging to the Roosevelt family trod the French ambassador and has been banished.

The recount of ballots in the majority fight in New York has been further delayed by McClellan's lawyer.

The prosecuting attorney of Mississippi has sued the Standard Oil company for \$1,400,000 for violation of the anti-trust law.

American and Japanese bluejackets in France are to be kept apart for fear of a fight. Both countries have squadrons in French waters.

Machinists are preparing to strike on all railroads.

Two San Francisco boys are under arrest for placing dynamite caps on street car tracks.

The Haywood trial at Boise will cost close to \$250,000, including the expenses of both sides.

Aller, the Haywood witness charged with perjury, has been bound over to answer in the District court.

Chicago labor unions will not parade this year on Labor day. This has been one of the features heretofore.

## HAWLEY FINISHES ARGUMENT.

Is Sure Haywood Had Hand in Steu-  
nenberg Murder.

Boise, July 22.—James H. Hawley, leading counsel for the state of Idaho, presenting the first of the arguments to the jury in the case against William D. Haywood, spoke for nearly eight hours, distributed over three sessions of court. Even when the forenoon session Saturday had extended far beyond the customary time limit, every seat in the courtroom was occupied and remained so until the last word was spoken.

None listened more attentively to the argument than Haywood, the defendant, and none showed less emotion. From time to time he took copious notes in a small book and frequently made suggestions to one or other of his counsel, seven of whom were in court today.

Throughout the day Mr. Hawley used an almost conversational tone. The analysis of testimony in contradiction of Orchard's story concluded frequently with the denunciation of witness after witness as a wilful perjurer or guilty of unintentional falsehood. When he had spoken five and a half hours, Mr. Hawley reached Caldwell, where at the close of the year 1935 the preparations for the murder of Steu-  
nenberg were afoot. His voice now found a sympathetic note and, as he told of the last moments of the ex-governor the courtroom was hushed and the jury leaned forward to catch the speaker's every word.

Mr. Hawley's peroration was impressive. There was no attempt at any flight of oratory, but only a strong note of deep sincerity and great earnestness when he pleaded for an honest judgment from honest men of Idaho.

Mr. Hawley said he did not charge that a majority or even that many of the Western Federation of Miners were criminals, but that the evil deeds of the officers and of the sum of the organization had brought discredit on the rank and file. The time had indeed come, he said, when right thinking men should rise and make war upon the evil influences that were the curse of all labor organizations.

On the adjournment of court until Monday morning, Mr. Hawley was showered with congratulations.

## THIRTY-ONE DEAD.

Michigan Excursion Train Hits Freight  
at High Speed.

Salem, Mich., July 22.—Thirty-one people are dead and more than 70 injured, many of them seriously, as the result of a head-on collision Saturday between this village and Plymouth, when a Pere Marquette excursion train bound from Ionia to Detroit crashed into a westbound freight train in a cut located at a sharp curve of the Pere Marquette railroad about a mile east of Salem.

The passenger train of eleven cars, carrying the Pere Marquette shop employees of Ionia and their families to the Michigan metropolis for their annual excursion, was running at high speed, probably 50 miles an hour, down a steep grade. It struck the lighter locomotive of the freight train with such terrible force as to turn the freight engine completely around.

Only a few of the freight train's cars were smashed, and it took only a few hours' work to remove all traces of them from the scene. But behind the two wrecked locomotives six cars of the passenger train lay piled in a hopeless wreck.

Four of the passenger coaches remained on the track but slightly damaged, and were used to convey the dead and injured to Ionia; one coach was entirely undamaged, with only its forward trucks off the rails. The two coaches next ahead of this were telescoped. The next car forward stood almost on end after the wreck.

Responsibility is put square upon the crew of the freight train by officials of the road. Those who arrived at the scene of the wreck soon after the accident secured from the crew of the freight the orders under which it was running, and which clearly showed the position of the passenger train, and that the freight had encroached upon the other train's running time. The collision occurred at 9:13 o'clock, and the freight train should have reached Salem at 9:10 to be within their orders.

## Rioting in Seoul.

Tokio, July 22.—Late advices from Seoul say that the rioting is growing in magnitude. Attempts to burn the railway station and police building were frustrated by prompt action. The powder magazine of the Korean government is strongly guarded by Japanese troops at the request of the minister of war. Rioters are shooting wildly out of windows and two Japanese are reported to have been killed. Murderous assaults are frequent and the city is verging almost on a reign of terror.

## Russia Begins New Railroad.

Nertchinsk, Asiatic Russia, July 22.—Work was formally begun today on the construction of the first section of the Amur railroad, which is destined to give Russia a line to Vladivostok entirely through Russian territory. The purpose of this line at present is purely strategic. It is admitted that it can be profitable commercially only after many years.

# NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

## GOOD REPORT FROM CANAL.

Excavation Proceeding Well and Death  
Rate Lowered.

Washington, July 27.—The detailed report of the operations of the Isthmian Canal commission on the Isthmus for June last has been received. Excavation in the Culebra division was 624,586 cubic yards, against 669,365 cubic yards during May, and is more than three times the amount taken out in June, 1906. The report says that with 119,000 yards per shovel as the maximum output during the dry season 16,000 yards per shovel cannot be considered a serious failing off when the excessive rainfall (13.34 inches) for June is taken into account. The excavation at Gatun amounted to 75,013 cubic yards and in the canal prism 81,352 cubic yards was dredged.

The report of the department of Labor headquarters shows the total working force on June 29 as 23,327. This is exclusive of the force employed by the Panama railroad. The chief sanitary officer reports that out of 4,300 white American employes there were only four deaths during the month and that out of about 65,000 whites other than Americans there were but 15 deaths. Out of about 29,000 colored employes there were 772 deaths, making a total of 91 deaths in June against 96 in May. Taking all deaths of employes together, only 12 deaths in June were due to what are considered climatic diseases—malaria and dysentery—and none of these occurred among the American white employes.

## Enlarge, Not Abandon It.

Washington, July 27.—The annual rumor that Vancouver barracks are to be removed to Seattle has just been revived. When the attention of Senator Bourne was called to it, he took it up with the War department and finds that there is no thought of abandoning Vancouver barracks or of reducing its garrison. On the contrary, the adjutant general advises the senator that it has been decided to increase the garrison by adding one battery of field artillery with a corresponding increase in the accommodations of the post. Thus is the rumor buried for another 12 months.

## Navy Captain Under Fire.

Washington, July 26.—Chaplain H. W. Jones of the battleship Minnesota, is to be tried by court martial on charges of scandalous conduct to the destruction of good morals, and falsehood, preferred by the Acting Secretary of the Navy. Under the charge of scandalous conduct there are 17 specifications, consisting mainly of allegations of the utterance of worthless checks. Under the falsehood charge it is alleged that Jones misrepresented the facts regarding a note which had been given by him.

## Appointments From Washington.

Washington, July 25.—Major Harry L. Hawthorne, Coast Artillery corps, is relieved from duty at the Army War college in this city and will proceed to Vancouver barracks for duty. Captain James W. McAndrew, Third Infantry, is relieved from duty as quartermaster at Seattle. James T. Taggart has been appointed postmaster at Yays, Washington. The comptroller of the currency today approved the application to organize the United States National bank, of Seattle, with a capital of \$500,000.

## Creates Forest Reserve in Alaska.

Washington, July 25.—The president today signed a proclamation creating the Chugatch forest reserve in Alaska, embracing 858,000 acres of forest land south of the main divide of the Chugatch mountains and between Copper river and the west coast of Prince William sound.

## Copper Output of Northwest.

Washington, July 20.—The geological survey estimate of copper production for 1906, which is subject to revision, shows Oregon, 545,859 pounds; Washington, 290,823 pound; Idaho, 8,578,046 pounds; Alaska, 8,685,046 pounds.

## Land Office Appointments.

Washington, July 25.—Thomas F. Hallewine, of Seattle, has been appointed stenographer in the land office at Roseburg, and W. M. Walker, of Wisconsin, as clerk in the land office at Burns, Oregon.

## Rural Carriers at Kerby.

Washington, July 26.—Charles G. Howard has been appointed regular. James E. Howard substitute, rural carrier, route 1 at Kelly, Ore.

## VIOLATORS TO BE PUNISHED.

Land Department Will Not Overlook  
Any Illegal Fencing.

Washington, July 23.—In a statement issued today, Acting Secretary of the Interior Woodruff says prompt action will be taken wherever cases of illegal fencing of public lands are discovered but that inspectors and special land agents are especially occupied this summer with preventing fraudulent acquisition of public land. The statement follows:

"My attention has been called to articles in several Western papers to the effect that the department of the Interior will not prosecute any illegal fencing this year. It would be unfortunate that such an idea should get abroad, but it is not true, and if any depended upon it, they might get into serious trouble. I might explain that the special agent of the general land office and the special inspectors of the Interior department will be especially occupied during the summer with the more paramount and immediate duty of protecting the public land being acquired contrary to the law. For that reason few of them can be detailed to search specially for illegal fencing."

## BARS UP AGAINST WOMEN.

Male Secretaries Only for Male Bureau Chiefs.

