

# TO WIDEN FAIR SCOPE

## DIRECTORS RATIFY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE RESOLUTION TO OPEN ON TIME.

### Will Also Seek to Provide \$350,000 for Greater Needs—Treasury Department Representative Finds Necessary Amount of Assets in Hands of Management.

Seattle, July 11.—That the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition would be held at the time and place originally decided on was definitely and finally settled at the monthly meeting of the board of trustees. At the meeting at the Chamber of Commerce the resolution passed by the executive committee several months ago that the 1909 fair be held as first decided, at Seattle, June 1 to October 15, 1909, was unanimously ratified. There was a full attendance at the meeting and the members of the board were enthusiastic in their vote. The scope of the exposition, also, is to be expanded.

The question of postponement was not raised, as the management of the exposition has never thought of putting off the fair. The executive committee simply desired its action confirmed by the directorate.

The board of trustees also unanimously passed a resolution authorizing the executive committee through the president and secretary to arrange for the raising of additional funds not to exceed \$350,000, to be secured by bonds or other securities. The increased magnitude of the exposition caused by the great interest taken in the 1909 fair all over the country has made it necessary for more money with which to finance the increased scope. This money is not needed at once, but the management will begin to lay its plans to secure it when the time arrives, which will be in the near future, when the additional buildings needed will have to be erected.

United States District Attorney Elmer E. Todd, who was appointed by Secretary of the Treasury George B. Cortelyou through the department of justice to investigate the subscriptions to stock, the appropriations, and other holdings of the exposition in an effort to determine the exact status of the corporation's assets preliminary to the government's participation, has completed his findings and has reported the result to Washington.

Mr. Todd's report will show that after thoroughly examining all subscriptions and discarding about \$17,000 of questionable pledges there remains an amount in excess of the \$1,000,000 which the government demands must be raised before the national appropriation of \$600,000 is available to the exposition board. The matter now rests with the secretary of the treasury, who will pass final judgment upon the report submitted, and in the minds of the directors of the exposition every doubt of immediate government support and affiliation has been removed.

## YAKIMA VALLEY TO HAVE ELECTRIC ROADS

North Yakima, July 13.—Completion of the plans of the Yakima Valley Transportation Company, embracing electric railroad lines running north, south, east and west from the city, with an aggregate mileage of about 120 miles, within two years, is the proposition made to the meeting of the board of trustees by General Manager George S. Rankin in behalf of a group of New York capitalists, whose identity is not disclosed for the present. The financiers propose to incorporate with a capital stock of \$4,000,000 and to immediately proceed to construct the road to the various orchard districts of the valley and to permit local stockholders to retain interest in the new corporation. The trustees decided that the proposition is satisfactory, but a canvass of the stockholders will be made prior to final acceptance of the proposals. The arrangement was made by Mr. Rankin during his recent trip to the East.

## STEAMSHIP OHIO HAS FINALLY REACHED NOME

Seattle, July 13.—Steamship Ohio is safe in the port of Nome. After a trip lasting forty days, a goodly portion of which time was spent in the ice of Bering sea, the vessel steamed into the far northern port at 3:20 Saturday morning. Defective wires on the military telegraph line delayed the transmission of the news of the Ohio's arrival.

All the passengers on the vessel are well. There were no cases of sickness recorded. The vessel is not badly damaged by the ice.

## RIPLEY SAYS RAILROADS MUST INCREASE RATES

New York, July 11.—That the railroads of the United States could not lower the wages of their employes without bringing on a strike which would paralyze the country for months, and that an increase in freight rates by the railroads in the West as well as in the East cannot be evaded if the railroads are to continue to meet the demands upon them, is the view expressed by E. P. Ripley, president of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad.

## UNIFORM BILL OF LADING IS APPROVED

### Changes Made by Interstate Commerce Commission in Interest of Shipping Public.

Washington, D. C., July 13.—A new uniform bill of lading designed as a substitute for bills now in use for the movement of miscellaneous freight and general merchandise has been approved and its adoption recommended to the common carriers of the country and the shipping public by the interstate commerce commission.

