

LAURIER CALLS FOR RECIPROCITY

Conservatives Rapped for Opposing Canadian Pact.

Need of Market Shown—Agreement Would Develop Dominion Industries, Says Premier.

Ottawa, Ont.—The opening gun in the campaign which will determine the fate of the reciprocity agreement between the United States and Canada, was fired Sunday by the Liberal leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier. It was in the form of an open address to the Canadian people, and in it is set forth the issues involved in the present campaign.

The question at issue is not a new one. Sir Wilfrid asserts, reciprocal relations with the United States having been sought by both parties for over half a century. The present Conservative party, he declared, is seeking to reverse this lifelong policy of its leaders of the past. The enactment of the agreement, the Premier predicts, would further improve the friendly relations between Great Britain, Canada and the United States, and would be an important factor in bringing about a general treaty of arbitration.

"At all times during the past 40 years," said Sir Wilfrid, "it has been the constant effort of all political parties in Canada to make with the United States an arrangement for the free exchange of natural products between the two countries.

"Ever since the termination of the treaty of 1854 all public men of any prominence in Canada, whatever their differences on other questions, have been unanimous in the attempt again to secure free exchange of natural products.

"Nor is this to be wondered at, seeing that in the industries of agriculture, fisheries, lumbering and mining, Canada possesses advantages not enjoyed by any other country on earth, and that upon the markets secured for the products of these industries depends the growth of our manufacturing and commercial interests and the prosperity of all classes in the dominion."

AMMONIA DEATH TO FISHES.

Man Nearly Asphyxiated When Tank Bursts in Bottling Works.

Spokane, Wash.—A peculiar accident which nearly resulted fatally to a man and killed thousands of fish, occurred at Pullman, Wash. A valve in one of the ammonia tanks in the Star Bottling Works ice factory burst, allowing the ammonia to escape. The fumes drove the workmen from the building, and one of them was so overcome that he lost consciousness and was rescued by heroic efforts of his companions.

The ice plant was shut down and the town is threatened with an ice famine. The ammonia, which flooded one of the floors, found its way to the waste water sewer and into the creek. People crossing the creek noticed a commotion in the water and hundreds of fish were seen jumping and capering about. The river was soon covered with dead fish, while hundreds lay on the bottom.

PRISONER WEDS VISITOR.

Bride Will Work for Freedom of Man Who Has Won Sympathy.

Kansas City.—In order that she might better work for the freedom of the man with whom she had fallen in love while he was a prisoner in the county jail in Kansas City, Kan., Miss Nora Carpenter, of Norton, Va., was married to Edward Baker, who is serving a six months' sentence for a postoffice robbery. The wedding took place in the jail, the ceremony being performed by the Probate Judge.

Miss Carpenter met Baker when she went to the jail with a woman friend to visit the latter's husband, who is awaiting trial for highway robbery.

Weston's Record Pales.

Wakeen, Kan.—P. Mooney, who is walking from New York to San Francisco for a wager of \$10,000, spent Sunday night here, having walked from Walker, Kan., a distance of 44 miles. Mooney is a member of the New York fire department and is trying to beat Weston's record. He is now 42 days out of New York and seven days ahead of Weston's time, having made 1,900 miles, with 1,400 to cover in 47 days. He is averaging 45 to 50 miles a day. He is to make the 3,300 miles in less than 90 days.

26 Killed Climbing Alps.

Paris.—Although the climbing season in the Alps has only begun, 26 tourists have been killed and an unknown number injured. If this rate continues to the end of the season, September 15, the death rate will be the highest on record.

CLERK SHOT DEAD.

New York Thieves Escape With \$5,000 Gems.

New York.—Three armed thieves invaded the heart of the Tenderloin at its gayest hour Saturday night, smashed a Sixth-avenue jeweler's window, shot his clerk dead, seized \$5,000 worth of diamond rings, and escaped in a taxicab, pursued by scores of persons who had witnessed the murder and robbery.

A woman, who the police believe was a confederate, entered the store of Jacob Jacoby a few minutes prior to the shooting and asked Mr. Jacoby to tint her eyes for glasses. While she engaged him, the window glass was smashed and Adolph E. Stern, a clerk, rushed to the street.

A small man with a revolver blocked him at the door. Stern tried to brush past him to get at a man who had poked his hand through the broken window and grasped a tray of diamond rings. The small man shot twice, and Stern fell dead.

Passersby saw the man at the window withdraw the tray of rings, tuck it under his coat and dart across the street. He disappeared through the open door of a red touring car and was gone, with half a hundred men following. These he outdistanced, but not until the first three numbers had been caught.

The man who shot Stern ran in the opposite direction, unseen by anyone.

REYES IS DISTRUSTED.

