

WOOL BILL IS TO BE ADOPTED

SENATE AND HOUSE COMMITTEES GET TOGETHER

Repeal of Canadian Reciprocity Is Eliminated and House Conferees Agree to Some Minor Changes in Some Duties—Measure Is Sure to Meet Approval of Both Houses of Congress

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2.—The senate and house conferees on the house wool bill announced that an agreement had been reached which would insure the passage of the bill in both houses.

The senate conferees on the metal tariff revision bill have agreed to recede from the provision of the senate bill repealing the Canadian reciprocity. The house conferees acquiesced in minor changes in some duties and a complete agreement has been reached.

DARROW KEPT BURNS WATCHED

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 2.—Judge Hutton and the attorneys in the Darrow case inspected the scene of the alleged bribery of George N. Lockwood before court opened this morning. It is the corner of Third and Los Angeles streets. The jury will probably inspect the scene later.

On the opening of court this morning, Ford plunged into the relations of Darrow and Biddinger. Darrow denied Biddinger's testimony that he had been bribed to surrender keys, documents and other evidence seized in Indianapolis when John McNamara was arrested. Darrow admitted that he had hired Biddinger to tell what was going on in the Burns camp.

WILL HUNT AND FISH IN CRESCENT LAKE DISTRICT

PORTLAND, Aug. 2.—Dr. and Mrs. W. L. Wood and children, Lambert and Helen, have left for Crescent Lake, where they will spend the next four weeks hunting and fishing at the headwaters of the Deschutes River. They will go to Oak Ridge on the Naton cutoff of the Southern Pacific, and from there they will pack in to the lake on the summit of the Cascades.

Near Oak Ridge George H. Kelly and family, formerly of Eugene, but now of Portland, have been camping for several days. The Kellys will join the Woods on the hunting expedition, and William Burgard, a son of Councilman Burgard, will also be with the party. All will take their horses down from Portland.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty is examining Frank Siedenshut, alias "Whitey" Lewis, captured last night at Fleischmann, N. Y. The police expect to capture the other alleged actual murderer of Rosenthal shortly.

Police Commissioner Waldo has ordered the police to arrest others involved, or some heads will drop. District Attorney Whitman plans to side-track the police graft charges until a case is established against the murderers.

CLARK MEN TO FAVOR WILSON

SEAGIRT, N. J., Aug. 2.—Woodrow Wilson announced today that he would not resign New Jersey's governorship before election.

The democratic nominee declared that he was "gratified at the receipt of a number of pledges of support from members of the Champ Clark League in California."

There has been considerable speculation as to how the Clark democrats in California would stand on the Wilson candidacy, and democratic leaders are pleased at the evidence of support which has come from the West.

"DEAD ISSUES," SAYS THEODORE

OYSTER BAY, Aug. 2.—Colonel Roosevelt today discussed Taft's speech of acceptance, saying that the president had dealt with dead, and not live issues. The Colonel's declaration on the negro question will be published tomorrow. He has indicated that he will stand for "illy whiteness" in the South, but will demand that more liberal treatment be given negroes in the North by politicians.

Early in September Roosevelt will start on a tour of forty states. He expects to deliver 500 speeches.

CONVICTS MAKE NEEDED FURNITURE FOR ASYLUM

SALEM, Aug. 2.—The work of manufacturing mattresses and iron bedsteads by the convicts for the Eastern Oregon branch asylum is progressing rapidly, and by the time the furniture will be needed at the institution they will be ready. By the employment of convict labor in the man-

ufacture of the mattresses, it is estimated that a mattress which will cost \$18 or \$20 in the market, can be made at a cost of \$10; and that the bedsteads which cost \$8 in the market can be manufactured at a cost of \$5.

BILL FOR WORK DONE IN 1856

SALEM, Aug. 2.—J. W. Haynes of Roseburg has submitted a bill held against the state by Jephtha Green for \$40, for services rendered during the Indian hostilities in 1856, with a request to be informed whether it is of any value.

The bill was contracted at Deer Creek, and was for shoeing horses for the Oregon Mounted Volunteers, who were called into the field by Governor George L. Curry of Oregon Territory, to suppress the Indian insurrection. Captain Robertson was in command of the company at the time the bill was contracted.

