

EVENTS OF THE DAY

News 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 French budget for 1910 shows a deficit of \$21,800,000.

A prospector has been shot in the mountains of Arizona by Mexicans.

The government is investigating the charges that meat inspectors are lax in their duties.

In his closing address to the jury in the Calhoun case Heney talked 12 hours and was still not tired.

A steamer has just arrived at Seattle from Alaska with six and a half tons of gold, valued at \$3,200,000.

Japanese, who claim to be agents for the Tokio government, are endeavoring to secure oil lands in California.

Hawaiian Japanese have professed charges against the sheriff who made the recent raids, alleging burglary.

Chicago surgeons have successfully grafted a section of bone from the leg of a lamb into the right leg of a man.

By a traffic agreement between the Milwaukee and Harriman roads the former can enter Portland on the O. R. & N. lines.

The largest amphitheater in the world is to be erected at Chicago. The huge structure will have seats for 45,000 and with the site will cost \$3,000,000.

Morse, the convicted bank wrecker, says he will repay every dollar he owes.

Cardinal Gibbons warns women to be careful about taking up woman suffrage.

An amendment to the Illinois primary law may restore Harrison to power in Chicago.

The Japanese government treats the Hawaiian incident lightly and puts the blame on agitators.

A British steamer was fired on by a Russian warship for approaching too near the czar's yacht.

Ten persons in Austria took shelter from a storm in a barn and it was struck by lightning and all killed.

Los Angeles police declare that thousands of young girls have been shanghaied from Pacific coast cities and taken to China to live a life of slavery.

As a result of the observance of the battle of Bunker Hill, 65 persons were treated at hospitals for injuries and as many more received treatment at home. Fireworks and toy pistols were the cause.

The first victim of excessive heat for this year was reported from El Centro, Cal.

Two big Eastern steel plants have ordered a 10 per cent increase in wages of employes.

Two Missouri towns were wrecked by a tornado and three persons killed and a score injured.

California wholesale people are making a desperate effort to secure the Klamath Falls trade.

An eminent Holland physician says American physicians give too much of their time to politics.

Governor Hadley, of Missouri, has signed a bill prohibiting the marriage of Caucasians with Chinese, Japanese or other Asiatics.

After six months of hard work under eight fathoms of water six bags of first-class mail have been recovered from the wreck of the Panama steamship Finance.

A feud at Meadville, Miss., resulted in two deaths and two fatal injuries.

Paris papers have started an attack on the United States Steel corporation.

Hundreds of arrests have been made at Monterey, Mex., in connection with a dynamiting plot.

A Cincinnati woman who married a thief to reform him has been fatally shot by her husband.

The St. Paul and Northwestern railroads will place train auditors on their systems in an effort to stop alleged peculations of conductors.

A large part of Bakerville, Cal., was burned by a fire starting from an explosion of powder.

A new move has been started to secure Thaw's release from the insane asylum in which he is confined.

Taft and senate leaders have agreed to support a corporation tax and a constitutional amendment allowing income tax.

CANADA IS ANGERED.

Retaliation in High Tariff is Being Urged in Dominion.

Ottawa, Ont., June 15.—That the new American customs tariff when finally revised will further increase the tariff against Canada, is the representation made by many commercial bodies to the Dominion government.

Inquiries are also put as to what course the government is likely to pursue in the matter. In some quarters retaliation is being urged and Ottawa authorities are beginning to give their attention to the situation which the Payne tariff is likely to create.

Lumber interests as well as pulp manufacturers and paper makers of the province of Quebec are jubilant over the announcement recently made by a provincial leader, Sir Lomer Gouin, that stumpage dues would be increased and that export of pulp wood from the province will be prohibited. This prohibition will only apply to timber cut on government lands.

Increases on oysters, hops and potatoes will not make much difference to Canada's trade. Canada is more interested in the coal, wheat and lumber duties. The opportunity afforded by the Payne tariff for reciprocity in coal is likely to be a live subject for discussion at the next session of the Canadian parliament.

The continuance of duties on wheat has led to the philosophic opinion that the United States will be chiefly affected at present, and in time to come will be compelled by home demand to lower the tariff bars, as Canada has the commodity and the American millers must have it.

DE PAUL GOES HOME.