Madero's Followers Fear Return of Old Regime.

Mexico City.—Despite the breaking of the agreement that General Bernardino Reyes should be made Minister of War in the cabinet of Francisco I. Madero, and notwithstanding Madero's assurances that Reyes was free to enter the presidential race, the General insists he will not be a candidate.

Supporters of Madero shrug their shoulders and express their disbelief in Reyes' statement. Reyes said he offered to release Madero from the promises relative to making him Minister of War solely because the growing opposition in the ranks of the Maderistas and expressed by the anti-Reyesistas clubs. Madero was prompt in answering him. He said he would not release the General from the agreement, but that he assured him he was at liberty to become a presidential candidate regardless of any promises.

In opposing the appointment of the General to a cabinet post, anti-Reyesistas offered the argument that he represented the old regime, but were more specific in their warning that he would use the Army, once he was in power, to seize the presidency.

NEW REBELLION LOWERS.

Disaffected Factions in Mexico Are Causing Daily Disorders.

Mexico City.—That the period of reconstruction soon may be succeeded by another revolution is the fear expressed frankly in many quarters of the capital. Reports of disorders assuming in a few cases the magnitude of battles are not uncommon and almost daily the authorities are informed of the frustration of plots against Madero or the constituted government.

The mustering out of the revolutionary forces is not proving easy. In practically all cases bands of former rebels have refused to give up their arms or have demanded more pay for past services. So anxious is the government to accomplish its purposes, however, that except in a few instances these demands have been met. To complicate conditions further, the feeling in the ranks of the Maderistas is not brotherly.

FOUR COMETS HOVER NEAR SUN

Strange Visitors, Invisible to Unaided Eye, Perform Antics.

Chicago.—Four comets—every one of the bashful variety which refuses to be seen by the unaided eye—are hovering around the earth, dodging behind the sun and performing other antics which are keeping astronomers busy. Two of the four are brand new visitors and are more eagerly watched on that account. The two others are periodicals.

One of the visiting comets has proved a distinct disappointment. This is the Kiess comet, which was discovered about July 7 by the Lick Observatory, and was later picked up by the Yerkes Observatory at Williams Bay, Wis. Observations made this morning at Williams Bay showed that the comet was getting away from the earth.

Breadmakers in Trust.

New York.—The journeymen bakers in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut have taken up their cudgels against control of the bread business in New York city by any one corporation or combination. Delegates from 55 locals of the Bakers' Union are organizing the tri-state anti-bread trust conference, which purposes to fight an alleged attempt to control the trade and drive hundreds of small independent bakers out of business. The Department of Justice has its eye on the proposed bread trust.

Red Star Wins at Antwerp.

Antwerp.—The Red Star Steamship Company apparently has won its fight against the strikers. One hundred and twenty dockers have broken away from the union and returned to work with the company.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

Washington, July 27.—Out of what appeared to be a chaotic condition in the Senate there suddenly arose today a coalition of Democrats and insurgent Republicans which bowed over the regular organization and passed a compromise bill for the revision of the woolen tariff by 48 to 32.

This new force in the Senate, united on a material reduction of tariff duties all down the line and flushed with victory, tonight is threatening not only to pass the so-called "farmers' free list bill," as it came from the House, but to put through a cotton bill as well. The insurgents want the sugar and steel schedules included in the programme.

The House Democratic leaders are not willing to accept the compromise wool bill as it passed the Senate today. But they are more than willing to meet the Senate conferees. Chairman Underwood, of the House ways and means committee, expressed the belief tonight that a bill satisfactory to both houses was more than likely to be agreed upon.

This would put the wool issue up to President Taft, and there is much speculation as to what his course will be.

Mr. Taft would make no comment on the situation. While the President in the past has denounced the present woolen schedule of the Payne-Aldrich bill as indefensible, there have been strong intimations from the White House within the past few weeks that he would not hesitate to use the veto on any tariff schedules passed in advance of reports from the tariff board.

Washington, July 27.—Because he does not believe in the Senate's method of taking testimony in investigations, Senator Bailey today resigned from the committee on "privileges and elections." He made no explanation to the Senate, and the resignation was accepted without comment.

To his friends Bailey said afterward that he could not consent to enter upon the work desired in the investigation of the charges against Senator Stephenson.

"I have been appointed on the sub-committee to consider the Stephenson case," he said. "My conviction is that the strict rules of evidence should control in all such inquiries. The Senate does not observe such rules, but admits all kinds of matter. I cannot see my way clear to decide a case of such magnitude on such a basis."

Washington, July 27.—That ex-Postmaster-General Cortelyou "absolutely broke his word" and that "the second-class mail privilege is a sword which the Postoffice Department keeps hanging over the heads of publishers to keep them from opening their mouths against postoffice officials," was declared today by E. G. Lewis, president of the Lewis Publishing Company, of St. Louis, before the postoffice expenditures committee.

