

CLEARING PROBLEM

CONVENTION AT EVERETT IN JULY TO DISCUSS LOGGED LANDS.

Several Recognized Authorities Will Be Present and Are Expected to Give Valuable Information as to Economical Methods—Utilization of Waste Products.

Seattle, July 6.—A convention will be held at Everett Tuesday, July 14, for the purpose of discussion, illustration and demonstration of the new ideas and mechanical and chemical discoveries which can be turned to account in securing a cheap method of clearing logged-off lands. The convention will be held in the auditorium of the public library under the auspices of the Everett Chamber of Commerce. A splendid program, consisting of papers presenting the different phases of the subject, will be presented by the following recognized authorities:

L. F. Hawley, expert from United States forestry department, "The Chemical Utilization of Waste Woods, by Destructive Distillation."
Harry Thompson, expert from United States forestry department, "Improvement in Methods and Mechanical Devices for Clearing Logged-Off Lands."

George G. Leavette, chemical expert, "The Portable Retort Adapted to Land Clearing Operations."

Professor H. K. Benson, University of Washington, "Chemical Utilization of Fir, Cedar and Hemlock Underbrush."

Gilbert Phelps, mechanical engineer, "The New Era Clearing Outfit."

A. J. Biehl, manager Marysville powder works, "Community-made Explosives for Community Use in Land Clearing and Road Building at Cost of Manufacture."

To Show Mechanical Devices.

Senator W. H. Paulhamus, "How the State May Promote Settlement and Cultivation of the Logged-Off Areas of Western Washington."

W. S. Varum, of Seattle, "How the County Government May Assist in Clearing Up the Logged-Off Areas of Western Washington."

Various mechanical devices for the rapid and economical removal of stumps, power devices for removing by horse and steam power, chemical solutions rendering wood inflammable, and many other features and phases will be discussed, illustrated and demonstrated.

Governor A. E. Mead will address the convention on "The State's Duty in Conserving the By-Products of the Lumber Harvest and Arresting the Wasteful Methods in Clearing Up the Loggers' Stubblefield."

United States Senator S. H. Piles will tell of the federal government's awakening interest and appreciation of this new and important subject, which has lately been brought to its attention.

The program will be of especial interest to loggers and the large owners of logged-off lands, to commercial clubs and county commissioners throughout Western Washington, to manufacturers and dealers in devices and apparatus for land clearing, to farmers generally and everyone interested in the development of the Puget sound section, and will undoubtedly be largely attended by many representatives from each of the eighteen counties directly interested, and may mark a prominent turning point and impart a great impetus toward the early reclamation of vast unproductive areas, and remove the only drawback and obstacle in the way of developing here the most prolific agriculture and densely settled rural section upon this continent.

COMMISSION GOVERNMENT IS FAVORED AT TACOMA

Tacoma, July 6.—The movement for government by commission is winning friends fast here, and Mayor John W. Linck may be the last mayor of Tacoma. The various improvement clubs first took up the commission idea. The Chamber of Commerce has now approved of it, and there is a general sentiment in favor of the city. The plans of those favoring a commission to rule the city contemplate the passing of an ordinance wiping out the present form of government and making provision for a government conducted along lines now followed by the cities of Des Moines or Galveston.

Over Switzerland by Balloon.

Friedrichshafen, July 6.—Count Zeppelin has outdistanced all world records for steerable balloons. He remained in the air for twelve hours, traversed the greater part of Northern Switzerland and visited Zurich, Winterthur and Lucerne. He attained an average speed throughout of thirty-four miles an hour. His airship displayed splendid qualities of dirigibility and answered the slightest movement of the helm, while its stability was quite up to the highest expectations.

Siberian Dogs in Nome Races.

Nome, July 6.—A team of Siberian dogs will compete in the dog race next year. It is claimed that the team covered twenty-five miles in less than two hours last winter. Betting already has commenced on the result.

RACIAL CONGRESS MAY BE HELD IN SEATTLE

If negotiations now pending are carried through successfully Seattle will be the meeting place of a new important congress, the "International Conference on Racism." Henry E. Reed, director of exploitation for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition, has been corresponding about this conference with Henry P. Miller, American consul general at Yokohama.

This conference, which in some respects will equal the recent Hague peace tribunal, was first suggested by the London Times. In a leading article this paper urged that all of the principal nations should appoint representatives to meet next summer for the purpose of devising some international law of wide application to control Asiatic immigration, and thereby help to preserve the peace of the world, which has been threatened more than once by the Oriental influx in the Western American states and the Western Canadian provinces.