Venezuelan Envoy at Paris Recalled in Disgrace.

Paris, June 15.—Jose J. de Paul, the special representative of Venezuela to Europe, received his recall by telegram from the Venezuelan government just as the protocol with France was concluded.

Senor Paul says that he was stupefied by the action of his government. "I cannot understand," he said, "how President Gomez could have allowed himself to be hoodwinked by the interference of some few groups."

These groups, he said, had accused him of high treason at the time of the downfall of President Castro, because as minister of foreign affairs he had notified the United States government through Senor Lorena, the Brazilian minister to Venezuela, that Venezuela desired to settle all differences with foreign powers and requested the American government to send a warship to Venezuelan waters. A similar notification was sent to Great Britain and Italy.

Senor Paul declared that the situation at the time was desperate; that the support of the army was uncertain and that many of Castro's friends and relatives were in high positions.

"It is less a conciliator than a man with an iron hand that Venezuela needs," he said.

"Nevertheless, in spite of my disgrace because I am conservative, I shall continue to give President Gomez my support in maintaining the regime I helped to establish."

CHINESE COOLIES FOUND.

Inspector Falls Among Band of Nine in Steamer's Hold.

Seattle, June 15.—Immigration officials, after picking up on the wharf a stray Chinese who admitted he came over as a stowaway on the Great Northern liner Minnesota, searched the vessel yesterday and discovered nine more smuggled coolies and a quantity of silk and cigars.

Inspector C. E. Keagey, who is a heavy man, stepped into the sail locker of the steamer and fell 20 feet through a hole in the floor, alighting squarely on top of nine naked Chinamen, whereupon they screamed in terror. Further investigation brought to light several leather sacks resembling government mail pouches filled with raw silk and a number of boxes of Manila cigars. The bags of silk are supposed to have been taken aboard with the mail sacks.

Three Chinese stowaways were captured on the British steamer Cymeric last month, and it is believed organized smuggling is in progress on Oriental steamers.

Turkey in More Trouble.

London, June 15.—An Athens dispatch to a London news bureau says that advices from Uakup, European Turkey, report a fierce engagement at Djakovitch, in Northern Albania, between 10,000 Albanians and 12 battalions of Turkish troops. According to the dispatch, the Albanians were repulsed by the deadly fire of the Turkish artillery.

Hunt Down Mutineers.

Manila, June 15.—Brigadier General Harry H. Bandholtz, chief of the Philippine constabulary, who is at present on a tour of inspection in the island of Jolo, will at once proceed to Davao, Mindanao island, the scene of the mutiny. The insular government is determined to make an example of the mutinous men.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN BRIEF

Friday, June 18.

Washington, June 18.—The senate late today adopted by a vote of 44 to 32 an amendment of the senate committee on finance fixing a duty of \$4 a ton on print paper in place of the house rate of \$2 a ton. The other amendments to the wood pulp and print paper schedule had not been acted upon when the senate adjourned at 7 o'clock.

The Bailey income tax amendment will be pending when the senate convenes tomorrow. If a unanimous agreement in accordance with a motion made by Aldrich today is not then obtained, he probably will move to postpone consideration of the subject to a certain day.

Thursday, June 17.

Washington, June 17.—The fight to place wood pulp and print paper upon the free list was opened up in the senate today under the leadership of Brown, of Nebraska. Going over to the portion of the chamber in which Aldrich, Hale, Frye, Lodge, Gallinger, Smoot and other leaders have their seats, the Nebraskan stood in the midst of the opposing force and with good nature parried thrusts that came to him from all quarters as he delivered a telling speech in behalf of the cause he had espoused.

The debate began when Aldrich proposed an amendment increasing the duty on print paper from one-tenth to two-tenths of a cent per pound, which he said equaled \$4 a ton. The Dingley law placed the duty at \$6 a ton and the house reduced it to \$2 a ton.

Wednesday, June 16.

Washington, June 16.—The senate today finally adopted the Philippine free trade provision of the tariff bill after voting down several amendments. The vote on final adoption was 42 to 28. Six Republicans, Root, Borah, Bristow, Clapp, Crawford and La Follette, voted with the Democrats against the finance committee proposition.

