

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 government is to issue bonds for the entire cost of the Panama canal.

A slight earthquake was felt at Sanat Barbara, Cal., but no damage done.

An American is sure he recognized Leon Ling, murderer of Elsie Sigel, in London.

A strike may be declared by all employees of the American Smelting & Refining company.

Mrs. Eddy, founder and leader of the Christian Science denomination, has just passed her 88th birthday.

All miners in England may go on a strike in support of the Scotch miners who are fighting a reduction in wages.

Eight anarchists arrested at Stockholm on the charge of having conspired to assassinate the czar of Russia, have been exiled.

The Japanese government has not yet decided whether or not Ambassador Takahira will be continued as ambassador to the United States.

The Union Pacific railroad has claimed a 200 foot strip of land through the town of Brighton, Col., which is now covered with store buildings.

A son has been born to the Princess de Sagan.

The shah of Persia has fled to Russia for protection.

Over 14,000 coal miners are on strike at Pittsburg, Kan.

Hanover, Germany, police have started a war on long hats.

Anarchy rules in Morocco and Spain will send 8,000 more troops in an effort to restore peace.

The Interstate Commerce commission has ruled that express rates in the West are exorbitant and has ordered sweeping reductions.

Unless rains come soon farmers of the New England states will face disaster. There has not been enough water for the crops and they are said to be burning up.

Immense quantities of asphaltum have been found on the Shoshone Indian reservation in Colorado and a stampede to stake out claims and secure land is taking place.

In the hearing for the release of Thaw from the insane asylum on the ground that he is now sane, Mrs. Thaw testified that he threatened to kill her and fears his deadly enmity.

Heat in the East is again claiming children as its victims.

A California couple was married in an automobile in an effort to find some novel way.

The English house of lords does not favor the conscription plan of increasing the army.

Nationalists are in full control of Teheran and have summoned the Persian parliament.

Following Roosevelt's policy, Taft has withdrawn a number of water sites on public domain in the West.

Secretary Ballinger denies that he has quarreled with Secretary Wilson and says their relations are the best.

The commanders of Adana are to be court martialled for alleged complicity in the Armenian massacres of last April.

Two trunks, said to contain the books of Heinze and the United Copper company, have been seized by government officials.

A man has been sentenced to serve seven years at San Quentin for his many marriages. He admits having been united to about 20 women during the past three years.

Floods around Kansas City have delayed mails.

Taft and congress leaders have agreed to reduce the corporation tax from 2 per cent to 1 per cent.

Trouble in Kansas may tie up 38 coal mines, and throw 18,000 men out.

A tornado near Danville, Ill., did considerable damage to property.

Persian rebels have entered Teheran and there has been much fighting in the streets.

An explosion on the cruiser North Carolina killed Ensign Aiken and blinded another man.

Castro has renounced all claims to the presidency of Venezuela, but wants to return home so that he may die on native soil.

CHINESE PRETENDER KILLED

Government Troops Stop Advance of Insurgent Army.

Pekin, July 13.—A remarkable story of the tragic fate of a youthful pretender to the Dragon throne and a large number of his followers comes through missionary channels from distant Yunnan province.

Under the influence of Taoist priests a prosperous member of the country gentry named Chu conceived the conviction that he himself was a descendant of the Chus' Ming emperors, and his son, aged 12 years, the rightful occupant of the throne.

He rallied the clansmen and his neighbor to the number of upward of 2,000 men, variously armed with old guns, bows and spears. With the pretender at their head, this insurgent army marched upon Yunnan Fu, the provincial capital, preaching an anti-Manchu crusade.

Near Yunnan Fu a detachment of the viceroy's modern troops overtook, attacked and routed the insurgents. Several hundred of them are reported killed and wounded. All the members of the Chu family were promptly slaughtered by the viceroy's orders.

The youthful claimant, whose head was so lately adorned by the halo of the Son of Heaven, was after his execution, being paraded through the province in a cage as an exhibit and warning to all questioners of authority in Manchu.

TWO-CENT FARE COSTLY.

Roads Lose Heavily Because of Reduction in Charges.

Chicago, July 13.—The claim of Illinois railroads that the 2-cent rate, while stimulating travel to a marked degree, had reduced the revenues of roads from passenger traffic almost to the ruinous point, is borne out by a comprehensive investigation by the Santa Fe road.