The Times suggested that the conference be held at some European city, but the leading spirits in the movement have expressed a desire to have it held on the Pacific coast of the United States, as here is where the actual conditions to be discussed are in their most acute stage. As the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition is being held to bring the countries of the Pacific ocean closer together in every way, it is seen by most everyone interested that Seattle is the most logical place in which to hold this conference.

There is hardly any doubt, if the congress is held in America, that it will take place in Seattle. Seattle is the only large city on the coast that has not had race riots. The British provinces to the north are greatly concerned, and as there will be much personal investigation to be made Seattle's proximity to these provinces assures support from Great Britain and other foreign countries.

The newly appointed minister to the United States from China, Wu Ting Fang, is strongly in favor of the International Conference on Racism. Mr. Wu, in discussing the future policy in regard to the immigration question, particularly as it applies to the Western coast of America, stated that such a conference of the powers should be held by all means.

Director of Exploitation Reed and Consul General Miller are corresponding on the subject in order to work out the best method of placing Seattle's claim for the conference. If the congress decides to meet here, it will be a great advertisement for Seattle, declared Reed.

LONG DISTANCE HIKE.

Fort Wright Men to March From North Yakima to American Lake.

Tacoma, July 3.—Major E. H. Plummer, of the Third infantry, stationed at Fort Wright, near Spokane, has arrived at the American lake encampment site, after covering the entire distance from North Yakima in a buckboard, pulled by a team of army mules. Major Plummer made the trip in order to map out a line of march for the Third infantry across the mountains to American lake. He selected the Milwaukee right of way as the most feasible route for investigation, and after going over it pronounces it ideal. Major Plummer found some snow in the Snoqualmie pass, but expects this will be gone within a few days.

Complying with the departmental regulations of a yearly march of 200 miles, the Third infantry will leave Fort Wright July 14 and is due to arrive at Camp Stanley July 29. From seventeen to twenty miles a day will be covered. The distance from Spokane to North Yakima will be covered by train.

Contract for Governor's Mansion.

Olympia, July 6.—The state building commission has opened bids for the construction of the governor's mansion. Sixteen proposals were received and the contracts were awarded. The lowest bidders for general work were the Dow Construction Company, of Seattle, \$23,142; for plumbing, sewerage, T. H. Bellingham, of Tacoma, \$1,620; for steam heating and hot water supply, Tacoma Plumbing and Heating Company, \$2,097; for electric wiring, Johnson and Sayer, of Tacoma, \$334.50. Total for construction and completion of governor's mansion.

Minnesota Republicans Nominate.

St. Paul, July 6.—The Minnesota republican convention nominated Jacob F. Jacobson, of Madison, for governor; adopted a platform indorsing the work of the Chicago convention, and pledging the party in Minnesota to continue the work of railway regulation. Other nominees are: Lieutenant governor, Adolph O. Eberhart; secretary of state, Julius A. Schmaht; state treasurer; Clarence C. Dinehart; attorney general, George T. Simpson; railway and warehouse commissioner, Ira D. Mills and Charles E. Elmquist.

Makes New World's Record.

New York, July 6.—When the New Hampshire arrived from Colon a world's record was established for long steaming at high speed, for she made nearly fifteen knots during the trip north.

Board Calls for Bids.

Olympia, July 4.—The state board of control has issued a call for bids to be opened here July 13 for the construction of the steam engineering laboratory authorized by the last legislature to be built at the state college at Pullman.

FILIPINOS. PETITION

ISLANDERS ASK FOR FREE TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Claim Justice Requires That They Be Placed on an Equality With People of Porto Rico—Signatures to Petition Number Over a Hundred Thousand of the Islanders.

Manila, July 4.—The observance of the Fourth of July throughout the Philippines was largely devoted to the ratification of a petition from the people of the islands to the American people, asking for the free admission of Philippine products to American markets. The central meeting was held in Manila, where late this afternoon thousands gathered at the Luneta to ratify the petition. Simultaneously meetings were held throughout the islands and telegraphic reports sent to the central meeting.

The number of signatures to the petition exceeds one hundred thousand. It is intended to continue its circulation until the eve of the meeting of congress, when it will be presented to the president and congress. By that time it is hoped to have a million names attached.

