

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.

Jap strikers in Hawaii have appealed to Governor Frear.

Reports from Morocco say the revolutionists are winning over the sultan's troops.

Deposits in the Chicago national banks are at the highest point ever reached.

Mrs. Katherine Gould has been granted her divorce and \$36,000 a year alimony.

Secretary Ballinger has started on his Western trip to inspect the various irrigation works.

The Standard Oil has announced a cut of 10 cents per 100 gallons in the price of refined oil.

Excessive heat throughout the Atlantic states continues to cause much suffering and scores have been prostrated.

Miners and operators in the Fernie, B. C., coal district have come to an agreement and the strike has been called off.

The Turkish government is still trying to secure Abdul Hamid's money. He has \$21,500,000 in the Imperial bank of Germany.

A New York street car man is gradually turning black. The change started about a year ago and he is now as black as a negro except the right side of his face.

Voliva, successor of Dowie at Zion City, has been deposed.

Northwestern and Southern Nebraska have been swept by tornadoes.

William J. Bryan, Jr., is married. Miss Helen Virginia Berger became his wife.

The German reichstag has rejected Von Buelow's inheritance tax and may be dissolved.

A 12-year-old California boy has confessed to the murder of his little brother 6 years old.

Chicago women have said many unkind things of Professor Starr, who holds all women as savages.

Harriman is closing many of his shops temporarily. Work will be resumed again in about 30 days.

A special election in San Francisco voted against the establishment of a municipal street railway line.

J. Ogden Armour has returned from Europe and says the outlook for better times is bright. He does not look for war between Germany and Great Britain.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is now vice president of the Standard Oil company.

A Chicago boy tried to imitate the Black Hand and was shot and fatally wounded.

Although the senate has raised the duty on lumber the house is likely to again lower it.

Leaders in congress say President Taft's corporation tax is sure of passing in both houses.

Trouble has again broken out in Morocco, the sultan's brother trying to stir up a new revolution.

Many prostrations are reported from heat in New York. A number of deaths have also occurred.

A drunken San Francisco policeman shot and dangerously wounded a young business man without provocation.

The contract has been awarded for rebuilding the bridge across the Willamette river at Madison street, Portland.

A storm on Lake Killarney, Ireland, sent a boat load of tourists. Eleven were drowned, of whom five were Americans.

The second trial of Calhoun will start Monday, June 28.

Ex-Governor McCord, of Arizona, is accused of bigamy.

Roosevelt has sent two baby antelopes to his daughter, Mrs. Nicholas Longworth.

In the hope of checking wholesale smuggling at New York, 100 additional watchmen will be put on July 1.

A paymaster in the Russian army has fled after drawing \$80,000 of government money with which to pay troops.

There is talk of President Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton university, being the next Democratic candidate for governor of New Jersey.

JAP EDITOR APPEALS.

Wants Mikado to Interfere in Labor Trouble in Hawaii

Honolulu, June 22.—In an editorial appearing in today's issue of the Nippu Jiji, the organ of the leaders of the Japanese strike movement, an appeal for interference in the Hawaiian strike situation is made to the Japanese government. The article alleged that the Japanese have been accorded unfair treatment by the courts and by the Federal and territorial officials of the islands.

The Jiji has supported the leaders of the higher wage movement ever since the strike of the Japanese sugar plantation hands was called. The offices of the paper were searched on June 11, and numerous papers were seized by the territorial authorities which, it is alleged, contained evidence of a widespread conspiracy among the Japanese on the islands.

Y. Soga, editor of the Jiji, was indicted twice by the territorial grand jury, following the seizure, once on a charge of conspiracy to incite riot and once on a charge of conspiracy to commit murder. He was released on furnishing \$2,250 bail bonds to cover both indictments.

The efforts of certain of the Japanese to give the Hawaiian situation an international aspect are apparently concentrating here, as evidenced by the Jiji's special to the Japanese government.

HIGH DUTIES TO BE MET.

Canadian Manufacturers Plan Measures of Retaliation.

Ottawa, June 22.—Canadian manufacturers declare the American tariff revision will force Canada to make some radical changes in her customs tariffs also. That the adoption in its present form of the Aldrich tariff bill must result probably in a widening of the British preferential tariff by Canada is the opinion freely expressed by the officers of the tariff department of the Canadian Manufacturers' association, who are now here on business with the government.