Aldrich presented the finance committee's substitute for the house zinc schedule and it received a large share of the attention of the senate during the afternoon. The committee amendment provided for a graduated scale of duty on the zinc in zinc ore in place of the fixed rate of the house bill.

All of the finance committee's recommendations as amended were adopted finally. The committee's suggestion for changes in the silk schedule also was adopted. A number of other committee amendments of a minor character were presented just before adjournment and some of them were acted upon.

Tuesday, June 15.

Washington, June 15.—Vigorously denouncing the committee on finance because of its change of front over night on the subject of tobacco importations from the Philippines, Burkett, of Nebraska, in the senate, characterized this action as "an effort to hang the senator from Wisconsin up in the air," and finally declared that this even "afforded senators a good opportunity to vote a lack of confidence in the committee."

This followed Aldrich's statement that the committee would accept the amendment proposed by Bulkeley to reduce the number of cigars to be admitted free of duty from the Philippine islands from 150,000,000 to 70,000,000 and the quantity of filler tobacco from 1,500,000 to 1,000,000 pounds, together with a provision that the wrapper and filler tobacco should be unstemmed when receiving this concession.

An interesting feature was a declaration by Borah that he proposed to vote for loosening the bond which tied the Philippines to the United States. He declared himself in favor of giving the islands an independent government.

Wood pulp and print paper were considered today by Republican members of the finance committee. No vote was taken. The duty on paper will be fixed at \$4 a ton, which is a compromise between the house rate of \$2 and the \$6 rate of the present law.

Monday, June 14.

Washington, June 14.—Sugar was the stirring subject before the senate today. It was brought to the front in connection with the consideration of the finance committee's substitute for the house provision of the tariff bill regulating the admission of Philippine articles into the United States and received practically the undivided attention the entire day.

During the first hour there was some discussion of the effect of the provision on the tobacco interests of Connecticut, but an amendment looking to the introduction of Connecticut tobacco into the Philippines for wrappers had the effect of relieving the situation in that quarter.

Saturday, June 12.

Washington, June 12.—Having completed the consideration of items of the tariff bill that had been passed over

under objection by senators during its second reading, the senate by its adjournment today until Monday marked an important period in the progress of the measure. When the bill is again taken up, it will be upon its third reading for the final disposition of items upon which the most pronounced objections have been made.

In completing the second reading of the bill, a number of items in the free list were disposed of. Works of art over 20 years old, and collections illustrating the progress of art over 100 years old, were retained in the free list by a vote of 53 to 15.

The starch industry received protection by a reversal of the recommendations made by the committee and tapioca and sago will be subject to a duty of one cent a pound, when not imported for food.

Crude potash, potash carbonate, caustic potash, yams and radium were placed upon the free list.

None But Tillman Opposes.

Washington, June 19.—Opposition on the part of Senator Tillman is the only obstacle in the way of the nomination of Robert T. Devlin to succeed himself as United States district attorney for the Northern district of California, according to a report current here today. Tillman has expressed a desire to go more fully into the Perrin case, though the sub-committee of the judiciary committee of the senate is apparently convinced that Devlin can give no information that would substantiate suspicion of subornation of perjury in the Perrin trial. It is thought Devlin's nomination will be reported favorably Monday.

Probe to Enter Sugar.

Washington, June 15.—The Department of Justice has assigned two agents to duty in New York with instructions to examine into the conditions under which the recent compromise was affected between the American Sugar Refining company and the Pennsylvania Refining company. The agents are to examine into the allegations that the compromise disclosed conditions involving a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

Spanish Minister to Leave.

Washington, June 15.—Senor don Ramon Pina, Spanish minister at Washington since 1906, has made arrangements through the State department to have a farewell audience with President Taft June 16, at 2:30 p. m. The minister has been appointed under secretary of foreign affairs of Spain, and will sail for Europe June 24 to assume his new duties. His successor here will arrive about July 15.

Probe Food Preservatives.

Washington, June 19.—The use of soda, potash, ammonia, alum and other aluminum salts in foods, and the effect of such ingredients on health, will be the subject on which the national board of food and drugs will hold a general hearing July 6. The testimony of both those who approve and oppose the proposition to use aluminum salts in foods will be heard.

New Documents in Sugar Case.