JOSEPH FEELS WILL MAKE CAMPAIGN IN THIS STATE

SALEM, Aug. 2.—Announcement has been made by W. S. U'Ren of Oregon City that the services of Joseph Fels, the soap manufacturer of Philadelphia, had been secured for the campaign which the People's Power League will wage in behalf of the graduated single tax measure which will be voted on at the coming general election. He says that Fels will deliver at least twenty speeches in the state in behalf of the measure, but the itinerary has not yet been perfected.

GREAT STRIKE SEEMS SURE

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Fourteen thousand employees of the surface and elevated street car lines are voting today on the question of striking.

President Mahon of the Amalgamated Association of Electric Street Railway Employees announced early today that the early vote was overwhelmingly in favor of striking. The vote will be announced tomorrow.

MORMONS ARE TURNED BACK

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 2.—Rebels south of Casa Grandes today turned back a Mexican Northwestern train bearing Mormon refugees.

Two thousand federalists have reached Madera, prepared to take Jaurez and then attack the rebels in Casa Grandes.

HIRAM LOVES THE COLONEL

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—Governor Johnson of California addressed the Illinois progressive convention this afternoon. He said in part:

"We love our leader beyond all men. Next week we shall nominate him for president. We have in California the initiative, referendum and recall. We cannot get along without these measures to control recalcitrant government officials. When people have them generally there will be no such outrageous proceedings as were witnessed in the convention held here in June."

The speaker called Roosevelt "the greatest, best and bravest man in the country, who is doing the noblest, best thing any man ever did."

Johnson's speech was vigorously applauded.

Combining business with pleasure, C. C. Low, republican nominee for sheriff, will leave in the morning for Buck Lake, where it is reported deer are in abundance. He will be accompanied by J. J. Carson of this city.

In addition to the information of the abundance of game, Mr. Low has heard that there are three votes in the Buck Lake district, and he proposes to investigate.

CONGRESS GIVES NOTICE TO POWERS

LODGE RESOLUTION FORBIDDING ESTABLISHMENT OF NAVAL OR MILITARY BASES IN CONTINENT IS PASSED

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2.—Voting 51 to 4, the senate this afternoon adopted the Lodge resolution warning foreign nations not to establish naval or military bases on the American continent. The negative votes were cast by Cummins, McCumber, Percy and Stone.

WORKERS URGED TO JOIN UNIONS

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2.—Following up the report of the investigation of the United States Steel Corporation, in which labor conditions in the steel mills are denounced, the American Federation of Labor is sending circulars broadcast urging the steel workers to unionize. Foreign workers are asked to tell friends abroad to stay away from America for a year or two.

MEXICAN REBELS FIRE AT AMERICANS

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 3.—American soldiers stationed along the international boundary line near here were fired on by Mexican rebels last night, and an exchange of shots across the border continued during last night and this morning.

Four American homes east of this city were struck by bullets.

The Mexicans started firing in the darkness, and an American patrol near the El Paso foundry answered. Shots were fired in the direction indicated by the flashes of the Mexican rifles.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The House today adopted the conference report on the wool bill by a vote of 100 to 62. Twenty-four progressives voted with the democrats.

Payne declared that President Taft would veto the measure.

In the senate the democrats and progressives formed an alliance and forced the adoption of the house metal revision bill. The vote was 33 to 28 to recede from the senate amendments, including the Canadian reciprocity.

Senator Simmon said that President Taft had already notified the steel manufacturers that he would veto the bill.

Senator Gronna predicted that the president would sign the measure.

Works Is Peeved
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3.—Senator Workks protested today against the senate apparently pigeon-holing his resolution ordering an investigation of the conditions at the National Soldiers' Home at Santa Monica. Senator Bristow stated that an early report on the resolution would be made.

REDDING, Calif., Aug. 3.—William Clements, Marcus Griffith and Dan Thompson were today held to answer to the superior court for the murder of Wm. Landis. Bail was denied.

This outcome of the preliminary hearing came as a complete surprise, especially to Griffith and Thompson, who were completely exonerated by Clements in his confession.

Clements declared that he had murdered Landis because the latter had, after having been discharged from jail on a charge of murdering Mrs. Clements, sung a song, "Another Shovelful of Dirt on Mother's Grave."