That important tariff changes will be announced next spring is the opinion held by many, but the extent of them is depending much on the developments at Washington. There may be no general increase as affecting the importation into Canada of American commodities, although in many lines it will be vigorously urged, but a widening of the British preference at least is already being pressed upon the government and plans are being laid for more actively and aggressively agitating such a policy.

END IS NOT YET IN SIGHT.

Hopes for Early Adjournment of Congress Disappearing.

Washington, June 22.—Although the senate made much progress during the week in considering the tariff bill, the date of the final vote is as indefinite as it was a week ago.

The possibility of sending the bill back to the house by July 1 is now considered remote. The discussion of a duty on hides will occupy the senate for possible a day or two. The wood pulp amendment offered by the finance committee, which practically doubles the duty on wood pulp, will then be taken up.

After these two schedules have been disposed of it is understood the tax on corporations, proposed by President Taft, will occupy the attention of the senate for several days. The lumber schedule and the rates on pig and scrap iron and wire nails remain to be disposed of.

The question of free cotton bagging and ties and binding twine are certain to result in an interesting discussion.

Country is Unique.

Madison, Wis., June 22.—"If I were asked of what good America was to Europe, I would say that Columbus cut large doors and windows on the west side of the old European manor, which received its ventilation only from the east. America has regenerated the old world since the 16th century as effectually as the influx from Central Europe regenerated it in the middle ages." This was the declaration of Senor Nabuco, the Brazilian ambassador, who delivered the baccalaureate address at the University of Wisconsin.

Hard Storm Hits Gulf.

New Orleans, June 22.—A severe storm passed over the Mississippi coast today. The waters of the gulf reached a height of from 3 to 5 feet above the normal tide inflow. A number of steamboats were beached and property along the shore was damaged.

Big Floods on Isthmus.

Panama, June 22.—Heavy rains throughout the past week have caused great floods all over the isthmus, and in many places the crops are ruined. The Chagres river has overrun its banks, but without damaging the canal.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN BRIEF

Friday, June 25.

Washington, June 25.—This was another of the senate's active working days and by the time the session closed at 7 o'clock tonight so many schedules had been considered and disposed of that Aldrich freely predicted that by tomorrow night all would be out of the way, leaving the senate free to begin consideration of the corporation tax and income tax amendments. Beginning the session with an increase of 5 per cent over the house rate of 35 per cent ad valorem on harness, the senate marched steadily along throughout the nine hours of its sitting, indulging in little speechmaking and acting upon many important provisions. Among the changes made were:

An increase of duty on scrap iron from 50 cents to \$2.50 per ton, thus placing it on the same level as pig iron; an increase of one-fourth of a cent per pound over the house rates on wire nails; an increase of from 4 to 6 cents per pound on monazite sand and other articles used in making gas mantles; and the substitution of specific for ad valorem rates on files, rasps, etc.

Thursday, June 24.

Washington, June 24.—A short time before adjournment at 7 o'clock tonight the senate returned to the consideration of the tariff schedules after devoting the greater part of the day to listening to prepared speeches.

Amendments were adopted increasing the duty on shoes from 15 to 20 per cent ad valorem and increasing the duty on sole leather from 5 to 10 per cent ad valorem, the lower figure representing the house rate in each case. An amendment increasing the duty on colloid was also adopted.

Beveridge discussed an amendment proposed by him enlarging the size of tobacco packages. He contended that while the size of the packages had been reduced during the Spanish-American war to compel the purchaser to pay the war tax, those sizes had not been restored and the prices had not been reduced, notwithstanding the removal of the tax.

Wednesday, June 23.

Washington, June 23.—In unexpectedly short order the senate today disposed of the lumber schedule and then agreed upon the rates of duty on pineapples.

Aldrich asked that the lumber schedule receive first attention. He had no sooner taken his seat than McCumber, who has been a persistent advocate of free lumber, presented an amendment reducing the finance committee's rate of \$1.50 per thousand on sawed lumber to the house rate of \$1 per thousand. This was recognized generally as a test proposition, as sawed lumber has been the bone of contention from the beginning. The North Dakota senator did not find it worth while to enter into any argument.

