

EVENTS OF THE DAY

Newsy Items Gathered from All Parts of the World.

PREPARED FOR THE BUSY READER

Less important but not less interesting happenings from points outside the state.

The snow area over the Pacific Northwest is gradually extending south.

The blizzard in Montana has blocked the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern.

The Italian parliament is in session to consider measures regarding the earthquake.

A sudden thaw would result in bad floods all along the Columbia and Willamette rivers.

The government is piling up evidence that the Harriman merger throttles competition.

San Francisco will aid Portland in securing the Liberty bell for the rose festival next June.

Ice floes in the Columbia river have stopped all boats and are growing in thickness and extent.

A woman left \$2,000 worth of jewels in a Los Angeles bank and officials have been unable to locate the owner.

A notorious criminal has been released from the Montana penitentiary by mistake. Officers are making a futile attempt to locate him.

A Seattle man takes a swim in Puget sound every morning and does not give up the practice even with the temperature down to 14 degrees below freezing.

A mail sack containing bonds, etc., worth \$200,000 was stolen from a delivery wagon in Paris in broad daylight. The police have not the slightest clue to the thieves.

The queen dowager of Spain is seriously ill.

A new Franco-American treaty of extradition has been signed.

J. P. Morgan & Co. will loan \$22,500,000 to the Bolivian government.

Owing to a shortage of the crop, an advance will be made in the price of brooms.

Richard Croker has begun the erection of a residence at West Palm Beach, Florida.

Morse D. Brown, 83 years old, is said to be the oldest practicing attorney in Chicago.

Attorneys for Abraham Ruef have been given another ten days in which to prepare their bill of exceptions.

John W. Gates has given the money to erect a \$100,000 college and a \$20,000 hospital at Port Arthur, Texas.

The Canadian Pacific railroad will spend \$30,000,000 on Western construction work this year, it is reported.

James Treadwell, once a millionaire and promoter of the famous Treadwell mine, in Alaska, has been declared a bankrupt by San Francisco court.

Mrs. Maybrick is to marry again.

Zero weather prevails throughout the West.

Mrs. Claus Spreckles will have an allowance of \$130 per day.

Terrible riots have occurred between Hindus and Mohammedans in India.

Castro's plot to murder Gomez has been revealed by a telegraph operator.

The government will push all rebate charges against the Standard Oil and railroads.

An attempt will be made to collect the late Senator Mitchell's fine from his estate.

Thousands of Yaqui Indians have surrendered their arms to the Mexican government.

A revolution has broken out in Manchuria and the mutinous troops have won a victory.

Rockefeller has extended the time for the Chicago university to earn the \$600,000 donation.

The National Red Cross has raised \$400,000 in the United States for the earthquake sufferers.

The Alton railroad will ask the United States Supreme court to define the rebate law clearly.

Italy has expressed her gratitude to the American government for the sending of the battleship fleet.

The strike of cabmen and chauffeurs has been declared off at New York.

Montana is in the grip of a severe blizzard with the temperature below zero.

More earthquake shocks have occurred at Messina and still more are predicted.

UNITED STATES LEADS.

Ahead of Other Nations in Relief of Earthquake Sufferers.

Rome, Jan. 5.—The United States is far ahead of other nations in the relief work. Yesterday Ambassador Griscom succeeded in finding an Austrian Lloyd steamer of 8,000 tons, capable of carrying 1,200 passengers. He has chartered the steamer for two weeks, and she is being loaded with medical supplies and provisions. This will cost \$50,000. It is expected that the steamer will sail from Civita Vecchia, about 50 miles from Rome, on Thursday. It will be placed under the orders of the Italian government.

In addition to supplies, the American relief vessel will embark six doctors and twenty male and female nurses, three of the latter being American girls from New York who volunteered their services.

American energy has been strongly manifested in the work looking to relief of the earthquake sufferers. Ambassador Griscom and the members of his committee have assumed personal responsibility for the expenses of the expedition, relying upon the American public for funds.

Prior to engaging the steamer the ambassador visited Foreign Minister Tittoni and asked him if it would be a real service to send south a vessel properly supplied. Signor Tittoni answered that it would be most appreciated, for medical and supplies were urgently needed.