The prosecuting attorney claims to have evidence involving Griffith and Thompson in the plot to kill Landis.

BOILER PLATE TRUST SCORED

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—District Attorney Wilkerson has asked Judge Landis for an injunction against the "Boiler Plate Newspaper Trust." The defendants are the West Publishing company, Western Newspaper Union, the American Press Association and several individuals. It is alleged that the defendants are violating the Sherman act.

The record of "Miss Corvallis," the famous hen at the Oregon Agricultural college that died the other day at the age of 29 months, after virtually laying herself to death, has been challenged by U. P. Upson of Grants Pass. Mr. Upson cites the remarkable egg-laying activity of one of his hens, "No. 21," as beating the mark set by "Miss Corvallis."

"Miss Corvallis" was 9 months old when she laid her first egg, and laid 90 eggs in her first four months of laying. "No. 21" began laying at 7 months, and laid 92 eggs in her first four months. Here are the comparisons as compiled by Mr. Upson:

Date hatched, Miss Corvallis, February 19; No. 21, August 23, 1911.
Date first egg laid, Miss Corvallis, November 12, 1910; No. 21, March 20, 1911.

Age first egg, Miss Corvallis, 9 months; No. 21, 7 months.

Corvallis No. 21.

Laid 1st 19 days 10

1st 12 days 10

1st full month 22

2nd full month 23

3rd full month 19

Total 1st 4 months 26

"Southern Oregon takes a back seat for no section when it comes, four for no section of the country when it comes to raising poultry that weighs, lays and pays," says Mr. Upson.

B. S. Grigsby, who is in from his ranch near the Gap, states that the government work on the Poe Valley extension canal is progressing rapidly. A crew of about twenty men are at work building piers for the flume across Lost River, and also excavating the first section of the canal.

Bids are to be opened on August 20 for the construction of the several laterals, and unless the price is considered satisfactory the work will be done by force account.

Mr. Grigsby states that the storm Friday night did not do any damage to crops in his neighborhood, as it did not hail.

REPORT ON STEEL TRUST PROBE

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2.—The report of the special committee to investigate the United States Steel corporation today submitted to congress amendments to the Sherman anti-trust law, which it is considered will tend to correct some of the abuses of this gigantic combination of capital.

The report accompanying the bills is exhaustive, and reveals conditions startling.

Concerning labor conditions the report says:

"As to the daily lives and conditions of living of these laborers, the testimony taken is voluminous, far too extensive to even summarize in this report. The testimony certainly shows conditions undesirable, and far below what is ordinarily understood to be American standard of living among laborers in our country. Some of the details are revolting, both as to sanitary and moral conditions. Taking the ordinary family as a unit, the wages paid, even if the head of the family is constantly employed, are barely enough to provide subsistence."

The remedial legislation recommended in the majority report follows:

The control of corporations by the federal government, as recommended by Mr. Carnegie, Judge Gary and others, is not approved. Whatever may be the evil results of the elimination of competition from the steel business it does not justify such a remedy as could not be cured by it. Such a control, semi-socialistic in its nature, is beyond the power vested by the constitution in the federal congress.

The abuses mentioned in this report can in a great measure be remedied by giving to the operations of the United States Steel corporation and other like corporations the widest publicity, and by the strict enforcement of laws specifically inhibiting the employment of cunning devices by which an unfair advantage over competitors is secured. The bureau of corporations possesses the authority to thoroughly investigate the internal affairs of industrial concerns doing an interstate business. Had the character of the steel corporation and the nature and extent of its operations been known to the people and to the president of the United States at the time of the absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron company, it is highly improbable that the chief executive would in twenty minutes have given his consent to a merger fraught with infinite injury to the steel industry and to the public alike.

The commissioner of Corporations should be required to report to congress as well as to the president of the United States, at such times and upon such conditions as it may prescribe, and the law creating this bureau should be so amended as to make such reports mandatory upon the commissioner of corporations.

The enormous earnings of the steel corporation are due not to a degree of integration of efficiency not possessed by its competitors, but to the ownership of reserves out of all proportion to its output or requirements, and to the control and operation of common carriers, divisions of rates and the liberal allowances obtained from other concerns through inequitable and inordinate terminal allowances.