The Illinois railroad commission insists the law has been beneficial to the roads. The latter say they have been compelled to employ much additional equipment and more help to handle the increased travel, which did not, by a large sum, compensate them for the extra expense.

The Santa Fe worked under the operation of a similar law in Kansas, where a careful record was kept for the first year. The Santa Fe carried 654,000 more passengers than it did the year previously under the 3-cent law. Meanwhile revenues from passenger traffic for the same period decreased \$297,000.

Railway men say this does not begin to tell the real loss, which is to be found in the great expense for equipment and additional employees, the revision of schedules and wear and tear of property due to more constant use.

RIOTING IN BOLIVIA.

Mobs at La Paz Engage in Pillaging and Looting.

La Paz, Bolivia, July 13.—La Paz is given over tonight to riot. The people swarmed into the streets and did much damage. The electric light wires were cut and pillaging was begun on all sides. Shots were heard in every direction. The situation for foreigners, especially Peruvian and Argentine residents, is extremely serious.

The guards protecting the Peruvian and Argentine legations were suddenly withdrawn last evening for some unknown reason. When this became known, street mobs renewed their attacks. Senor Fonseca and his wife had a narrow escape. They made their way out of the legation and ran eight blocks, finally seeking protection in the home of the president of Bolivia.

Manifestations have been numerous in public places, and at a meeting held Saturday a portrait of Figora Alcorta, president of Argentina, was held downward on a pole and stoned to pieces. It is reported here that considerable excitement prevails at Lima and Buenos Ayres, and the Argentine government's silence in the face of Bolivian protests is regarded as ominous.

Upper Air to Be Studied.

San Francisco, July 13.—A meteorological and astronomical observatory at an altitude of about 14,000 feet is to be erected on Mount Whitney by the Smithsonian institution. The work of preparing the trail up the mountain over which the material will be transported by packmules is already under way. It is expected the station, which will be temporary, will be completed by September 1, when Professor W. W. Campbell and Professor Abbott, of the Lick observatory, will go to Mount Whitney to make observations.

Frog Drifts Stop Trains.

Utica, N. Y., July 13.—A message from Gouverneur tonight states that in a heavy wind and rain storm there thousands of small frogs fell, covering the sidewalks to such an extent that walking was difficult. The rails of a railroad for half a mile were covered and rendered so slippery the speed of the train was materially lessened.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN BRIEF

Friday, July 16.

Washington, July 16.—Twenty-four hours would see the end of the work of the senate and house conferees on the tariff bill and a substantial agreement upon the question at issue but for the five propositions—iron ore, coal, hides, oil and lumber—upon which the president stands firm for radical reductions or even abolition of the tariff.

The rates on silks and woolen goods were determined today. The senate won on both. On silks there will be a considerable advance over existing duties and on woollens there is to be no change from the present law, except in regard to wool tops, which are to be given a new classification. The duty on tops is prohibitive now, and it is predicted that it will continue so, even after the reduction is put into force.

Thursday, July 15.

Washington, July 15.—Questions on cotton goods and lead products were taken up by the tariff conferees today.

Members of the house conference committee declined to accept the senate amendments to the cotton schedule when that subject was taken up. These amendments consist chiefly of changes from ad valorem to specific duties for the purpose of carrying out the original intent of the Dingley rates, which senate conferees assert have been pulled down by the misinterpretation of the Dingley law.

Wednesday, July 14.

Washington, July 14.—Reports that there was dissatisfaction in the tariff conference with the corporation tax amendment, and that it might be dropped out of the bill reached the ears of President Taft today. In consequence Senator Aldrich and Representative Payne were called to the White House.

The house provision allowing a drawback to the amount of internal revenue tax paid on domestic alcohol used in articles such as perfumes and cosmetics manufactured for the foreign trade was tentatively accepted.

The real struggle over rates fixed by the house and senate and which was to have begun today, was deferred because of the desire to get reports on a number of subjects which were referred to subcommittees and committees for investigation. In order that no time should be lost, it was decided to take up at once the administrative section in their order.