GUNBOAT TO NICARAGUA.

Report of Revolution Said to Have Caused Action by Uncle Sam.

Washington, Jan. 5.—Reports of expeditionary movements in Central America have led to a close watch of the situation by the Washington government and, acting under orders from the Navy department at the request of Secretary Root, the gunboat Dubuque today sailed from Havana for Bluefields. The Dubuque will touch at Key West for supplies. Her presence in the neighborhood of Nicaraguan territory will have a reassuring effect in the event that any trouble occurs in that section.

At the State department it was stated that there was no fresh advice from Central America and no official expansion of the gunboat's dispatch to Nicaraguan waters was forthcoming. Senor Corea, the Nicaraguan minister, said there might be some friction, but that he did not believe that there was any revolt on forming. Reports connecting John Moisant, of Salvador, with a revolutionary organization claimed to be fitting out in Nicaragua against Salvador, attracted some attention here. It was recalled that he is one of the two men claiming to be naturalized American citizens who were imprisoned in Salvador and whose lives were barely saved through the intervention of the government.

STORM KING GRIPS ALASKA.

Temperature Low and Several Lives Reported Lost Near Nome.

Nome, Jan. 5.—The worst storms which have ever swept the peninsula are in progress. The glass is steadily falling and much suffering results. Ice has night backed up into First street and merchants were forced to move their goods.

During the storm four Eskimos were stranded on an ice floe. Rescue was impossible, and they perished almost in sight of the city. One team of freighter J. E. Rowe is missing, with the driver, and much alarm is felt for his safety.

A sea-chasing party left last night to seek seven miners, believed to have perished in the storm. Neither miners nor searchers have been heard from. From reports received there has been much suffering everywhere in the storm zone except at Nome.

Married Men Excluded.

Manila, Jan. 5.—According to an announcement just made, none but unmarried men will be accepted by the government in future to serve as officers in the consular force on the islands, and officers already in the service will not be allowed to marry without the consent of the government. This decision has been reached because of the isolation of many of the consular posts and the great difficulty that has been encountered in providing transportation and shelter suitable for women.

Riot at Relief Meeting.

Lynn, Mass., Jan. 5.—A mass meeting of Italians held in La Terza hall to raise funds for the earthquake sufferers, ended in a riot. The trouble was precipitated by a Socialist Labor speaker, who charged that funds raised for sufferers by a previous earthquake had been misappropriated.

Castro Very Sick Again.

London, Jan. 5.—The Daily Mail's Berlin correspondent says that Senor Castro, ex-president of Venezuela, has grown suddenly worse and will undergo an operation in a few days.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN BRIEF

Friday, January 5.

Washington, Jan. 5.—By viva voce vote, the senate adopted Culberson's resolution instructing the committee on judiciary to report to the senate whether the president was authorized to permit the absorption of the Tennessee Coal & Iron company by the United States Steel corporation.

Washington, Jan. 5.—By a vote of 212 to 35, the house today adopted resolutions reported by a special committee laying on the table the part of the president's annual message relating to the secret service and also the message of January 4 replying to the inquiries of the house on the subject. This was taken on the ground that the messages are not respectful and are therefore a breach of the privileges of congress.

Representative Madden, of Illinois, today introduced a resolution calling upon the Interstate Commerce commission to inform the house what advances have occurred in freight rates in different parts of the United States since the passage of the Hepburn rate law, and whether such advances have been occasioned by an advance in the tariff rate or by a change in classification or by charging for some privilege which was formerly accorded free.

Thursday, January 4.

Washington, Jan. 4.—The senate adopted Senator Fulton's concurrent resolutions directing the secretary of war to survey the Sunlaw river to determine what project for its improvement can be completed with the expenditure of \$100,000, in addition to a like sum to be provided by local residents, and also to survey the Columbia river for improvement in front of the town of Hood River.

Senator Culberson made a brief reply to the special message of the president on the merger of the steel companies. He declared the president broke the laws of the nation.

The senate committee has voted to recommend for passage a bill increasing the pay of president from \$50,000 to \$101,000 per year and for the vice president and speaker of the house \$20,000, instead of \$12,000, is recommended.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Representative Hawley yesterday introduced a bill appropriating \$150,000 for operating the new dredge "Oregon," recently constructed for use in the harbors along the Oregon and Washington coast. The bill provides that the dredge shall first operate at Coos bay, then go to Coquille, Tillamook harbor, Grays harbor, Willapa bay, and such other points as may be designated by the secretary of war.