The business of production and transportation should be absolutely separate and distinct, and no industrial concern should be permitted to own or operate an interstate carrier.

The attorney general of the United States and his subordinates should not be permitted to exercise an absolute discretion as to the institution or proceedings under the act of July 1, 1890, known as the Sherman anti-trust act, or other acts prohibiting combinations in restraint of trade.

The parties injuriously affected by such combinations should have access to the courts and the benefit of adequate and sufficient remedies for wrongs inflicted by such combinations.

Bills embodying legislation designed to accomplish this purpose are presented with this report.

Minority Reports Submitted

Representatives H. Olin Young of Michigan and John A. Sterling of Illinois presented separate minority reports. Young particularly discussed the objects aimed at in formation of the United States Steel Corporation, and denied that the trust had profited through their own machinations, in favorable railroad rates. Sterling declared that he could not agree with the minority report's opinion that the true remedy for industrial evils did not lie in the dissolution of the combines. Complete dissolution, he said, was the most adequate reform.

Young claimed that the Interstate Commerce Commission should investigate some of the rates on roads owned by the steel corporation. In many cases, he said, those railroads received an excessive and unfair share in the through rates, though this share, he asserted, had been fixed

long before the trust assumed their control.

The steel corporation, Young said, was organized to obtain greater efficiency in manufacture, to promote stock market profits, and to lessen severe competition. It was originally over-capitalized, but the Michigan representative declared this "water" had to a large extent been absorbed by recent extensive investments and earnings.

That prior to the trust organization several corporations engaged in manufacturing plates and iron and wire, which subsequently became subsidiaries of the combine, were actually involved in an illegal pool, and continued these illegal acts for a time after they were thus absorbed, was admitted by Young. He declared, however, that these illegal contracts were "brought to an end by the direct intervention of Judge Gary."

"Gary denied any knowledge of the wire pools," Young said. "The circumstances, however, indicate that some of the officials of the corporation must have been cognizant of these acts."

"One of the main purposes of the Gary dinners was by creating confidence and friendly relations among the manufacturers of steel, to maintain prices and prevent destructive trade wars."

Under the head of "monopoly" Young declared that the steel corporation controls about one-half of the ore in Lake Superior district (save the Hill lands, option on which the trust has cancelled), and one-half of the Birmingham field. It owned a smaller proportion of the coking coal, and produces a little more than half the products. For this reason, Young said, "it lacks very much of being a monopoly."

One other point brought out in the report was that while the production by the steel trust has steadily decreased, the national output has increased.

Iron and steel prices, Young asserted had generally tended toward lower levels, and the steel corporation had steadied the fluctuations. Prices now, he said, are as low and probably lower than they would have been if the corporation had not existed.

An elaborate statement of the Tennessee Coal and Iron absorption was included in the report, together with an eulogy of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., and other financial interests "who were working unselfishly and patriotically to stem the tide of the panic" in 1907. Frick and Gary, he declared, "were frank and truthful" to President Roosevelt in presenting reasons why he should permit absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron, and Roosevelt "was inspired by patriotic motives" in permitting consummation of their plan.

Sterling's Views

Representative Sterling declared he heartily favored governmental regulation of corporations and federal incorporation as the first step.

He declared that if the government assumed to fix prices on the finished products it would sooner or later be called upon to fix prices on the raw materials; on food, shelter and clothing—"a condition," he said, "subversive of the principles of free institutions and free men."

"A fundamental fallacy," was his comment on the plea that large industrial combinations can produce more cheaply than small ones.

"Competition," he continued, "is certainly more conducive to progress than is monopoly. The federal government by proper legislation can resolve great combinations into their integral parts and then by wise and just regulation of corporate powers maintain a natural and healthy condition of trade. It is plainly its duty to do so."

WILSON TO BAR A LONG TOUR

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE SHIES AT HARD CAMPAIGN—WILL COME TO COAST IF IT DOES NOT INVOLVE MUCH SPEAKING

SEAGIRT, N. J., Aug. 3.—Woodrow Wilson announced today that he had definitely determined not to stump the country generally. It is anticipated that he will make a few speeches where the campaign committee desires.