When adjournment was taken at 6:30 o'clock the senate maximum and minimum provision had been accepted tentatively with the exception of the provision for the employment of tariff experts. The house conferees argued that the ways and means committee and the senate finance committee have the investigation of tariff matters as their special province.

Tuesday, July 13.

Washington, July 13.—An unexpected burst of speed was exhibited by the tariff conferees tonight and the first consideration of the bill was completed. When tomorrow's session begins the struggle over important differences of the senate and house will open.

Thus far all questions involving raw materials, which have been the subjects of heated disputes, have been put over after brief discussions. The session tonight adjourned at 9:45 o'clock in order that the conferees could get the benefit of a good night's rest and be ready for the big battle at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

By passing over the cotton and woolen schedules without taking up any of the amended paragraphs and skipping the disputed points of the lumber schedule, the conferees were able to dispose of about 400 senate amendments.

Monday, July 12.

Washington, July 12.—By the decisive vote of 317 to 14, more than the necessary two-thirds, the house today passed the senate joint resolution providing for the submission of an income tax constitutional amendment to the states. The negative votes were all cast by Republicans. The resolution now goes to the president for his signature.

The debate lasted four hours. Chairman Payne, of the committee on ways and means, voiced the sentiment that such a tax would make "a nation of liars." The burden of the Democratic speeches was that it was simply a case of stealing Democratic thunder, although some of the remarks on that side incidentally touched upon tariff and the corporation tax, with no little amount of castigation of the Republicans for failing to keep party pledges.

Will Cruise Asia's Coast.

Washington, July 12.—Tentative arrangements have been made by the Navy department to have the first and second divisions of the Pacific fleet cruise in Asiatic and Philippine waters during next autumn and winter. Rear Admiral Sobree, commander-in-chief of the fleet, will arrange the details. The vessels probably will leave the Pacific coast late in August and return to the United States late in March.

CRANE IS MINISTER.

Prominent Chicagoan Accepts Post at Chinese Capital.

Washington, July 17.—Charles R. Crane, of Chicago, vice president of the Crane company, has been chosen by President Taft to represent the United States as minister to China, succeeding W. W. Rockhill, who was taken from China to be ambassador to Russia. It is understood that Mr. Crane has announced his willingness to accept, and that his appointment awaits the exchange of usual preliminary formalities between the two countries.

The Chinese mission, under a policy with regard to Oriental affairs already inaugurated by the present administration, will be one of the most important posts in the diplomatic service. President Taft has experienced much difficulty in finding the right man for the place. He believes he has just the person in Mr. Crane, who not only stands high in the business world, but has made an exhaustive study of international politics.

GIVES STANDARD OIL LINE.

Government Allows Pipe From Oklahoma to Mississippi River.

Washington, July 16.—A right of way to the Prairie Oil & Gas company, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil company, for the construction of an eight-inch pipe line for the purpose of conducting oil from a point in Tulsa county, Okla., in the Glenn pool field, through the Creek, Cherokee and Choctaw nations in a southeasterly direction to the Oklahoma-Arkansas state line, a distance of 151 miles, was today approved by Acting Secretary of the Interior Pierce. The new pipe line will then extend onward to Baton Rouge, La.

The new pipe line is the outgrowth of Secretary Ballinger's action in amending the oil and gas regulations by striking out the "common carriers" and "confiscatory" clauses; none of the companies being willing to extend their lines under the old regulations.

Taft and Diaz to Meet.

Washington, July 16.—Plans for the meeting of Presidents Taft and Diaz were made today at a conference between Secretary of State Knox and the Mexican ambassador. According to the plan outlined the presidents will meet at the center of the bridge over the Rio Grande, between El Paso, Texas, and Juarez, Mexico. The meeting will take place about October 15.

Snake Bridge in House Bill.

Washington, July 17.—The omnibus bridge bill, introduced in the house today, authorizes the construction of a bridge over the Snake river at the town of Ontario, Or. Authority is granted the county commissioners of Malheur county, the chamber of commerce of the town of Ontario and the county commissioners of Canyon county, Idaho.

Professor Newcomb Dies.

Washington, July 13.—Professor Simon Newcomb, the famous astronomer, died at his home in this city at an early hour this morning at the age of 74. Probably the most noted American astronomical mathematician since the days of Benjamin Franklin, Professor Newcomb was recognized at the time of his death as one of the world's greatest scientists.