A torrential rain dispersed the Luneta meeting, but later a large crowd re-assembled. It included several delegations of workers carrying transparencies reading, "We want justice," "We want equal treatment with Porto Rico," and other similar devices.

President Gibson, of the Merchants' Association, presided. Stirring speeches in English, Spanish and Tagalog were made indorsing the petition. At the conclusion of the demonstration a battery fired a salute. The petition says in part:

"We deem it fitting that the Fourth of July should be the day chosen to make formal representations to you of our condition and our needs. While the sections of the archipelago that yield hemp, copra and rice have continued during recent years under a fair measure of prosperity, the country has lacked the stimulus of capital, and the producers of many articles, notably sugar, have labored under conditions that precluded success, and during the present year the low prices that have prevailed for hemp and copra, together with a partial failure of the rice crop, have prostrated industry and precipitated an acute economic crisis. We earnestly direct your attention to these facts: That while it is true that labor in our fields is poorly paid, there is good reason why it cannot be better paid. The same law that applies to and controls other industries applies also to the agricultural industry here. If the cotton trade languishes, the wages of your mill operatives are reduced; as business improves wages are advanced; and it would be just as reasonable to tell our hemp, sugar and tobacco planters that if their business is not paying, then they must turn to wheat growing or the raising of cotton as it would be to tell your cotton mill owners or your cotton planters that when the cotton business is depressed they should turn to making iron and steel or to raising sugar beets.

"We do not charge that the government of the United States is responsible for the unhappy condition of industry in these islands, but we do maintain that as territory belonging to, controlled by and dependent upon it, a moral obligation is imposed that may not be justly disregarded to assist in every possible way the material interests of the people here.

"We have witnessed the splendid development and evident prosperity of Porto Rico since that island has enjoyed the advantages of free trade with the United States, and we naturally feel that if it were justice to so legislate in the case of Porto Rico, then full justice has not been done the Philippines.

"We believe that we can pledge to you for the Philippines an equal return in commerce, in proportion to population, if you will give to us the same legislation that was enacted in the case of Porto Rico, and where the million Porto Ricans purchase twenty-five million dollars' worth of goods in the United States, eight million Filipinos will, within ten years from the enactment of a free trade law, be purchasing two hundred million dollars' worth.

"We therefore earnestly petition the people of the United States to influence the United States congress to enact legislation that will give to the Philippine islands equal trade advantages with Porto Rico, that the economic troubles with which we are afflicted may be removed and these islands once more be brought to a condition of prosperity and happiness."

Passengers From the Tanana.

Nome, July 6.—One hundred passengers arrived at St. Michael Saturday from the Tanana, including Marshal Perry and eleven prisoners for McNeil's island. Schooner Hazel arrived here Saturday from Siberia, bringing miners who spent the winter there prospecting. Reports are not favorable, although some gold was found. The country is said to be spotted.

YOUNG FOLKS

The Boy Who Didn't Mind.

The father sadly shook his head. Why will not boys obey? "You've been naughty again, I hear," he said. "I shall have to send you away."

"I've tried in all ways to be kind, By gentle means to rule; But now I must ship you off, I find, To a military school."

"You'll have to mind your P's and Q's; They stand no nonsense there. You put on your clothes when a bugle blows, And a drum means 'Brush your hair!'"

"Another drum means 'Breakfast, boys!' 'School-time!' the bugle blows. And they beat more drums when bedtime comes— And so each day it goes."

Still stood the boy, with hanging head. The father thought, "Poor child! I've been too hard with him, I fear; He's not so very wild."

"Well, what do you think of that dreadful place? Come, little man, raise your head." The boy looked up, with shining face. "It's goin' to be great!" he said. —Youth's Companion.

Cat and Mirror.



I had a favorite cat which came habitually to my bed room door as soon as persons began to move about the house in the morning, and mewed for admittance, scratching to emphasize his request if immediate response were not made.

One morning the idea seized me to place him upon the dressing table while I was dressing. The cat at once saw his reflection in the mirror, and began to arch his back and whisk his tail. He twisted and turned himself, and began to "split," as if eager for a contest, and of course his apparent adversary did the same. Then he struck savagely at the mirror, evidently without the desired result. Puzzled, he went behind the glass to investigate, returning thoroughly disabused and eager to get at closer quarters.