The new bill of lading provides two forms printed on the face side in different colors, one for "straight" and one for "order" consignments.

The "order" bill will possess a certain degree of negotiability, while the "straight" bill will be non-negotiable.

The order bill must be surrendered on the delivery of the property to the consignee. The plan is expected to meet the requirements of the banking concerns of the country which advance vast sums of money on bills of lading. The changes have all been in the direction of great simplicity in the interest of the shipping public. The bill is more or less a compromise. It imposes important obligations which carriers have not heretofore assumed, but retains the exceptions to which some shippers may object. The commission looks to the best adjustment practicable of a long standing controversy which affects the business interests of the country. The commission expressly retains the right to exercise its authority as to any provisions of the new bill which under the test of experience may be proper. It is understood that the new bill will be adopted by all the railroads in the official classification. The commission recommends that the new bill be adopted generally by December 4.

## WASHINGTON FRUIT CROP BREAKS RECORD

Tacoma, July 11.—Reports received here by C. A. Tonneson, editor of the Northwest Horticulturist, indicate that Washington this year have record smashing crops of apples, peaches, pears and probably apricots. Owing to the backwardness of the season in Western Washington the berry crop has this year been later than for a long time, but Mr. Tonneson says that notwithstanding the cold and protracted spring there was a notable exception of killing frosts. The cherry crop has not shared in the good fortune of other fruits, the late spring causing a portion of the cherries to fall off green. Peaches, apples and pears, however, in the heavy fruit producing areas of Eastern Washington are showing lavish promise of making a great crop.

Mr. Tonneson says the steady expansion of the orchard area of the state in the last few years is one of the industrial features the importance of which is not realized.

"The past few years of fruit growing in Washington, Oregon and Idaho have conclusively demonstrated," said he, "to every observing horticulturist that the Northwest is the apple country of the United States, and for that matter North America. Within twenty years the orchards and apples of Washington will be famous all over the country."

## HIGHER TAX ON NEW LINES.

### Great Northern Only Half Winner in Minnesota Suit.

St. Paul, July 13.—Judge Lewis has filed in the district court his decision in the case of the state of Minnesota against the Great Northern Railway Company, in which the state sought to compel the company to pay 4 per cent on gross earnings tax under the state law of 1903.

The railway company paid the 3 per cent gross earnings tax, but claimed it was exempt from the 4 per cent tax under a law and agreement with the territorial legislature of May 22, 1887, by which it was to pay a 3 per cent tax in lieu of all other claims of the kind by the state.

The old road of the territorial days was known as the Minnesota and Pacific. Since then the road has built many lines and acquired others.

Judge Lewis finds that the original lines are exempt under the charter and agreement from paying any greater tax than 3 per cent, but that the other lines must pay 4 per cent.

## QUINAULT INDIANS MAKE GREAT CATCH OF SALMON

Hoquiam, July 11.—The catch of Quinalt salmon this season was the greatest ever known. Seventy-five thousand fish were delivered to this city, valued at \$35,000. This is 27,000 more fish than have ever been caught any previous season. The Indians used advanced methods this season in fishing, going out beyond the breakers in their frail canoes and then setting their nets. Hundreds of fish were caught in lagoons where they had been left by the receding tides. This enormous catch was made by thirty Indians, and the entire tribe enjoyed the prosperity.

## Big Wireless System Planned.

San Francisco, July 13.—Managers of the principal hotels of the country are arranging to install a wireless message service embracing the entire United States and far out to sea on each coast. Negotiations have been carried on for some time, and the managers of the St. Francis hotel in this city have announced that they have joined with other hotel managers over the country in the scheme.