"Mr. Cortelyou broke his word with me," said Mr. Lewis, "both in regard to the fraud order which he issued against our bank and also as to the order against our Woman's Magazine. He promised us hearings in both cases, but did not give us any chance at all."

Edwin C. Madden, ex-Third Assistant Postmaster-General, now attorney for Lewis, contended before the committee that Government officials have a right to take with them when they leave the service copies of letters and other data which might be used later in proving that there had been an unlawful attempt to put a lawful concern out of business.

Washington, July 26.—It became known here late today that Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, in a report to President Taft, had recommended that Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, the pure food expert, be admonished, but not dismissed.

Under the recommendation, the President will be able to retain Dr. Wiley in his position, as it has been believed he would do, without seeming to ignore the advice of his Attorney-General.

Secretary Wilson declines to discuss his report before the President sees fit to make it public. What little he has had to say has indicated that he had not advised "turning down" flatly the recommendation of his department personnel committee and Attorney-General Wickham that the pure food champion be allowed to resign.

Washington, July 26.—During a talk with the President today, Representative Lafferty explained the situation on the Umatilla irrigation project and showed the President how Oregon had been discriminated against in the apportionment of reclamation funds. The President was apparently impressed with Lafferty's argument, but referred Lafferty to Secretary Fisher. Lafferty will endeavor to take the matter up again with the President and Fisher if he can arrange for a joint conference before Secretary Fisher leaves Washington next Saturday.

14720 Acres Withdrawn.

Washington, D. C.—Approximately 14,720 acres of land near Roslyn, Wash., have been withdrawn from entry by the Secretary of the Interior. The lands are near the Yakima irrigation project and are reserved pending an examination as to the practicability of building a reservoir on them in connection with the project.

FIGHT FOREST FIRES.

Wind Spreads Flames Near Estacada, Oregon.

Estacada.—Fire that has been burning in the East Creek district, five miles southeast of here, for several days, is spreading rapidly and villages near the burned area and farm homes are endangered. The flames, fanned by a high wind, have gone beyond control of the men fighting the blaze and 200 men left Estacada to aid in checking the fire.

The Superintendent of the Forestry Service recruited 100 men in Portland and they were brought to this city on the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company line.

Hugh Mendenhall, Chief Forest Ranger for this district, took charge of the men upon their arrival and in a short time pack horses and wagons, laden with bedding and food, were supplied the men and the small army started for the fire, prepared to remain until they have it under control.

A similar expedition under the direction of E. E. Blockley, construction engineer for the Portland Light & Power Company, started from the construction camp, situated on the Clackamas river above Cazadero, and will work in conjunction with the men sent out under Mendenhall.

Thus far the loss has been confined to the wooded districts, but unless the force of men sent out is able to check its progress the fire will soon reach the villages and valuable farm properties in the region. The area burned over thus far covers almost an entire township.

WIRE TRUST MEN FINED.

Forty Defendants Change Pleas and Are Sentenced.

New York.—Forty defendants recently indicted in the Government's prosecution of the alleged wire trust withdrew their pleas of not guilty and entered pleas of "nolo contendere."

United States District Attorney Wise opposed the acceptance of such pleas, but Judge Arnold, who was presiding in the United States Circuit Court, accepted it.

When the pleas of the men had been recorded and it came to passing sentence, District Attorney Wise urged that there were nine distinct violations charged against all of the defendants and that, in his opinion, instead of the imposition of a fine of \$1000 against each of the defendants, the fines might be \$1000 apiece for each of the violations.

Judge Archbold replied that he could not bring himself to see it that way and in the cases of the rubber-covered wire association members he imposed a fine of \$1000 for the first violation and \$100 for each of the other violations.

The cases of the other defendants who had changed their pleas were taken up and other fines of \$1000 were imposed.

Judge Archbold explained that he had imposed these light sentences on the distinct understanding that all efforts to control the output would be abandoned.

ACCIDENT BRING \$92,747.65.

Man Has Check for Fortune From Southern Pacific.

San Francisco.—It is only a small piece of paper, but excessive care is being taken that it does not get lost, strayed, put in the fire or blown into the bay. It is worth \$92,747.65.

It comes from the coffers of the Southern Pacific Company to pay for two arms and a leg. By the slip of paper, issued by the railroad company, the injured man, Willard R. Zibbell, of Fresno, is placed beyond the reach of want for the balance of his life and is compensated, in the opinion of the court, for the suffering and loss of earning capacity brought about through a railroad accident.