Washington, July 25.—The women clerks of the Agricultural department can not hereafter act as private secretaries for the male chiefs of divisions or bureaus. This dictum, harsh as it may seem, stands as the law in that department. Secretary Wilson has issued it and he says he means business. By the terms of his order, no woman clerk under him shall in future act as private secretary or confidential clerk to a male chief of division or bureau in the department. The order is the direct result of the Holmes cotton scandal case, in which Mrs. Bertha Burch figured so prominently, testifying in this city two weeks ago in the trial of Holmes. On account of her position in the office of the chief statistician of the department she became an expert in crop figures and now she is conducting a statistical bureau of her own in New York city.

## Work on International Line.

Laurier, Wash., July 23.—The monuments between the United States and British Columbia are being numbered. The camps from British Columbia and the United States having united are at present stopping in Laurier, having pitched their tents at this place for a few days, prior to starting over the eastern line. C. H. Sinclair represents the United States side and Mr. Oglevie the British Columbia side, both men having been sent by the governments of their respective countries.

## Change Motive Power?

Washington, July 25.—The Forest service today issued a permit to allow the Northern railroad to erect two dams and two power plants in the Yakima division of the Washington forest reserve for the purpose of generating electricity by utilizing the water power on which it had filed. This is taken to mean that the Great Northern is preparing to substitute electricity for steam on part of its road, this change having been hinted at by representatives of the Great Northern before the Interstate Commerce commission.

## Sells Relic of Wooden Navy.

Washington, July 26.—Acting Secretary Newberry accepted the bid of C. E. Boudrow, of San Francisco, who offered \$9,200 for the old wooden sloop of war Marion, now lying at the navy yard, Marie Island, recently stricken from the naval register as unfit for naval purposes. The Marion was built by the government in 1871-1875 at Kittery, Me., and has rendered creditable service in all parts of the world.

## Lifesaving Station Contract Let.

Washington, July 25.—The contract was today awarded to McInnes & Harrington, of Seattle for the erection of a lifesaving station in Waddah island at the entrance to the Straits of Fuca. The contract price is \$12,500.

## School Land District Approved.

Washington, July 26.—List No. 20, of indemnity school land selections, state of Washington, in the North Yakima land district for 21,906 acres was approved by the Secretary of the Interior today.



Excavations in Rome being conducted on the Palatine hill have shown a curious and interesting circumstance. The Necropolis has been found to contain remains of the ninth, eighth, sixth and fourth centuries before Christ. All fragments of the seventh and fifth centuries are lacking and archaeologists are engaged in a close study of the field in order to find the reason.

Nearly all bats have the faculty of hibernating. Their hibernation, however, is not perfect—that is to say, that when the warm days occur in the middle of winter they wake up, together with the insects which are their food. Still, there is a true hibernation trance, differing from sleep, with very low rate of pulse, heart action and respiration. Probably they would endure immersion in water for an hour or two without drowning, as other hibernators have been found to do.

Says Secretary James Wilson of the Department of Agriculture: "For years the department has been distributing camphor-tree seed and thousands of trees are now growing throughout the south and Pacific coast States. Two years ago a serious effort was made to develop the manufacture of camphor from these trees. Satisfactory results have been secured and a large manufacturing concern is now building up a camphor grove of 2,000 acres in Florida, from which it hopes to make camphor. This firm uses more than \$500,000 worth of camphor every year.

In a recent lecture on Victor Hugo, Jean Richepin declared that when a lyric poet thinks of a word there comes into his mind, together with the crowd of associations that the word awakens for other people, a great number of words that rhyme with the one first thought of. Each of these brings its own associations of ideas, and thus the poet's mental vision of words is vastly richer than that of persons who think of them only in their ordinary individual meanings. Monsieur Richepin, himself a poet, believes also that the sound and accent of words are always vividly present in the poet's mind.

It is expected that before the end of the present year electric traction will have been applied on all the trains, both freight and passenger, of the important railroad between Altona and Kiel, in Prussia. The road is more than 60 miles in length, and the results flowing from its electrification will guide the government in dealing with the mode of traction on the other railroads of the Prussian system. In the meantime a great generating station has been installed for the production of the electric power used in towing boats on the Teltow Canal, one of the most important waterways of Prussia.

All over the world the bison has become a comparatively rare animal, only kept in existence by government protection. Russia possesses two races of bison, which recent writers aver are essentially identical, although one is found in the northwest and the other along the extreme southern limits of Russia in Europe. The southern is the celebrated bison of the Caucasus, and at present the Grand Duke Serge Mikailovitch alone possesses the right to hunt it, a privilege which he may extend to his chosen friends. But instead of killing the animals, the grand duke carefully guards them. The bison is naturally an inhabitant of the plains, but has taken refuge in the mountains from the pursuit of man.