# GRAIN CROP VERY LIGHT

## REPORT OF STATE INSPECTOR'S OFFICE ESTIMATES WHEAT AT 60 PER CENT.

### Spring Wheat Has Had Scarcely Any Rain Since Sown—Oats and Barley Will Not Exceed 50 per Cent of Last Year's Crop—Further Decrease Anticipated.

Seattle, July 11.—Official estimates of the probable grain crops in this state have been made by Deputy State Grain Inspector Alexander Anderson. This estimate was made as a result of the visits of State Grain Inspector Arrowsmith and Deputy State Grain Inspector King of Tacoma through the grain sections of the state.

The state grain inspectors estimate the probable harvest of wheat in this state at not to exceed 60 per cent of last year's crop. The oat and barley crop is estimated at not to exceed 50 per cent of last year's yield. These estimates were based on observations up to but not including July 1.

Inspector Anderson said that the estimates will in all probability be cut down somewhat since the first of the month, owing to the very dry weather, and that if rain does not fall within a week the estimates will have to be still further reduced. The greatest damage has been done to the spring wheat, which has received very little moisture since it was sown. Mr. Anderson says that the outlook has not been as unfavorable at this date since he has been in the grain inspector's office.

not as gloomy as at some other points owing to the heavy character of the soil. In the Ephrata district things look blue, and in the Horse Heaven territory, in Benton county, the prospects are anything but encouraging. In the Palouse district conditions are fair.

Harvesting will begin on a large scale by the middle of the month. Some harvesting of early varieties has already been done. The first car of red wheat arrived at Quincy this week and the owner wired to Seattle for prices.

Owing to the uncertainty of the probable harvest, dealers here are at a loss what to offer for the new crop. There is not very much old wheat in the state—not more, in fact, than is ordinarily held at this time of the year. Dealers state that since it has become apparent that the crop will not be as heavy as was expected, holders have been less disposed to part with their grain.

## MEANS CHEAPER STEEL.

### Foreigners Are Forced to Establish Plants in England.

London, July 13.—The establishment of many large steel plants in Great Britain in order to comply with the new patents act will be one of the immediate outcomes of the formation of the International Steel Trust. American and German steel magnates who have been active in forming this immense concern have been interviewed and all agree that it will be only a few weeks before the scheme will be carried into execution. The trust, which has its headquarters in this city, has already had applications from practically every steel manufacturing center in the world and is now actively engaged in deciding upon plans by which it can arrange an output serviceable for both export and import purposes.

The additional capital of the combine will amount to \$750,000,000, and the Iron and Steel Trades Journal states authoritatively that several of the Russian and German syndicates allied with the combine are negotiating for the construction of plants in Great Britain which will give employment to many thousands of men and will have the effect of cheapening steel generally.

## GOVERNMENT CLOSES SALOONS ON RESERVE

Wallace, Idaho, July 11.—It has been learned that the federal government, acting through the forestry department, has stepped in and put an end to the alleged reign of terror at Grand Forks, a new town on the Milwaukee road. It is reported that five of seven saloons have closed in compliance with orders from the government. The forestry department secured jurisdiction over the town because it is on the forest reserve and permits to do business must be secured from the forestry service.

## Plan Campaign in Washington.

Seattle, July 13.—Under the leadership of Mrs. Edith Del Jarmuth, of Colorado, assisted by Mrs. Emma Smith Devoe, president of the Washington Woman's Suffrage Association, a campaign for the establishment of equality of the sexes at the polls has been started here. Equal suffrage clubs have been established in all the suburbs of Seattle.

## Yokohama's Fleet Plans.

Tokyo, July 13.—The Yokohama municipality has voted the sum of 16,000 yen to cover the expense of the entertainment to be given the officers and men of the American fleet while they are in the city. A reception committee of fifteen, which includes the mayor of the city, has been organized.

# BITS FOR BOOKWORMS

The author of the anonymous volume of essays entitled "Confessio Medici," is said to be Dr. Stephen Paget, a London physician and son of the late Sir James Paget.