Wednesday, January 3.

Washington, Jan. 6.—President Roosevelt informed the senate in plain terms today that he had approved the absorption of the Tennessee Coal & Iron company by the United States Steel corporation and had instructed Attorney General Bonaparte not to respond to the senate inquiry as to the reason for his failure to prosecute the steel company. The president declares that he does not conceive it to be within the authority of the senate to give directions of this character to the head of an executive department.

The senate today passed the bill which was held up in that body after passing the house last session, providing that appeals from courts in Alaska may be heard in Portland or Seattle. As the law now stands, all appeals must be taken to San Francisco. The bill lacks only the signature of the president to make it a law.

Tuesday, January 2.

Washington, Jan. 5.—A proposition to print the inaugural address of President Lincoln, together with the emancipation proclamation, in the Congressional Record of today, this being the centenary year of Lincoln's birthday, was made in the senate today by Gore, of Oklahoma. He also proposed that 50,000 copies of these papers be printed in document form.

Washington, Jan. 5.—Transacting business without even the semblance of a quorum, the house today passed several bills of a miscellaneous character, but of little general public importance. The only incident worthy of note was a heated discussion among the members of the Indiana delegation over a bill to provide for the establishment of judicial divisions in the district of Indiana. The measure was laid on the table.

Among the bills passed was one granting 30 days' leave of absence with pay to Panama canal employees injured in line of duty.

Monday, January 1.

Washington, Jan. 4.—When congress convened today both houses immediately took up the president's special message asking for aid for the Italian earthquake sufferers.

The house immediately passed by unanimous vote a bill appropriating \$800,000, of which \$500,000 is to be cash and \$300,000 the estimated value

of supplies on board the supply ships Colgoon and Celtic.

In the senate the message was referred to the committee on appropriations and Senator Hale offered a resolution providing for an adjournment during which the committee could meet to consider the appropriation. This was adopted.

After the quick relief bill was passed the house listened to the president's special message on the secret service.

The president cited the Oregon land fraud cases as an example of how congress had used the secret service to an advantage.

Shortly before adjournment for the noon session the senate also passed the bill appropriating \$800,000.

Senator Borah today introduced a bill aimed at the correction of abuses that have been committed by special agents of the land office. It provides that any representative of the government who by threat, deceit or other improper means shall secure or seek to secure the relinquishment of any entry or title to public lands, or who shall by such improper means attempt to secure any statement from an entryman which might be used to impair his entry, shall be liable to a fine of from \$100 to \$500, imprisonment from six months to two years, or both. This bill is aimed primarily at the special agents who have been improperly operating in Idaho.

Senator Borah also introduced a bill prohibiting senators, representatives and delegates in congress from accepting fees as attorneys in any cases in the courts in which the United States is in any way interested, and also prohibiting senators and congressmen from acting as attorneys for corporations or other concerns engaged in interstate commerce. He also introduced a bill providing for a \$200,000 public building at Coeur d'Alene city.

REVENUE INCREASES AGAIN.

Canal Causes Apparent Deficit, but December Gain is \$3,000,000.

Washington, Jan. 5.—The monthly statement of government receipts and expenditures shows the excess of expenditures over receipts for the month of December, 1908, to have been \$10,251,593 and for the six months of the current fiscal year a deficit is shown of \$34,201,400. December receipts from customs amounted to \$24,519,153 as against \$21,444,672 for December, 1907. From internal revenue the receipts aggregated \$22,529,592, a gain over December, 1907, of about \$1,714,000.

The miscellaneous receipts were \$3,249,761, as against \$4,723,931 for December, 1907. The total receipts were \$50,318,507, a gain of nearly \$3,000,000 over December of last year.

The total expenditures were \$60,570,100, as against \$55,818,873 for the corresponding month in 1907. There has been an increase in expenditures on account of the War department of \$1,400,000 and over \$3,000,000 on account of public works. The navy shows a decrease of about \$1,300,000 and the civil and miscellaneous expenditures were reduced by about \$1,250,000.

