

BUILDING OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

President Discusses the Matter With Chairman Shonts and Chief Engineer Stephens.

LATTER TO HAVE A FREE HAND.

Has His Own Ideas as to Methods to Be Pursued and Will Not Be Interfered With.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 14.—Important details concerning the forthcoming peace conference between plenipotentiaries representing Russia and Japan, and matters relating to the construction of the Panama canal were under consideration today by President Roosevelt. He and Mrs. Roosevelt had as guests at luncheon at their Sagamore Hill home Minister Takahira of Japan, Theodore Shonts, chairman, and John P. Stevens, chief engineer of the isthmian canal commission, and Thomas W. Hynes, auditor of Porto Rico.

Minister Takahira, after taking luncheon with the president, left Oyster Bay for New York on the 2:15 train.

Chairman Shonts and Chief Engineer Stevens remained with the president some time after the departure of Minister Takahira. This was the first opportunity the president had had to discuss canal matters with Mr. Stevens, and they went over the subject pretty thoroughly. As both Mr. Shonts and Mr. Stevens expect to sail for Panama on the 20th inst., the president decided to consult with them before their departure.

It is not likely that Mr. Stevens will be made a member of the executive committee of the isthmian commission, a position occupied by his predecessor, Mr. Wallace. It can be said, however, that Mr. Stevens has been given practically a free hand to do construction work. He has his own ideas about the methods to be pursued and will not be interfered with in the work of his district. His desire is to dig the canal, and to that great undertaking he will devote all his energies and ability, leaving the executive and administrative details to be worked out by Chairman Shonts, Gov. Magoun and the commission.

After the conference with the president, Chairman Shonts talked frankly about the work of the commission and canal construction.

"Our talk with the president today," said he, "was of a general character about canal matters. The president desired to see how the work was going for the isthmus and to discuss with both of us the progress of the work. Just now we have about 12,000 men at work on the canal. This is about as many as we can order the existing conditions. We have our executive staff thoroughly organized now, but the organization has not been completed on the isthmus. That is a part of the work Mr. Stevens will have to do. His engineering staff must be organized and his work mapped out."

"We must make arrangements for the housing, feeding and general care of our employees. It is a great task and we must complete the sanitary arrangements in the American zone. All this will require time and energy and hard work, but it will be done, and successfully. I have about concluded arrangements with a man who is to go to the isthmus to arrange for the recreation of the canal employees. We will have a boxing ground, and a baseball field and all that sort of thing, by means of which the men will pass their idle hours pleasantly and profitably."

"No," continued Mr. Shonts, in response to an inquiry, "the sanitary conditions on the isthmus are not so bad as they have been reported. A lot of people have become frightened by the yellow fever, but it is not so bad as they have been reported. In fact, the reports from the isthmus regarding health conditions have been grossly exaggerated. Judge Magoun has sent reports that they were brought here on a misunderstanding of the true state of affairs."

Joseph Murphy Executed.
Polson, Cal., July 14.—Joseph Murphy was hanged at Polson prison today. He spent a restless night and slept about a half hour this morning. He accepted the ministrations of a Catholic priest and walked with a steady step in the yellow, where he remained until the cap and noose were adjusted. He did not say a word. The trap was sprung at 10:30. His body hardly quivered after the drop and after 19 minutes he was pronounced dead.

Murphy, with 16 other convicts, last July, escaped from Polson prison, and prior to securing their liberty they made an attack on the prison officials, during which Guard W. L. Cotter was killed. Murphy was recaptured and convicted for the murder.

China Opposing Boycott.
Washington, July 14.—Mr. Rockhill, the American minister at Peking, has called the state department that the Chinese government is vigorously opposing the threatened boycott of American goods.

M. Pokotloff Starts.
Shanghai July 15.—M. Pokotloff, Russian minister to China, left today for Vancouver on the steamer Empress of China.

M. Pokotloff is on his way to Washington to attend the peace conference about to be held. He has been appointed by the Russian government to assist the plenipotentiaries from that country in their work before the conference.

WANTED TO LYNCH OFFICER.

Members of Illinois Militia Saved Colored Policeman from Mob.

Chicago, July 15.—Members of the Eighth regiment I. N. G., rescued a colored policeman from a crowd that was threatening a lynching last night in Thirty-seventh street, near the Rock Island tracks. The policeman was Fred Locke, who was appointed recently for strike duty. In trying to escape from a mob he opened fire with his revolver, shooting Julia McHugh, 15 years old.

A crowd of several hundred persons surrounded the man, bent on killing him, but the Eighth regiment soldiers came to his assistance.