With a hearty laugh, I drew near and began to stroke him, and in the mirror he now saw his own reflection and mine, with my hand upon his head. It seemed as if the cat took in the situation at once, for he glanced from me to the reflection several times, lost his irritation, and settled down to watch the proceedings, every now and then looking into the mirror and back to me. Many a time subsequently he took up his position before the mirror, quietly and naturally regarding his own and my image without the slightest emotion.—Chicago Daily News.

What a Boy Can Make for Sister.

Have you a little sister? If so, would you like to make her a doll house? It is quite easy if you are handy with tools. Take two soap boxes of the same size and nail them together, placing them side by side. Divide one of the compartments into two sections by nailing a board horizontally across, half way between the top and bottom, thus making two rooms. Paper the lower room with some dainty "left-over" wall paper for the parlor, and the room above, if papered in some rich shade of green or red, will make a cheerful sitting room or library.

Divide the other box into four equal parts by nailing flat boards horizontally and perpendicularly through the centers. The two lower parts for the kitchen and dining room should be furnished and papered accordingly, and the upper floor should be the bedroom and bathroom.

This is merely the skeleton house, but there are many pretty touches you can add if you want to make it extra nice. I saw a doll house built by a boy of 12, says a writer in the Philadelphia Ledger. It had a slanting roof, painted green, with a well-made chimney on one side. Outside the library window was a baywindow, and the three lower rooms had a porch around them.

The whole front was an exact imitation of a house, with windows and doors complete, and it worked on hinges so that its little mistress could swing it open and play with the things inside. The entire outer surface was covered with brick paper, and it was a credit to the builder when it was complete, and a joy to the happy little girl who received it on her eighth birthday.

A Little Thing that Meant Much. "What are you doing, my pet?" asked a grandmother of a little girl who

was making a great effort to walk on tiptoe through the hall.

"I am trying to walk softly," she replied in a low voice, "for mother has a sick headache, and the least noise, she says, will make her worse."

Now was not a soft step a very little thing? And yet, little as it was, it made a suffering mother more comfortable and increased her love to the good child.

BIRD BUILT NEST ON HER HAT.

When the Wearer Went to Church the Mother Bird Went, Too.

This veracious tale, which would have interested Audubon greatly, describes another nesting, says the New York Herald. Mrs. Simon Harrison, pretty and demure, entered the Methodist church at Swinfield, N. J., recently wearing a brand new and very becoming hat which she bought in New York, of course. Over the mass of flowers, feathers, lace and jgamarees that adorned the hat a bluebird circled and at once engaged the attention of the 200 truly good persons in the church.

Instead of listening to the Rev. Abner H. Strong's eloquent sermon on the everlasting fact that pride leadeth to a fall, everybody kept staring at Mrs. Harrison. At first she was pleased, but when the women began to giggle and the men to whisper to each other and grin, Mrs. Harrison, indignant, left the pew. As she walked down the aisle the bluebird, emitting distressed little cries, arose from her hat and flew around her, almost brushing her fair face with its wings.

A suspicion of the truth flashed through Mrs. Harrison's mind. Quickly she drew out her hatpins, took off her hat and thrust her hand into its mass of decoration. There was hidden a dainty little nest with four eggs in it. Mrs. Harrison carefully placed the hat on a pew seat and then carefully fainted on the seat beside it.

When Mrs. Harrison revived she explained to the women who were patting her hands and fanning her that there are many bluebirds on her husband's farm; very tame little creatures, because she and her husband scatter crumbs for them and encourage their presence.

She said she bought the hat three weeks ago and had kept it on a bureau in her spare room, which she keeps aired by always leaving a window in it partly open. Audubon would have been glad to hear, too, that Mrs. Harrison will let the mother bluebird hatch the young on her hat.

"That she built her nest there proves how natural these flowers are," said Mrs. Harrison, with a certain gratification.

"I fear you did not hear my sermon," said Preacher Strong, sighing.

The Glove.

The origin of gloves can be traced to the farthest antiquity. The English scholar Dawkins discovered on a bone dating from the prehistoric cave period a design which he claims is the picture of a glove. On the monuments of the Pharaohs in Egypt there are represented among the tributes paid by the subjected peoples gloves of the shape of the long suede worn by modern women. The Greek poet Homer also speaks of the glove that old Laertes used when doing his garden work, and, though by this a crude mitten may be meant, there can be no doubt that the ancient Greek also knew the fingered glove.

The glove was of practical use at meals, when spoon and fork were yet unknown. About A. D. 1000 the silk glove began to compete with the leather, and served specially as a distinguishing mark of princes and church dignitaries. Later on the presentation of a glove became the symbol of feoffment, while its being thrown before the feet of an adversary was interpreted as announcing a feud.