Moscow has a thieves' paper—the barefooted man's gazette. It is a little weekly journal, consisting of one double sheet of printed matter run by thieves and vagabonds for the benefit of their colleagues. The editor and place of publication are unknown. The office is run by a clever youth who has a genius for not knowing anything when interviewed by strangers.

Another of Sir Gilbert Parker's stories has been converted into a play. The book is called "Pierre and His People;" the play will be known as "Pierre of the Plains." This will be the second of Sir Gilbert Parker's novels to be presented in dramatic form on the New York stage within a year. "The Weavers," which has stood among the "best sellers" for eight months, is now being discussed as a possible play.

An English magazine sent out some time ago the question: "What do you think the twelve best books for boys ever written?" Eight hundred lists were sent in as the result of the voting in different places, and the dozen books, which came out on top were "Tom Brown's School Days," "Treasure Island," "Robinson Crusoe," "Westward Ho!" "Sherlock Holmes," "Ivanhoe," "King Solomon's Mines," "Coral Island," "The Fifth Form of St. Dominic's," "The Last of the Mohicans," "Midshipman Easy," and "J. O. Jones."

The Grand Duke Michael Michaelovitch's forthcoming novel, "Never Say Die," practically tells the story of his own love romance and exile for marrying morganatically, though the hero is represented as a German Prince who is compelled to meet the enemy of his family by marrying below his rank. The Grand Duke Michael was born at Pétrograd in 1861, was married morganatically at San Remo to Sophie, Countess of Merenberg, who was created Countess of Torby by the Grand Duke of Luxembourg.

Marshall Saunders, who wrote the autobiography of a dog called "Beautiful Joe," has a new book in hand to be published next season, which deals for the most part with birds. She believes that this nation must protect its birds or the consequences will be serious through the great loss sustained by insect pests. "Our birds, our forests and our children—let us protect all three, and we shall be a happier and a more prosperous people," she says. She also lately remarked to a naturalist: "I have just had the temerity to write a book about birds—but I have tried to record only my own impressions." He smiled and said: "Well, that is about 'the most any of us can do.'"

## CHILDREN'S LIES.

### Give Small People a Large Objective World to Absorb Them.

A general conclusion from a study of children's lies contributed by G. Stanley Hall to Appleton's Magazine, is that children should have an active life and see events of a stirring character. "They need," Prof. Hall says, "an objective world varied, large and active enough to greatly absorb them, and then they will not need to improvise and create. The dull uniform monotony of school life and lessons leaves not only an aching void, but a mass of surplus energy and craving in the child, so that it must often either resign itself to mental poverty or else expatriate far and wide and with considerable abandon into the world of sham in order to create the outside interests it does not find presented to it."

Prof. Hall thinks that parents and teachers are often directly responsible for untruth. To press children for confessions of their own misdeeds or those of their playmates, he says, is to present one of the strongest temptations to evasion and deceit. If not to direct falsehood." Even in the family children often have a kind of free masonry which makes it bad form to tell to parents the misdeeds of one another.

"The same principle applies," the writer continues, "against too great intrusion into the private life of children. All who have studied them realize that there are masses of crude superstitions which they very early learn to repress; that a little later there are minor misdeeds and sometimes immoral habits that persistently seek refuge in the darkness of concealment. Every child needs to have a domain of life and experience all its own, sacred from intrusion; and the temptation of fond parents to maintain complete confidence with their growing boys and girls is met by a natural instinct of resistance on the part of the child, which is often manifested by reservations, prevarications and perhaps by positive lies. Hence, a wise policy of letting alone and of seeming to ignore and of respecting the child's own personality as inviolable removes another of the temptations to lie."