Many Places Want Taft.

Washington, July 13.—Since the announcement of President Taft's tentative itinerary for his Western trip, the White House has been fairly flooded with telegrams and letters requesting that the tour be extended to include various states and cities that did not have a place on the president's list.

Loafing Causes Shake-Up.

Washington, July 16.—A "shake-up" in the personnel of the Department of Commerce and Labor took place today, when approximately 100 employees were reduced and the resignations of about 10 others accepted. The reductions were made, it is stated, because the employees loafed on the job.

Yakima Land Again Opened.

Washington, July 13.—The interior department has cancelled an order withdrawing 250,000 acres of public land in connection with the Yakima irrigation project in Washington, and the same becomes subject to settlement October 5 and to entry November 4.

Wheat in Farmers' Hands.

Washington, July 13.—It is estimated by the Department of Agriculture that on June 1, 1909, there was in farmers' hands, 196,000 bushels of wheat in Oregon; 215,000 bushels in Washington, and 130,000 bushels in Idaho; total 541,000 bushels.

WILL DEPOSE SHAH.

Revolutionists in Persia Gaining on Government Forces.

St. Petersburg, July 12.—The Russian expedition from Baku which landed at Enzeli, a Persian seaport on the Caspian yesterday, is made up of 1,000 Russian and 800 Cossack cavalry, with eight field guns and eight machine guns. Despite the correct attitude maintained by the Russians, the natives are demonstrating their unfriendliness.

The unopposed advance of Siphidar, the leader of the revolutionists, and Sardarasad, the chief of the Bakhtiari tribesmen, towards Teheran, is taken here to mean that General Liakhoff, the governor of Teheran, considers his force inadequate to engage in a general battle, and that he has decided to employ his Cossack brigade merely as a guard over the life of the shah.

Persons well informed here regard the entrance of the revolutionists into Teheran as a foregone conclusion, while the deposition of the shah, which several times has been mooted, will now arouse no surprise.

ESKIMO WILL SEEK POLE.

Boy Brought Here by Peary Will Try for Arctic Honors.

New York, July 12.—Separated from his native home for 13 years, Mene Wallace, an Eskimo boy brought to this country with five of his people by Commander Peary from the Polar regions, sailed today on the Red Cross line steamship Rosalind, for St. Johns, N. F., whence he will be conveyed to his home in Greenland.

Before Mene sailed, the Arctic club extracted from him a written agreement that he would not again return to this country and that while in Greenland he would not bear arms against the Peary expedition. This was due, it is believed, to the fact that Mene, angered at the attitude of Peary and the Arctic club in refusing to take him back to Greenland, once safe in his native home, might seek revenge for the treatment he received while in this country.

Mene said he would organize an expedition of Eskimos to find the North pole.

PRESENT WRITING TABOOED.

Uniform Method to Be Used in Philadelphia Schools.

Philadelphia, July 12.—Both vertical and Spencerian handwriting have been tabooed in the public schools of this city, and after this a uniform method of penmanship will be adopted.

Numerous complaints have been received from business men who can't decipher the writing of their clerks and applicants for jobs who have learned their peculiar style of chirography in the public schools.

For some time Superintendent Brumbaugh has been at work on a plan to unify and improve the writing, and this plan was adopted at a meeting of the elementary schools committee.

A free, legible style of writing, slightly slanting to the right, will be taught. Students, no matter how advanced they may think their flourishes, will have to begin again with pot hooks and ciphers.

According to the new code, writing will be taught like callisthenics or a manual exercise. The teacher will clap her hands and count, and the entire class will make letters with hooks and tails and crosses simultaneously. The exercise is intended to give a free mechanical movement to the arm and increase the speed.

Earthquakes in France.

Marseilles, July 12.—Earth shocks occurred last night throughout the same region which suffered seismic disturbances in June. The shocks lasted four or five seconds, and were in a direction from east to west. The inhabitants of Rogues, Lambosco and St. Cannat and other communes in the Aix district were panic stricken and rushed from their dwellings. They are now camping in the open. At Marseilles the patients in La Conception hospital were greatly alarmed, but they were reassured by the surgeons.

Teachers' Occupation is Gone.