The gloves of noblewomen were adorned with embroidery and jewels, and sprinkled with odorous powders, so that in kissing a woman's hand the nose, too, had its share in the pleasure. But these perfumed gloves were also a means for poisoning. It is said of Catharine de Medici that she poisoned Joanna of Navarre, the mother of Henry IV., in this manner. There are many historical anecdotes told of Queen Elizabeth in which the glove plays an important part.

Ignorance Not Bliss.

"There is a certain gnawing uncertainty about calling on people who speak a different language from their servants," remarked the woman who does. "You can never tell whether they are saying, 'Make another cup of tea, Katie; I have company,' or 'She always drops in about tea time, con-found her! Pour some more hot water in the pot.'"—New York Press.

Wonders.

"We live in an age of wonders," remarked the inventor. "Yes," answered his discontented spouse; "wondering when the money went out and where it's going to come from."—Washington Star.

Already Engaged.

"Why don't you make some effort to put the best man you can find in office?" "Because," answered Mr. Dustin Stax, "I have used for them in my own business."—Washington Star.

POPULAR SCIENCE

In parts of Alaska is found a kind of fish that makes a capital candle, when it is dried. The tail of the fish is stuck into a crack of a wooden table to hold it upright, and its nose is lighted, according to the Fishing Gazette, and it gives a good, steady light of three candle power, and considerable heat, and will burn for about three hours.

It is reported that a student of the Electro-Technical Institute of St. Petersburg named Frenenberg has invented an apparatus for exploding mines by wireless telegraphy. Numerous experiments already made are said to have proved remarkably successful. The apparatus is also claimed to be suited for directing Whitehead torpedoes at long ranges.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Society of Canada, Sir James Grant, M. D., presented a paper on the neurons and cells of the brains in their relation to the faculty of memory, and, after stating that, as with the other tissues of the body, so with the cells of the brain, evidence of lessening power and activity appears with the passage of years, he added the very interesting statement that the line of present investigation demonstrates that the electrical current through the brain rotates its molecules to such a degree as to produce a most notable physiological response in the direction of improved memory.

Everybody knows that the water of the Great Salt Lake is very dense as well as very salt, but many will be surprised to learn that its density varies to a remarkable degree from time to time. For instance, in 1885 the density was 1.1225, and the percentage by weight of solid constituents was 16.716; in 1903 the density had increased to 1.2206, the greatest ever recorded, and the percentage of solids to 27.721; in 1907 the density had diminished to 1.1810, and the percentage of solids to 22.920. Of the solids in 1907, 12.67 per cent was chlorine, 7.53 per cent sodium, 1.53 per cent sulphate radical, 0.72 per cent potassium, 0.45 per cent magnesium, and 0.04 per cent calcium.

The famous Neanderthal skull found in Switzerland in 1856, and other similar skulls and parts of skulls found elsewhere in Europe, have been regarded as representing a distinct species of the human race, to which the name Homo Primitivus has been given. Prof. W. J. Sollas undertakes to show that there are no grounds whatever for regarding the Neanderthal type of man as a separate species. On the contrary, he thinks that "the Neanderthal race, the most remote from us in time of which we have any knowledge, and the Australian, the most remote from us in space, probably represent divergent branches of the same original stock." Doctor Lydekker remarks that this conclusion of Prof. Sollas' accords with the modern view that the native Australians are low-grade members of the Caucasian, or European stock, instead of, as at one time supposed, half-bred oceanic negroes. "The Veddas of Ceylon and the Toalans of Celebes apparently mark their line of march from the west to east."

"SUMMER COMFORT!"



This is the very latest for the 1908 summer girl. She must wear a collar that cuts the neck and shuts off her hearing, skirts that have enough material in them to make a gas bag for Roy Knabenshue's airship, and a hat, big as a washtub, that requires a course in juggling to keep it balanced straight.

A Generous Request.

Porter Emerson Browne came into the office yesterday. He had been out in the country for a week and was very cheerful. Just as he was leaving he said: "Did you hear about that man who died the other day and left all he had to the orphanage?" "No," some one answered. "How much did he leave?" "Twelve children."

Magistrate.

Mrs. Browne left, too.—Everybody's Magazine. One poor little fly in the bedroom in the morning will do more effective work than a dozen alarm clocks, coals, tea, and never gets out of sight.