Prof. Hall gives some strange cases of what he calls pathological lies. One little girl invented a baby sister for the benefit of her teacher and schoolmates, and after conducting her through several months of vicissitude wound up her career with a death and funeral. Another child appeared at school in black and said that her mother had

died. A few months later she related that her father had married again; but there had been neither death nor wedding in her family. The love of lies for their own sake can, it seems, be "as strong as that of drink, quite apart from all motives of love of attention and of gain." If the withdrawal of attention and sympathy and credence falls in these cases the calling of a doctor is recommended.

## PICTURES FOR THE DINING ROOM

### Floral Subjects and Dainty, Refreshing Scenes Most Appropriate.

Dining-room pictures are limited as to subject if one is to choose according to the accepted standards, says the New York Herald. The modern man and woman of good taste are fastidious about the company they dine with, and they prefer no pictures at all to inappropriate ones. Floral subjects are suited to dining-room walls, and dainty, refreshing scenes are appropriate. Figures fit better into other rooms.

French prints in delicate colorings are favorite pictures for bedrooms. They are dainty in subject and tone and look well in white, gold, pale gray or any light-tinted frame. For some time now women have been buying up French prints at auctions and in the shops to be later hung in their country homes. The prints are not expensive and they are perfect for rooms belonging to the sex they usually portray. Etchings and photogravures are the next choice for bedroom walls. The list of subjects in this line is so varied and so long that all tastes and fancies can be suited.

The average hall is too small to suggest a background for pictures, yet where there is space pictures can be hung on the slanting walls with a charming effect. Colored or brown prints of uniform size and set in a uniform molding may be arranged in an ascending line parallel with the stairway. Often pictures are hung in this way so close together that the edges almost touch. Hunting scenes and quaint old prints are suited to hall walls. The walls opposite the stairs may be decorated with a few larger pictures of the same style and framed in the same way as the smaller ones. A higgledy-piggledy arrangement is never in good taste in any room. There must be a recognized regularity about the hanging if the result is to be at all satisfactory.

Photographs are now hung only in the bedroom or the boudoir. A group of one's relatives and close friends may occupy a large space on one wall. There may be a dozen or more single pictures framed in small ovals, circles, squares and grouped together artistically. French frames, showing an elaborate festooning in gold across the top of the picture, are exquisite for photographs. These may be hung separately to give the effect of medallions against the delicate wall covering.

## THE FEAR OF SNAKES.

### Is Declared to Be Greater Among Men than Among Women.

The physician who allowed himself to be bitten by a rattlesnake to demonstrate that the poison of the species of the ophidian race is a sure cure for insanity didn't survive to complete the proof, says Julius Chambers in the Brooklyn Eagle.

Recently a few pathologists succeeded in coaxing from a South American viper enough of his poison to furnish fifty years' supply of antitoxin.

One snake in the same square mile with me is entirely too many.

It is a matter of fact that men have greater fear of serpents than have women. During a visit to friends in the country I was crossing a stretch of meadow in the company of my hostess' daughter, a sprightly girl of 17, when a black snake crossed the path ten feet in front of us. I caught my companion by the sleeve, but she wrenched herself loose, gathered her skirts about her knees, gave a running jump and landed squarely upon the back of the reptile. His snakeship thrashed the grass and the girl's ankles with equal futility. As soon as she could disengage one foot she planted it upon the serpent's head. In the absence of club or stones I was compelled to stand and witness a scene that to me was terrifying, but to the girl furnished supreme enjoyment.

Years afterward when I read Haggard's description of Jess' fight with the kangaroo I understood the kind of entertainment that my young companion had provided for me.

It is to be hoped that the pathologists have Oslerized this "sure death" snake. If it ever gets out of its box at the zoo I shall ask contributions upon which to put the ocean between us.

One snake like that might secrete itself in a tenement house and kill half its population before anybody identified the character of the supposed epidemic of death.

## Traditions.

The traveler entered the woods of Georgia with the traditions of the locality strong upon him.

"A close shave!" he exclaimed, when some hogs had chased him up a convenient sycamore, for he thought of them as razor-backs.

Imagine his astonishment when he saw none of the beasts stropping themselves against the trees.