About 20 of the negro militiamen were on their way to the Eighth regiment armory, preparatory to leaving for their annual encampment at Springfield. They heard the shots that Locke had fired at his pursuers and rushed in the direction whence the sound came. The militiamen were in full uniform and armed with rifles.

Under the Rock Island tracks the policeman was standing off a mob of men and women by flourishing his revolver. There were cries of "lynch him," and he feared for his life. He fired two shots at his pursuers, and one of the bullets struck the McHugh girl, who was standing at the curb 200 feet away. Two more shots were fired by Locke, one of the bullets passing through a man's hat.

Finally some of the more desperate men rushed in on Locke from all sides

and disarmed him. He was knocked down and trampled upon, and it was at this point that the militiamen appeared with their rifles.

Locke was taken to the hospital, where his injuries were dressed and later he was locked up.

The girl's injuries are not serious. The trouble was due to an attempt by Locke to disperse a crowd that was jeering a non-union teamster.

Crusade Against Bucket Shops.
New York, July 15.—For a crusade against bucket shops it was reported

FURIOUS RACE RIOT IN NEW YORK

Necessary to Call Out Two Hundred and Fifty Policemen to Put a Stop to It.

HUNDREDS OF SHOTS FIRED.

Trouble Started When a Policeman Arrested a White Man for Attacking a Negro.

New York, July 14.—"San Juan Hill," the district bounded by Amsterdam and West End avenues and Sixty-first and Sixty-third streets, so called because of its notoriety as a battleground, was the scene tonight of a furious race riot which required 250 policemen to quell, after many shots had been fired and several persons had been seriously injured.

The trouble began shortly after 5 o'clock, when a policeman arrested Edward Connelly for attacking Henry Williams, a negro, and was pursued to the station house by a mob of Connelly's friends, hurling showers of stones and other missiles. When the station house reserves turned out the whole neighborhood was in an uproar and white and black engaged in a desperate struggle. Torrents of missiles were hurled from roofs and windows. Within ten minutes not less than a thousand men, boys and women, black and white, were engaged in a furious combat. The small party of police was powerless, and reinforcements were summoned. On their arrival a cordon was drawn around the whole district and strong patrols made repeated charges down the street in a vain effort to restore order. They succeeded in making a few prisoners and were forced to retreat, fighting every inch of the way and pursued to the station house by a howling mob.

The worst of the fighting was in Sixty-second street, where, from every window and roof, rained missiles, while hundreds of shots were fired. Knocked down by persons who hid themselves in the rear, the police were forced to retreat, fighting every inch of the way and pursued to the station house by a howling mob.

The worst of the fighting was in Sixty-second street, where, from every window and roof, rained missiles, while hundreds of shots were fired. Knocked down by persons who hid themselves in the rear, the police were forced to retreat, fighting every inch of the way and pursued to the station house by a howling mob.

The worst of the fighting was in Sixty-second street, where, from every window and roof, rained missiles, while hundreds of shots were fired. Knocked down by persons who hid themselves in the rear, the police were forced to retreat, fighting every inch of the way and pursued to the station house by a howling mob.

The worst of the fighting was in Sixty-second street, where, from every window and roof, rained missiles, while hundreds of shots were fired. Knocked down by persons who hid themselves in the rear, the police were forced to retreat, fighting every inch of the way and pursued to the station house by a howling mob.

The worst of the fighting was in Sixty-second street, where, from every window and roof, rained missiles, while hundreds of shots were fired. Knocked down by persons who hid themselves in the rear, the police were forced to retreat, fighting every inch of the way and pursued to the station house by a howling mob.

The worst of the fighting was in Sixty-second street, where, from every window and roof, rained missiles, while hundreds of shots were fired. Knocked down by persons who hid themselves in the rear, the police were forced to retreat, fighting every inch of the way and pursued to the station house by a howling mob.

The worst of the fighting was in Sixty-second street, where, from every window and roof, rained missiles, while hundreds of shots were fired. Knocked down by persons who hid themselves in the rear, the police were forced to retreat, fighting every inch of the way and pursued to the station house by a howling mob.

The worst of the fighting was in Sixty-second street, where, from every window and roof, rained missiles, while hundreds of shots were fired. Knocked down by persons who hid themselves in the rear, the police were forced to retreat, fighting every inch of the way and pursued to the station house by a howling mob.

The worst of the fighting was in Sixty-second street, where, from every window and roof, rained missiles, while hundreds of shots were fired. Knocked down by persons who hid themselves in the rear, the police were forced to retreat, fighting every inch of the way and pursued to the station house by a howling mob.