The result was another triumph for the Aldrich rates, the vote standing 24 for and 44 against the reduced rates.

It had been expected that the coal schedule would be debated at great length, but it was passed after little more than an hour's discussion. A new schedule was presented by Aldrich as chairman of the finance committee, reducing the house rate on bituminous coal from 67 cents per ton to 60 cents and eliminating the house reciprocity clause.

Tuesday, June 22.

Washington, June 22.—Late today the senate reached a vote on the hide schedule and a ter several amendments had been defeated the amendment of the finance committee fixing a duty of 15 per cent on hides was agreed to by a vote of 46 to 30. This is the rate of the present law, but under the ruling of the Treasury department is applicable only to hides weighing more than 25 pounds. The house placed all hides on the free list.

McLaurin undertook to have the provision amended so as to make the duty apply to hides weighing less than 25 pounds, but failed, his amendment being voted down, 31 to 48. An amendment by Stone placing not only hides but many other products on the free list was also lost.

Aldrich, on behalf of the finance committee, brought in the committee's new lumber schedule and also a number of amendments relating to linoleum and oilcloth. The committee proposed a rate of \$1.50 per 1,000 on sawed lumber, a 50-cent increase over the house rate.

More than six hours were devoted to debate, which began with an argument by McCumber for a duty on hides. He was sustained by Gamble and Heyburn. They took the position that the effort to make hides free was solely in the interest of the manufacturers.

Monday, June 21.

Washington, June 21.—The tariff bill amendment of the finance committee taking hides from the free list and restoring the Dingley rate of 15 per cent ad valorem was before the senate all day and it probably will not be disposed of before late tomorrow. Warren, of Wyoming, and Carter, of

Montana, supported the provision and in vigorous language attacked the attitude of the free hide advocates, while Page, of Vermont, defended the action of the house in placing hides on the free list.

Washington, June 21.—Avaling themselves of the presence of a quorum, the house leaders today obtained action on several important matters. Principal among these was the conference report on the bill providing for the taking of the 13th census.

Saturday, June 19.

Washington, June 19.—The senate today covered a multitude of subjects in connection with the tariff, but made final disposition of nothing of importance. The income and corporation tax questions received attention for some time and were postponed until after the tariff provisions proper shall be finally settled.

Aldrich, from the committee on finance, brought in the committee's amendment to the wood pulp paragraph, which proved to be a provision for doubling the duty on wood pulp coming from countries which undertake to prohibit the exportation of logs to this country. Beveridge presented an amendment for the cutting in two of the house ad valorem duty on cash registers. Aldrich also presented the finance committee's hide provision.

Roads Must Be Watered.

Washington, June 25.—Representative Hawley has been advised by Secretary Ballinger that settlers on the Klamath irrigation project, whose lands are crossed by public roads, must pay for water for the roadways included in their farms, though exception is made in the case of lands crossed by railroads or big irrigation ditches. The secretary also advises Representative Hawley that no serious difficulty can arise from the fact that the government surveys and plats of the units on the Klamath project fail to coincide with actual charts of the farms.

Send Figurehead to Salem.

Washington, June 25.—Representative Hawley today recommended to the Navy department that the figurehead of the battleship Oregon, which he understands is to be removed from the ship, in accordance with the new department policy, be presented to the state of Oregon. He also telegraphed Governor Benson to ascertain whether the state is in a position to pay the cost of transporting the figurehead to the capitol at Salem. He expects replies to both communications in a few days.

May Not Come West.

Washington, June 22.—For several days there have been increasing indications that President Taft might, after all, decide not to make that Western trip this summer. Now it seems to be almost certain that he has abandoned it. For one thing, there is no certainty that Mrs. Taft will be able to take such a long and fatiguing trip. Unless she can go, Mr. Taft said some time ago he would not care to go either, as his wife's absence would rob him of half his pleasure.

No Action on Devlin.

Washington, June 25.—The subcommittee which has been considering the confirmation of the reappointment of Robert Devlin as United States district attorney at San Francisco, reported to the senate judiciary committee today without recommendation. Senator Piles, of Washington, chairman of the subcommittee, said that the committee was waiting for further evidence before taking action.

Restore Blue Delivery Stamp.