"We are modern safety-razor-backs," explained the swine, divining his thought, "and require no stropping or honing."

It was with a saddening sense of the mutability of things that he at length came from those regions of song and story.—Puck.

# THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



- 1431—John d'Arc burned at Rouen.
- 1643—Union of the New England colonies.
- 1672—Peter the Great of Russia born at Moscow.
- 1794—French fleet defeated in the Bay of Biscay by the English under Lord Howe.
- 1813—English defeated the Americans at battle of Sackett's Harbor.
- 1814—Empress Josephine, wife of Napoleon, died at Malmaison.
- 1832—Opening of the Rideau canal.
- 1835—Pope Pius X. (Giuseppe Sarto) born.
- 1848—Wisconsin admitted to the Union.
- 1864—Sheridan joined Grant before Richmond.
- 1871—Canada issued its first post cards.
- 1876—Several hundred houses destroyed by fire in Quebec.
- 1880—Garfield and Arthur nominated by the Republican national convention at Chicago.
- 1889—Texas Spring Palace opened at Fort Worth.
- 1890—The Texas Spring Palace in Fort Worth burned.
- 1903—Last performance given in the historic Boston museum.
- 1905—Lewis and Clark exposition opened at Portland, Ore. President Roosevelt offered his services as a mediator to end the war between Russia and Japan.
- 1907—Widow of President McKinley buried at Canton. The Water-Pierce Oil Company having been found guilty of violating the anti-trust laws of Texas, was fined \$1,623,900.

# SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

The will of Henry Blount, an eccentric miser of Hertfordshire, England, leaving \$465,000 to Yale university, was admitted to probate at London, although relatives expected to show that his mind was unbalanced. Yale will get the money.

Freshmen and sophomores from the University of Minnesota engaged in a lively battle at a dancing academy in Minneapolis and it took a squad of police and a number of men armed with buckets of water to subdue them. The sophomores attempted to cut the hair of the freshmen boys who attended a class party.

The Virginia high school debating team claims the Minnesota State championship for 1908, on the grounds of having met and defeated the strongest teams in the debating league, including the teams of St. Paul and Minneapolis, and also on the recent challenge issued to meet any team in the league or out of the league. Gold medals are being struck for the members of the team.

D. H. Burnham of Chicago and Walter Cook of New York, the two distinguished architects, who with W. M. Kenyon of Minneapolis, have been chosen as judges to pass upon the merits of the plans submitted in the open competition for improving and beautifying the greater campus of the University of Minnesota, have begun their examination of the twenty plans submitted by architects.

Negotiations are under way in St. Paul to secure the Minnesota college, a Scandinavian Lutheran institution, now located in Minneapolis. The college was established a few years ago. Since that time the college has prospered and grown so that it needs more room. It has been unable to secure property in the neighborhood of its present location, and the authorities of the institution are now considering the advisability of removing it to St. Paul. A committee of St. Paul business men have the matter of aiding the college in hand.

President Swain of Swarthmore College has announced that the board of managers will be asked by the faculty to authorize the abandonment of intercollegiate athletic contests for at least one year, and that the football and basketball games scheduled for next year be canceled. But contests in the milder form, such as tennis and lacrosse, may be continued. The decision is based on complaints of members of the faculty and of the alumni that "the desire to win has come to overshadow the legitimate purpose of athletics to such an extent as to form a serious menace to the primary purpose of college life." The Athletic Advisory Committee is willing that the experiment be tried, but believes that it will not be found to be in the best interests of Swarthmore.

President Dabney of the University of Cincinnati has asked for the resignation of Prof. H. H. Bawden of the department of philosophy because of the private view held by the latter on the question of marriage. It was said that the request was inspired by the disclosures made by Miss Bawden concerning the effect of her husband's peculiar views on their home life. He holds that comradeship should be the only tie between man and wife on the spiritual plane, and that where this does not exist separation should be made as simple as possible.