## Little Country Weekers.

Bishop Frederick Burgess, of Long Island, was praising the beneficent work of those associations that send the pale little children of the slums to the country every summer for a week or two.

"Quaint indeed are the comments on the country which those children make at their first glimpse of it," said Bishop Burgess. "One child, found gazing with passionate interest at a lot of hens, was asked if he had never seen chickens before.

"Oh, yes, I've seen 'em before," he answered, "but only after they was peeped."

"There was another little chap," continued Bishop Burgess, "who refused to be a country weeker. He would stay in the city. No country for him.

"But why?" they asked him.

"Because they have thrashin' machines out there," said he, "and it's bad enough here, where it's done by hand."

## Vast Continent of Long Ago.

A Rio de Janeiro man of science announces that recent discoveries of reptilian and vegetable fossils in the coal fields of Brazil go to confirm the belief in "the existence during the permocarboniferous period of the vast continent which Suess, who formulated the hypothesis of its existence, called the continent of Gondwana, and which was composed of South America, South Africa, southern India, Australia and the Antarctic lands."

# CURSES ON THE RICH

Darrow Abuses Mineowners and  
Constitution.

## CALLS ORCHARD A VILE THING

Haywood's Lawyer Occupies Day by  
Torrent of Inective—Charges  
Attempt to Kill Unions.

Boise, Idaho, July 25.—The career of Frank Steu-  
nenberg, the murdered ex-governor of Idaho, was discussed at some length by Clarence Darrow yesterday in the course of his plea in behalf of William D. Haywood. Justifying the articles published in the Miners' Magazine, the official organ of the Western Federation of Miners, the Chicago lawyer said the action of Steu-  
nenberg in asking for United States troops to quell riot and the establishment of martial law in 1899 was unjustifiable and had properly stirred up immense feeling in labor circles against the governor.

Mr. Darrow's argument, unfinished when court adjourned, developed into an appeal for labor as against capital, and a denunciation of all opposed to the unions. He held an audience startled and open-mouthed as one after another the sentiments poured from his lips. His attack on Orchard was expected, and in this respect he fulfilled and surpassed the limit of sensation. Three hours were given to Orchard, and it was only when vituperation, physical force and words were spent that Mr. Darrow now turned to James H. Hawley.

The State of Idaho came in for a large share of Mr. Darrow's denunciation for the part it has played in the prosecution. Culture, education and wealth each in turn were described as constituting a combination against which the workmen, the uneducated and the poor must ever be opposed. Mr. Darrow sneered at the universities as purveyors of culture. "And what is a cultured man," he cried, "but a cruel tyrant always?"

Reaching the climax of his denunciation in sympathy for the working class and hatred for the rich, he assailed the Constitution of the country, and cried:

"The Constitution! The Constitution! It is here only to destroy the laws made for the benefit of the poor."

Mr. Darrow's defense of labor unions and of union men was passionate and his eulogy of the Western Federation eloquent. Lovingly he touched on the beauty of self-sacrifice found in the "struggle for humanity where only the workingman is found," and then, with the bitterest sarcasm, his voice pitched to the highest note and arms unraised, he heaped abuse upon the selfish rich and upon the administration of the State of Idaho.

## SURVIVORS REACH PORTLAND.

Sixty-Five Complete Voyage on Elder  
From Scene of Wreck.

Portland, July 25.—With 65 survivors of the ill-fated Columbia aboard, the steamer George W. Elder reached port at 6:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, after a slow and uneventful voyage from the scene of this grim tragedy of the sea of last Sunday morning. Two thousand people thronged the narrow landing place at Martin's dock to meet these fortunate who were snatched from the jaws of death. Many were there on the happy mission of greeting relatives who had escaped. Others went to make inquiry for some loved one unaccounted for.

That the wreck was attended by many scenes of bravery and that the loss of life was reduced to a minimum considering the rapidity with which the Columbia settled, is the general verdict. In the fact of the endless number of miraculous escapes from drowning, it is clear that courage was at hand in plenty among passengers and crew. Women and children displayed admirable courage as well as the men, and there were few instances of rank cowardice.

## Japan Tightens Her Grip.

Tokio, July 25.—Advices dated Seoul, midnight, say that a new convention between Japan and Korea has been concluded. The text of the convention will not be published until Saturday, but it is reported to consist of seven articles. Its main feature is that it invests the Resident-General with complete control of the internal administration of Korea and appoints Japanese officials to the Korean government. It is rumored that the terms were much easier than were apprehended.

## Remove American Flag.

Ottawa, Ont., July 24.—Two American flags yesterday were used with the Union Jack and other decorations in connection with a carnival. A committee of citizens ordered the stars and stripes removed. The reception committee thought it best to do this rather than have any trouble over the matter.