The company's first offer to the injured man was \$500. The suit was contested over the original judgment. The jury at Fresno which tried the case at first placed the amount at \$100,000, but fearing this would be held excessive by the higher courts, Zibbell himself consented to a reduction to \$70,000. The amount thus represents \$70,000 damages and 22,747.65 interest and costs.

Indians to Plead Cause.

Tucson, Ariz.—Eleven Yaqui chiefs, headed by Grand Chieftain Mori, have arrived here from Hermosillo, en route to Mexico City, where they will plead with Provisional President De la Barra to restore the lands taken from them during the regime of Diaz. They will also ask that the hundreds of their brethren captured and banished to Yucatan during the past ten years be allowed to return to their homes. The chiefs declare that the exiled Indians are starving in Yucatan.

Death Lurks in Big Wind.

Thousand Island Park, N. Y.—Several lives are believed to have been lost and thousands of dollars' worth of property destroyed by a terrific wind storm which has been sweeping the St. Lawrence river. A gale of 70 miles an hour is still blowing. A score of boats are missing.

FLAMES SWEEP FINE TIMBER

Many Points in Northwest Are Suffering Loss.

Campers Are Trapped on Trails—All Available Men Impressed to Fight Flames.

Albany, Or.—Having already swept over an area three miles long and one mile wide, a most disastrous fire, which started on the headwaters of Thomas Creek, about 14 miles east of Seio, is reported here to be rapidly getting beyond control of the men now engaged in fighting it.

The principle green timber in which this particular fire is raging is owned by the Holland, Briggs & Avery Timber Company, of Portland.

A patrolman from this company has a crew of 19 men fighting the fire, which is in an extensive belt of heavy timber and is apt to become a bad fire unless stopped soon.

This makes the second forest fire now burning in Linn county. The other one has been burning several days southeast of Mill City. A big crew of fire-fighters from the Curtiss Lumber Company's mills, assisted by Government rangers, has been fighting this fire continually, but has not yet checked it.

Officials of the Curtiss Company assert that this fire, which swept over the Curtiss Company's logging camp No. 6, and greatly damaged its logging railroad, has damaged but little green timber and has been confined almost entirely to an old burn and logged-off lands.

One of the fiercest fires in years is raging in Columbia county, 11 miles northwest of St. Helens. The area now burning is estimated at five miles in length and a mile wide. Men who have been fighting the flames admit that the fire is beyond their control and that only a change in the wind or a heavy rain will stop the conflagration. This news was brought to Portland last night by Mr. and Mrs. William H. Dolman, who have been camping for the past five days at a point known as Bunker Hill, in the woods nine miles west of St. Helens. The Dolman party were told several days ago on their arrival at the camping place that the woods towards the Nehalem Valley had been ablaze for the past three weeks.

Seattle.—Fanned by heavy winds and fed by large timber holdings belonging to the Weyerhaeuser interests, the forest fire which started near Tonga, a flag station on the Great Northern in the northeastern part of King county, is reported beyond the control of the 50 men who were combatting it under the direction of forest rangers.

Chief Fire Warden J. L. Bridge, of the Washington Forest Fire Association, left immediately with reinforcements for the scene of the blaze and a stern battle is expected against what is said to be the most serious forest fire of the season thus far.

Burning in a region sparsely settled, but full of splendid timber in the Cascade foothills, the fire has obtained a good start and threatens to sweep over a wide radius of territory unless it can be stopped.

RECIPROCITY BILL SIGNED BY TAFT AND CABINET

Washington, D. C.—Speaker Clark and Vice-President Sherman signed the Canadian reciprocity bill Wednesday. It was at once forwarded to the President.

Secretary of State Knox, Secretary of Commerce and Labor Nagel, Secretary to the President Hilles and Representative Littleton, several newspaper men and a battery of photographers witnessed the signing. As he passed up the pen, the President turned to Secretary Knox:

"Come over here, Brother Knox," he said. "You are responsible for this."

The Secretary of State stood beside the President as he placed his name on the parchment.

"It's done," said Knox.

"It's done," repeated the President, as the two clasped hands across the desk.

Osteopath's Court Test.

Chicago.—The American Osteopathic Association now in session here, has issued a challenge to its three chief opponents in the medical world. The associations challenged are the American Medical Association, the American Institute of Homeopathy and the American Association of Eclectic Medicine, Bellevue Hospital, New York, or the Cook County Hospital is suggested as the scene of the contest. The plan is to apportion 800 patients equally among four schools—patients suffering from typhoid or pneumonia preferred.

War Clouds Thickening.

London.—At Lloyd's war risks against hostilities between Great Britain and Germany within three months rose rapidly from 5 to 8 per cent. In some cases even 10 per cent was paid. Against the risk of war between France and Germany 12 per cent was paid.