Want Embassy at Peking.

Washington, Jan. 5.—Senator George C. Perkins, of California, announces that he has received a letter from President Roosevelt urging him to join in creating an American embassy at Peking to replace the present legation at the Chinese capital. Senator Perkins said that he was in hearty accord with the plan and assured the president of his support. The president's letter to Perkins said: "Mr. Taft has written me urging very strongly that we make our legation in China an embassy, and I feel that this should be done, from every standpoint, and I cordially agree with him. I think he has also written Mr. Root. Don't you think we can do this on his suggestion? Sincerely yours, Theodore Roosevelt."

Monster Ship Planned.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Plans have been outlined by the Navy bureau of construction for a great battleship of 25,000 tons, designed to carry eight 14-inch guns. This became known today through the making public of testimony given before the house committee on naval affairs several weeks ago, by Rear Admiral Capps, chief constructor. No indication has been given yet that such a battleship will be authorized, but the matter is attracting attention among congressmen.

Kaiser Sends Best Wishes.

Washington, Jan. 5.—Cordial expression of good feeling was exchanged between President Roosevelt and Count Bernstorff, the new German ambassador, who was formally presented to Mr. Roosevelt this afternoon at the White House. The letter Count Bernstorff presented from the emperor expressed the "best wishes," which his majesty ever cherishes for the happiness and welfare of the United States.

BLOW AT REFORM.

Chinese Revert to Old Customs Yuan From All Offices

Peking, Jan. 4.—It is the consensus of opinion that the Manchus do not understand the full significance of their precipitate act, which resulted today in the dismissal of Yuan Shi Kai, grand counselor and commander in chief of the forces. The act, however, is attributed mainly to the regent and is characterized as dangerous inasmuch as it gives to the revolutionaries and reformers an issue on the cry "China for the Chinese."

That the situation is grave is becoming more and more apparent. That a government upheaval would follow the succession has been generally accepted, but even the Chinese did not expect this to occur before the expiration of the hundred days of mourning.

At the conclusion of a conference between the British, American and German ministers today a second meeting of diplomats was called to include the representatives of other powers, in the hope of formulating a concerted program of action. It was realized at the first meeting that Japan was the doubtful element and there was a general conviction that the powers would not be able to take any definite steps before further developments.

GOOD FOR FORAGE.

Wizard Burbank Succeeds With His Thornless Cactus.

Los Angeles, Jan. 4.—The official reports on the first summer's field cultivation of the Burbank thornless cactus were issued today by the Western Empire, an agricultural journal which has had charge of extensive experiments on the new forage plant.

With the exception that one lot planted in the Idaho desert nearly perished from the effects of excessive alkali in the soil, the average results are pronounced successful. The largest tests were made upon the hardy thornless varieties, which Luther Burbank collected from all parts of the world, and of these varieties large quantities will be distributed this year to those who will make experimental tests with them.

The report concludes that thornless varieties have to be fenced to protect them from rabbits, but that the early fears expressed that they would revert to the old habits of growing thorns have been dispelled by this year's results, as the propagation is not from seed, but from cuttings, which, according to all botanical law and history, rigidly conform to the features of the parent plant.

The uses as a feeder for the family cow and for poultry upon the small tracts where personal attention is given seem to have been fully established.

DEAD AT MESSINA 115,000.

Estimates Increase Total of Losses by Earthquake.

Rome, Jan. 4.—Exact statistics of the dead and surviving in the earthquake district are still impossible to obtain, because all dead bodies buried under the ruins have not yet been excavated. It is equally impossible to make any accurate count of the survivors, for they are today scattered from one end of the country to the other. The only figures that can be given are reached by calculating the total population before the disaster and subtracting therefrom the numbers that are supposed to have survived. The result is, of course, approximate. On this basis is made the estimate that about 25,000 people have left Messina and the commune. As the total population of the city and commune was about 155,000, and as there are still about 15,000 people still in the district, the dead probably number close to 115,000.

The victims are increasing daily, not only through the dying of the injured, but also by the many suicides committed by the desperate survivors.

Chang Gies 25 Years.