Washington, June 25.—Postmaster General Hitchcock has decided to discontinue the new green special delivery stamp and return to the familiar blue stamp showing a boy mounted on a bicycle. In the rush of handling mails, many letters bearing the new stamp have escaped treatment as special delivery matter because of its similarity in size and color to the 1 cent stamp.

Ellis Recommends Astoria Lad.

Washington, June 25.—Representative Ellis today recommended the appointment of Edwin T. Short, of Astoria, as midshipman at Annapolis naval academy, with three alternates to be appointed in case Short shall fail to pass the examination. The alternates are Oliver B. Cardwell, of Portland; Henry N. Fowler, of Portland, and Hawley Bean, of Pendleton.

Who Wants Census Job?

Washington, June 25.—Neither Representative Hawley nor Representative Ellis has yet recommended any candidate for appointment as census supervisors in their respective districts, because no appointments will be made until after the census bill now before congress has been signed by the president. Meantime applications are in order.

JURY DISAGREES.

Unable to Reach Verdict in Calhoun Case at San Francisco.

San Francisco, June 21.—Terminating in a disagreement of the jury, with ten men determined on acquittal and two steadfastly resolved upon conviction, the trial of Patrick Calhoun, president of the United Railroads, came to an end at 12 o'clock yesterday. Five months and a week had elapsed since the wealthy streetcar magnate made his first appearance in court to answer to the charge of offering a bribe of \$4,000 to a supervisor to obtain a privilege for his corporation, and a period of 24 hours had been consumed in fruitless deliberation.

Not until each juror had pronounced as hopeless the prospect of a verdict was the order for their liberation made by Judge William P. Lawlor. Prosecution and defense gave assent to the discharge and the proceeding ended within 15 minutes.

After ordering the discharge of the jury Judge Lawlor drew his chair to the edge of the platform nearest the jury box and addressed to the 12 men some informal remarks severely criticizing the laws and usages that made possible the expenditure of three months in the empanel of a jury and congratulating and thanking them upon their worth as citizens.

He declared the courts were utterly helpless to prevent such occurrences and recommended that the legislature be influenced by the people to make alteration in the laws that governed court procedure in the empanelment of jurors. Under the orders of the court the attorneys will be expected to fix a date for another trial upon the same indictment at this morning's session of court.

"I am ready to try this case again and I will go ahead tomorrow if necessary," said Mr. Heney an hour after the adjournment.

In a long statement issued by Mr. Calhoun last night he said: "Of course I am disappointed at the failure of the jury to acquit me of unbiased charges that have been brought against me. I should have liked my vindication by the jury to have been absolute."

FIFTEEN ARE DEAD.

Bad Collision on Trolley Road Injures Twenty-five Others.

Chesterton, Ind., June 21.—Fifteen are dead and 25 injured as a result of a wreck on the South Shore Electric railway, two and a half miles west of here last night. Nine bodies have been recovered and more are expected to be found in the wreckage in the tops of the wrecked cars.

A westbound car was coming at high speed down a long hill and at the foot met an eastbound car also going at a terrific speed.

It is estimated that at least seven bodies are still under the debris. The motorman on the westbound car, who was killed, was pinned between the two vestibules of the cars and could not be plainly seen and his position was such as to make escape impossible.

Most of the passengers on the eastbound car were returning from the Crown Point automobile races.

It is believed that the motorman of the east bound car must have seen the onrushing west bound car, as he had thrown off his power and brought the car to a standstill before being struck.

WORK TO BE RUSHED.

Construction to Start Within 30 Days on Deschutes Road.

Portland, June 21.—Barring unexpected delays in securing a continuous right of way, bids for the construction of the Deschutes line into Central Oregon will be asked by Harriman within 30 days. The only obstacle that prevents the immediate construction of the Central Oregon road is the adjustment of right of way questions with power companies operating on the Deschutes river. The railroad company has already secured rights of way to 70 per cent of the 120 miles to be traversed by the proposed road. An early and satisfactory adjustment of pending rights of way problems covering the remainder of the distance is believed more than probable without resorting to condemnation proceedings in the courts.

Celebrate Poltava Fight.

St. Petersburg, June 21.—The whole country is watching with interest the preparations for the Poltava bicentenary celebrations, which will extend over four days and be in the nature of a great patriotic military pageant. M. Mazurovsky, the battle painter, and Count Mouravieff, also an artist historian, will prepare the scenes, re-enacting on the spot the battle fought 200 years ago. Part of the troops present will represent the Swedish army. The culminating scene will be based on Kotchubey's picture.