Washington, June 18.—Formal announcement was made at the Department of Justice today that a number of documents relating to transactions between Adolph Segal, the Real Estate Trust company and the American Sugar Refining company had been obtained and were being examined. Attorney General Wickham is personally attending to the case.

Pinchot Posing as Author.

Washington, June 18.—Gifford Pinchot, chief of the forestry service, who mysteriously disappeared from Washington, has turned up at the Ohio home of ex-Secretary of the Interior Garfield, where he and Garfield are collaborating in writing a historical review of the achievements of the Roosevelt administration.

Portland Man Commissioner.

Washington, June 18.—J. E. Jenkins, of Oklahoma City, Okla., brother of W. H. Jenkins, of the Southern Pacific at Portland, it is believed, will succeed Francis E. Leupp as commissioner of Indian affairs. It is understood the Pacific Northwest delegations will support him.

Lumber Production Less.

Washington, June 15.—Lumber production in the United States was less in the calendar year 1908 than in the preceding year, according to a report issued today by the census bureau. The decrease amounted to 17.3 per cent, or from 40,256,154,000 to 33,289,369,000 feet.

Powell is Confirmed.

Washington, June 18.—The senate this evening confirmed the nomination of T. Cader Powell as United States marshal at Nome, Alaska. There was no opposition, Senator Bourne having withdrawn his protests.

FILIPINO TROOPS MUTINY.

Seize Post and Attack Americans and Loyal Natives.

Manila, June 14.—A portion of the Second company of native constabulary, stationed at Davao, in the island of Mindanao, in the Southern part of the Philippine archipelago, mutinied on the night of June 6 and attacked the company quarters, which they captured after wounding one of the native officers. After a fight on the following day, which lasted three hours, and in which an American named Libbey was killed and four others wounded, the mutineers took to the mountains upon the approach of a company of constabulary stationed at Mapi, which hurried to the relief of the besieged Americans and loyal natives.

With the receipt of the news of the mutiny today came also word that detachments of the Twenty-third infantry have reached Davao and quickly succeeded in restoring order. Several columns of troops were immediately dispatched in pursuit of the mutineers.

It is believed here that the mutiny was of purely local character, resulting from differences over food supplies or the care of the women of the families of the constabulary. It is thought to be confined to members of one company at Davao, and the fact that a neighboring company, also composed of natives, hurried to the relief of the besieged governor and the few Americans at the place is cited as proof of this.

Acting Governor General Forbes is expected in Manila tonight, when a conference with General Duval, commanding the division of the Philippines, will be held. It is expected that the determination will be reached at this conference vigorously to pursue the mutineers until the last one is captured.

DEATH LIST GROWS.

Many Wounded Perish Under Ruined Homes in France.

Marseilles, June 14.—From 75 to 100 dead and 100 injured is tonight's estimated casualties as the result of the earthquake which devastated several towns in the Southern part of France, particularly in the departments of Herault and Bouche du Rhone.

Great suffering is reported owing to a lack of bread and other necessities of life. The casualties may be greatly increased, as the ruins have not yet been entirely searched. The villages of St. Cannat and Rogues were completely demolished and Lambas, which is 12 miles from Aix, suffered heavily.

According to advices received from a number of places, wounded are still imprisoned in the ruins and soldiers are working desperately to rescue them.

Survivors are finding shelter in tents. In many places the streets have been torn up and are encumbered by masses of rocks, making them impassable. Houses and public buildings were crumbled to pieces.

Among other villages seriously damaged are Vauvenargues, Venelles, Pellesanne, Puy Ste Reparade and Arguilles.

WAR LOOMS NEAR.

Conflict With Germany Expected by All in England.

London, June 14.—The amount of war talk one hears on every side in London is perfectly amazing. The topic practically monopolizes conversation in political and social circles, and it seems to be generally admitted, with a kind of fatalistic complacency, that sooner or later—probably sooner—the British and German nations are going to fight it out.

People at large are taking note of the growing seriousness of the situation, and many display acute nervousness. One hears members of the American colony talk, half humorously, perhaps, and yet with a certain seriousness, of getting back home before the Germans come. Harry G. Selfridge said that personally he did not like the outlook.

"I tried to insure my shop," said the former Chicagoan, "against bombardment from the Thames, but the insurance companies would not accept the risk."

Germany, it is said, means to rule the sea, just as it rules the European mainland.