San Juan, Porto Rico, July 12.—The steamer Carolina has sailed from here for New York, having on board all the American school teachers who taught in Porto Rico last year under contract. The failure of the United States senate to pass the Olmstead bill, which was designed to remedy the deadlock existing between the executive council and the house of delegates, leaves the island without money to begin the fiscal year, since the legislature has made no appropriation.

Troops Rush to Morocco.

Madrid, July 12.—The First brigade of Cazadors, composed of six battalions of infantry, three batteries of artillery and a squadron of cavalry, as well as the cruiser Numacia and the transport Admiral Lobo, have been ordered to Mellilla, Morocco, where yesterday four Spanish workmen were killed by natives.

BIG STEAMERS MEET

Dense Fog Is Blamed for Accident on Superior.

FOURTEEN GO DOWN WITH BOAT

Vessel Sinks so Swiftly Members of Crew Have No Time to Don Life Preservers.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., July 13.—Three minutes after the steel steamers Isaac M. Scott and John B. Cowie had collided in Lake Superior early today, about a mile and a half off Whitefish Point lighthouse, the Cowie had gone to the bottom in 50 fathoms of water, carrying with her 14 members of her crew.

The Scott, although badly damaged about the bows, put back to this port, where she arrived this afternoon with part of the crew of the Cowie. A heavy fog was responsible for the collision.

The Scott, a new boat on her maiden trip to the head of the lakes, had just passed the light at Whitefish Point, and straightened out her course up the lake, when she suddenly saw the Cowie loom up through the fog, broadside on and only a few feet away.

The Cowie was down bound with 5,000 tons of iron in the hold. For 15 feet the bow of the Scott penetrated the side of the Cowie. Tons of water rushed into the great opening and in three minutes the Cowie had settled.

Immediately after the collision a line was thrown from the deck of the Scott to the forward deck of the Cowie, and three members of the crew escaped to the deck of the up bound boat by this means.

The rest of the crew who were saved jumped from the sinking steamer into the lake, some without life preservers, and were picked up by the Scott.

STORM ALONG MISSISSIPPI.

Waves Wash Over Levees, Inundate Farms and Drive Off Families.

St. Louis, July 13.—A cyclonic wind struck St. Louis and suburbs at noon today. Telegraph and telephone wires were blown down. In St. Louis county trees were uprooted. Several persons were injured.

The heaviest storm was at Alton, Ill., where the excursion steamer Alton was buffeted by the wind. Finding that his boat could not make headway toward the regular wharf, the captain headed it across the river in an attempt to effect a landing on the Missouri side. The boat was tossed back to midstream, which threw the passengers into a panic. The boat was jammed broadside into the pier of a drawbridge, where the wind held the vessel firmly until the passengers were taken off.

Lashed by the wind, the waves dashed over the levee protecting Venice, Ill., from the Mississippi river. Ten thousand acres of farm land were inundated and 150 families were forced to flee for their lives.

The wind attained a velocity of 36 miles an hour and telephone messages state that it was heavier north.

TWO BANKS UNITE TODAY.

Roberts to Be Head of Third Largest in Chicago.

Chicago, July 13.—Under the terms of an agreement reached today by the judicial committee representing the two banks, the Commercial National bank of Chicago, tomorrow will absorb the Bankers' National. George E. Roberts, president of the Commercial National, will continue as president of the merged institutions, and Edward S. Lacey, president of the Bankers' National, will succeed Robert T. Lincoln as chairman of the board of directors.

The amalgamation will give the Commercial National a banking power of approximately \$83,000,000, putting it in third place among the Chicago National banks, the First National holding first place and the Continental second.

Bolivia Asked to Explain.

Buenos Ayres, July 13.—The Argentine government is in direct communication with the government of Bolivia through Senor Fonseca, the Argentine minister at La Paz, who has presented to the Bolivian government a demand for an explanation of the attitude of the Bolivian minister here as well as for the recent attacks on the Argentine legation at La Paz. Senor Fonseca has informed the Bolivian government that he will withdraw from La Paz if the situation does not improve.

Put All Britons in Army.

London, July 13.—The national service bill, which provides for the compulsory service in the territorial army of all male citizens between the ages of 18 and 30, was introduced in the house of lords today by Lord Roberts,