British Cruiser Smashed.

London, June 21.—The British cruiser Sappho, which was reported last night in a collision off Dungeness, arrived in Dover this morning in a sinking condition. A number of tugs and lifeboats were in attendance. An attempt is being made to beach the cruiser.

WASHINGTON LEADS

Banner State in Lumber Industry With Oregon Eighth.

LOUISIANA HOLDS SECOND PLACE

United States Produced 17 Per Cent Less in 1908 as Result of Financial Panic.

Washington, June 22.—During the year 1908 31,231 sawmills in the United States manufactured 33,239,369,000 feet of lumber, according to a preliminary report just issued by the bureau of the census. These mills also cut 12,106,483,000 shingles and 2,986,684,000 lath. Lumber manufacturing, like every other industry, felt the effects of the business depression which began in October, 1907. Consequently the production in 1908 was below that for the previous year. In 1907 the cut of 28,850 sawmills was 40,256,154,000 feet, the highest production ever recorded. Notwithstanding, therefore, that in 1908 reports were received from 8 per cent more mills than in 1907, the decrease in lumber cut reported by them was slightly over 17 per cent.

Washington, as for several years past, still ranks first among the states in lumber production, its cut in 1908 being 2,915,928,000 feet—a decrease of 22.8 per cent from the cut in 1907.

Louisiana ranks second, with 2,722,421,000 feet, a decrease of 250,000,000 feet, or 8.4 per cent from the cut in 1907.

Mississippi was the third state in lumber production in 1908, with a total of 1,861,016,000 feet—a decrease of 11 per cent from the cut in 1907.

Arkansas ranked fourth, with 1,656,991,000 feet—a decrease of nearly 17 per cent, and Wisconsin fifth, with 1,613,315,000 feet against 2,003,279,000 feet in 1907.

In Texas, where the lumber industry is confined almost exclusively to yellow pine, the falling off was very heavy. The total cut of the state in 1908 was 1,524,008,000 feet—a decrease of 31.6 per cent from the cut in 1907.

Eight other states manufactured more than 1,000,000,000 feet each of lumber last year. In the order of importance they were: Michigan, Oregon, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Alabama, North Carolina and West Virginia. California and Maine, other states which reported more than 1,000,000,000 feet each in 1907, went just below that figure in 1908.

DRY FARM EXPERIMENTS.

Nevada Will Have Exhibit for Coming Dry Farming Congress.

Billings, Mont., June 22.—Dry farming experiments will be carried on under the supervision of the state authorities in the northeastern part of Nevada and when the Fourth Dry Farming congress meets at Billings next October 26-28 it is expected that the delegates will hear of great advances in the reclamation of non-irrigable lands in that state.

A commission just appointed by the governor has just selected a site for a dry farm experiment station in Pleasant valley, 16 or 18 miles south of Elko, where the ranch of John W. Thompson, containing 160 acres, has been secured by the state. The quarter is fenced and about 30 acres are under cultivation. There is an orchard of about 150 trees, including apples, pears, plums and cherries, and a two acre patch of berries are on the place. The soil is rich and of great depth and is considered excellently adapted to dry farming operations. It is reported that Mr. Thompson last year raised 1,000 sacks of potatoes, and that all kinds of vegetables gave good returns, cabbage heads running as high as 18 pounds.

It is the purpose of the Nevada Experimental association to demonstrate on this farm that dry farming methods can be applied on the millions of acres of bench lands in the state.

Taft and Diaz May Meet.

Mexico City, June 22.—The Medical Herald says: Replying to a communication from the White House at Washington, through the Mexican ambassador today, President Diaz has expressed his desire to meet President Taft for a personal interview, which will take place at one of the points on the boundary line between Mexico and the United States some time during the latter part of the year. The announcement of the preliminary negotiations looking toward this interview were made yesterday.

Strikebreakers Go Far.

New Orleans, June 22.—Seventy-five laborers from sugar plantations of Porto Rico passed through New Orleans today en route to Hawaii, where they will take the places of striking plantation laborers. Similar parties, it is said, will follow.