San Francisco, Jan. 4.—In Whan Chang, the Korean who shot and killed Dr. Rhin White Stevens, in this city last March, was sentenced Saturday to serve a term of 25 years in the state penitentiary at San Quentin. A lengthy plea for clemency was made by attorneys for the defendant and rested by Samuel Knight, who was employed by the Japanese government as special prosecutor. Stevens, who was a confidential adviser to Japan in Korean matters, was on his way to Washington when he was shot by the Korean.

Crooks Make Heavy Haul.

Los Angeles, Jan. 4.—A Los Angeles thief began the new year with what is doubtless the heaviest haul, weight considered, ever made in this state. He got away with 100 tons of coal, valued at \$1,500, from the yards of the Black Canyon Coal company, on South Alameda street. The greater part of the coal, for blacksmiths, was valued at \$17.50 per ton.

STANDARD WINS OUT

Supreme Court Sends Landis Case Back to Lower Court.

UNANIMOUS DECISION RENDERED

Refuses to Interfere Other Than to Return It Subject to Corrections of Judge Grosscup.

Washington, Jan. 5.—The famous \$29,240,000 fine case against the Standard Oil company will not be reviewed by the Supreme court of the United States, but will be retried before Judge Landis, who imposed the now famous fine. Such is the effect of the Supreme court's action in the matter.

The decision of the court to this effect was announced by Chief Justice Fuller soon after the court convened yesterday. The case came to the court on a petition filed by the government asking the court in a petition for a writ of certiorari to order up the record in the case for a review of the decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh circuit, by which Judge Landis' original decision imposing a fine of \$29,240,000 against the Standard Oil company for accepting rebates from the railway companies was reversed. In the Supreme court the case turned largely upon the right of the court to interfere, in view of the fact that the case had been passed upon by the Court of Appeals, the government contending for such privilege as a right, while it was urged in behalf of the oil company that the precedents were all against such a proceeding.

The action of the court consisted in the announcement that the government's petition would not be granted. The effect of this announcement will be to leave standing the decision of the Court of Appeals, which was adverse to the government and favorable to the company.

The court's announcement was the barest formality. No reason whatever was given and the determination of the court was stated along with a number of other cases of comparatively little importance. The chief justice simply announced that the petition for certiorari was denied. Under this ruling the case will now go back to Judge Landis' court for a new trial, in accordance with the decision of the Court of Appeals.

It is stated at the department of justice that the decision gives the case its original status, subject to the views of Judge Grosscup, as contained in his decisions of July 22 and November 10, 1908.

DOWN TO SYSTEM.

Ample Supplies Now Available in Earthquake Country.

Naples, Jan. 5.—Although the Italian authorities were seemingly dazed at first by the magnitude of the disaster, the situation is now greatly improved. Ample supplies of all kinds are available. Foreign relief societies have been organized in several coast towns in Sicily. Forty-five English speaking inhabitants, under the direction of Mr. Wood, the American artist, are conducting an Anglo-American hospital at Giardina. Foreign officers who have explored the ruins on both sides of the straits give higher estimates of the loss of life than Italian reports. They believe that 90,000 persons have been killed or trapped in the ruins of Messina and 30,000 at Reggio, where the tidal wave rose to double the height that it did at Messina.

Signor de Nava, a Reggio member of the Italian chamber of deputies, has personally traversed most of the earthquake district on both sides of the strait. He estimates the total dead at 85,000, the wounded at 4,000. Of the dead Signor de Nava calculates that 50,000 are at Messina, 28,000 at Reggio and 7,000 at other coast and interior towns affected. The radius of destruction extends 30 miles north and south on the coast of Sicily and on the mainland for an equal distance from Radicea, towards the south.

Ultimatum From Austria.

Vienna, Jan. 5.—The Austro-Hungarian government has instructed Count Forgach de Chymes, minister at Belgrade, to demand an apology from M. Milanovic, Serbian foreign minister, for his anti-Austrian utterances in a speech before the national assembly. Count Forgach will be recalled. The opinion is held at Vienna that Serbia is bent on war.

U. S. Warship on Scene.

Canton, Jan. 5.—The American gunboat Helena has arrived here in consequence of the anti-foreign movement and the excitement among the natives as the result of a Portuguese seaman on the British steamer Fatshan having kicked a coolie to death.