Colored People for Africa.

Guthrie, Okla., June 14.—A scheme to colonize American colored people in Africa is making rapid progress. Captain N. B. Easton, of Stillwater, will file articles of incorporation next week for a company to carry out the idea. The company expects to secure the aid of the government in the project. It plans to secure a large tract of land from the French and British governments, and will aid American negroes in getting transportation to Africa, where special inducements will be made to them in the way of homes.

Jap Labor Leaders Indicted.

Honolulu, June 14.—A hastily summoned grand jury today returned indictments against 17 Japanese who are leaders in the strike of 9,000 Japanese laborers. The indictments followed the disclosures which resulted from the search of the offices of the Japanese newspaper Jiji.

JAPS MAKE PROTEST

Appeal to Mikado in Trouble With Hawaiian Officials.

CLAIM TREATY RIGHTS VIOLATED

Tension is High in Honolulu and Police Are Ordered to Sleep On Their Arms.

Honolulu, June 15.—M. Negoro, one of the editors of the Jiji, made formal complaint to the Japanese foreign office today that the territorial authorities invaded his rights as a Japanese subject under the treaty between Japan and the United States when High Sheriff William Henry raided the office of the Jiji and seized alleged incendiary documents; and is preparing to bring court proceedings against the territory for \$500,000 damages.

The alleged violation of his rights as a Japanese subject guaranteed under the treaty between the United States and Japan, he sets forth in his complaint, consists in the search of his office and the seizure of his private papers by the territorial authorities without due process of law. Territorial Sheriff William Henry admits that the search was made by force of arms, and without search warrants or process of law, but claims that the papers seized contained evidence of criminal purpose. However he declares the courts of the territory are open to Negoro for redress if he has been damaged.

While but slight disturbance of any kind has occurred so far, the city is full of striking Japanese, and the tension is so great that orders were issued this afternoon for the full force of police to sleep at the police station tonight, ready for any emergency.

An incident of the day that threatens a disturbance was the chasing of a carrier of an "extra" of the Japanese newspaper Shimpo, announcing the arrest of the editors. The paper from the start has been opposed to the strike and among the papers seized in the raid upon the office of the strike organs, were letters containing threats against the life of its editor.

Although the strikers have returned to work on the Ewa and Waiialua plantations it is not certain that they have abandoned the struggle. From the papers seized by Territorial Sheriff Henry it was seen that it was the original plan of the Japanese to return to work at intervals to earn enough money to maintain the strike and by this method of working and again striking to wear out the planters by the uncertainty and irregularity of plantation operations.

RIFLE SHIPMENT FOUND.

Mausers Packed as Pianos Destined for South America.

Norfolk, Va., June 15.—Packed in piano boxes and evidently ready for shipment, a quantity of rifles and ammunition, believed to be destined for Venezuelan revolutionists, was discovered at Franklin today.

The rifles are said to be a part of a consignment of 15,000 Mauser weapons shipped from New York to St. Louis and back to Franklin, billed as pianos, and packed to weather the trip to South America. The filibuster suspect steamer Nanticoke was lying near Franklin and in the black water below the steamer was her consort, the tug Dispatch.

The revenue cutter Pimlico is blockading the two suspects, and it is not believed that either could pass her even in the darkness. Orders have been issued from Washington to seize the vessels in case either should lift anchor. The Nanticoke is not built for deep sea navigation, but the dispatch could navigate far off shore and the officers in charge of the situation believe the plan of the filibusters was to transport the arms to another steamer at sea.

Arkansas Seizes Capitol.

Little Rock, Ark., June 15.—Governor Donaghey and two members of the state commission today formally took possession of the uncompleted capitol building, after breaking through a door which had been locked by the contractors, Caldwell & Drake, whom the legislature ordered discharged. The building, which has cost nearly \$1,000,000 already, and which engineers say is only about half completed, has caused political contention for years. The legislators have been charged in the courts with grafting.

Rescued Japs Travel Far.

San Francisco, June 15.—The British steamer Winnabago arrived last night from Shanghai bringing five Japanese, three men and two boys, who were picked up off the east coast of Japan, May 29. The Japanese were sighted 200 miles off the coast in a dismantled sampan. They will be turned over to the Japanese consul to be returned to their own country.