Assuming that the campaign would start about September 1st, Mr. Wilson was asked if he would speak on the Pacific coast.

"That would almost necessarily involve a stumping tour," was the reply, "and this I positively refuse to make."

ROBBERS MAY BE LYNCHED

DELTA, Calif., Aug. 3.—A lone bandit last night held up the inmates of the Delta hotel, shot Frank Dimock, the proprietor, dead, and robbed the cash register.

Posses are out today seeking the robber. It is certain that he will be lynched if he is captured near here.

PRICE OF MEAT HIGHEST IN HISTORY

NEW YORK CHOP HOUSES WILL INCREASE PRICES

No Chance of Price Reducing Soon, But It Is Expected That It Will Go to \$10 in a Few Days—Denver Reports Little Supply in the West and Northwest—Chicago Is Short Also at Present

◆ United Press Service ◆
◆ CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—The ◆
◆ warning that meat prices would ◆
◆ soar after the dissolution of the ◆
◆ beef trust has been fulfilled. ◆
◆ Prices at the stock yards today ◆
◆ were the highest ever known. ◆
◆ Beef brought \$9.85, and it is ◆
◆ predicted that the price will go ◆
◆ to \$10 per hundredweight next ◆
◆ week. ◆

May Go Higher

DENVER, Aug. 1.—Beef prices will probably go higher. There is still a shortage of cattle in the West and Northwest.

Restaurants Boost Price

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Restaurant patrons were notified this morning that tomorrow meat prices will be raised from 5 to 10 cents per portion.

LOYAL JAPS TO SUICIDE

TOKIO, Aug. 2.—The Asahi, a daily newspaper, says that many Japanese are planning to commit suicide, and thus indicate their grief over the death of the mikado.

The police have been ordered to use every means in their power to prevent such actions.

Cooper Captured

OAKLAND, Aug. 2.—"Sir Harry" Cooper has been captured in Australia. He is wanted here for forgery and bigamy. He is said to be the most dangerous criminal in the world.

HOUSE ALLOWS HANFORD RESIGN

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3.—The house judiciary committee today voted to formally advise President Taft that the committee does not object to the acceptance of Judge Hanford's resignation. Unless the president decides on some other course this action closes the matter so far as the house is concerned.

The Child and Its Pets

The child deprived of pets misses much. To love a dog, cat, a bird or any live thing has a humanizing influence on the character. The care of a pet teaches a child to be responsible for something. The love of the pet things brings out the tender feelings of his heart, makes a child less inclined to cruelty, more thoughtful, of quicker sympathy. A pet gives him something to enjoy at home, and so makes home life richer. It is one means of keeping him from undesirable companions. It helps to form habits of industry. In providing food and shelter for a living creature he is learning responsibility. While teaching a dog how to perform a trick, the child is enlarging his own intelligence and his patience. If he is learning to ride a horse, he is gaining in courage and in self reliance. A wide field of interest is opened to the child with a pet. In learning about one animal he learns about many. His love of his pet fills his mind with useful and good thoughts, and there is less room for the idle or vicious. He should have this happiness if it can be given him.

The Cost of Cruelty

According to a recent statement by Dr. Wm. R. Callicotte, the Colorado state superintendent of moral and humane education, the United States loses annually, through cruelty to dumb beasts, \$2,000,000,000. He declares that such cruelty not only causes this immense economic loss to the country, but is also one of the chief causes of crime.

"Unless children learn to feel for the suffering of animals, we may be sure that they will never lead helpful upright lives when they become older. They must be sensitized to suffering, and the best way to arouse the best in the mis to appeal to them to aid animals which cannot aid themselves. When every child has learned to be thoughtful of these friends we will no longer need prisons and fines, for there will be no criminals.

Dr. Callicotte goes on to say that we lose, annually, \$200,000,000 from mistreatment of cattle, the same amount for not caring for horses, \$150,000,000 from giving dairy cows unsanitary quarters and poor food, and \$800,000,000 because of the destruction of birds. If proper treatment were accorded these creatures, he claims, the cost of living would be reduced 25 per cent, and we would also be able to prevent 50 per cent of the diseases which ravage the country.