The worst of the fighting was in Sixty-second street, where, from every window and roof, rained missiles, while hundreds of shots were fired. Knocked down by persons who hid themselves in the rear, the police were forced to retreat, fighting every inch of the way and pursued to the station house by a howling mob.

The worst of the fighting was in Sixty-second street, where, from every window and roof, rained missiles, while hundreds of shots were fired. Knocked down by persons who hid themselves in the rear, the police were forced to retreat, fighting every inch of the way and pursued to the station house by a howling mob.

The worst of the fighting was in Sixty-second street, where, from every window and roof, rained missiles, while hundreds of shots were fired. Knocked down by persons who hid themselves in the rear, the police were forced to retreat, fighting every inch of the way and pursued to the station house by a howling mob.

The worst of the fighting was in Sixty-second street, where, from every window and roof, rained missiles, while hundreds of shots were fired. Knocked down by persons who hid themselves in the rear, the police were forced to retreat, fighting every inch of the way and pursued to the station house by a howling mob.

The worst of the fighting was in Sixty-second street, where, from every window and roof, rained missiles, while hundreds of shots were fired. Knocked down by persons who hid themselves in the rear, the police were forced to retreat, fighting every inch of the way and pursued to the station house by a howling mob.

The worst of the fighting was in Sixty-second street, where, from every window and roof, rained missiles, while hundreds of shots were fired. Knocked down by persons who hid themselves in the rear, the police were forced to retreat, fighting every inch of the way and pursued to the station house by a howling mob.

The worst of the fighting was in Sixty-second street, where, from every window and roof, rained missiles, while hundreds of shots were fired. Knocked down by persons who hid themselves in the rear, the police were forced to retreat, fighting every inch of the way and pursued to the station house by a howling mob.

The worst of the fighting was in Sixty-second street, where, from every window and roof, rained missiles, while hundreds of shots were fired. Knocked down by persons who hid themselves in the rear, the police were forced to retreat, fighting every inch of the way and pursued to the station house by a howling mob.

The worst of the fighting was in Sixty-second street, where, from every window and roof, rained missiles, while hundreds of shots were fired. Knocked down by persons who hid themselves in the rear, the police were forced to retreat, fighting every inch of the way and pursued to the station house by a howling mob.

The worst of the fighting was in Sixty-second street, where, from every window and roof, rained missiles, while hundreds of shots were fired. Knocked down by persons who hid themselves in the rear, the police were forced to retreat, fighting every inch of the way and pursued to the station house by a howling mob.

The worst of the fighting was in Sixty-second street, where, from every window and roof, rained missiles, while hundreds of shots were fired. Knocked down by persons who hid themselves in the rear, the police were forced to retreat, fighting every inch of the way and pursued to the station house by a howling mob.

Wholesome flakes of finest wheat.

CALIFORNIA WHEATINE
(Flaked Wheat Food.)
(Cooks in two minutes.)

All the indigestible fibre and impurities removed. All the nutriment retained.

In two pound packages. Sealed to protect its purity and flavor. All good grocers.

Pacific Cereal Association
San Francisco, California

and disarmed him. He was knocked down and trampled upon, and it was at this point that the militiamen appeared with their rifles.

Locke was taken to the hospital, where his injuries were dressed and later he was locked up.

The girl's injuries are not serious. The trouble was due to an attempt by Locke to disperse a crowd that was jeering a non-union teamster.

Crusade Against Bucket Shops.
New York, July 15.—For a crusade against bucket shops it was reported

and disarmed him. He was knocked down and trampled upon, and it was at this point that the militiamen appeared with their rifles.

Locke was taken to the hospital, where his injuries were dressed and later he was locked up.

The girl's injuries are not serious. The trouble was due to an attempt by Locke to disperse a crowd that was jeering a non-union teamster.

Crusade Against Bucket Shops.
New York, July 15.—For a crusade against bucket shops it was reported

and disarmed him. He was knocked down and trampled upon, and it was at this point that the militiamen appeared with their rifles.

Locke was taken to the hospital, where his injuries were dressed and later he was locked up.

The girl's injuries are not serious. The trouble was due to an attempt by Locke to disperse a crowd that was jeering a non-union teamster.

Crusade Against Bucket Shops.
New York, July 15.—For a crusade against bucket shops it was reported

and disarmed him. He was knocked down and trampled upon, and it was at this point that the militiamen appeared with their rifles.

Locke was taken to the hospital, where his injuries were dressed and later he was locked up.

The girl's injuries are not serious. The trouble was due to an attempt by Locke to disperse a crowd that was jeering a non-union teamster.

Crusade Against Bucket Shops.
New York, July 15.—For a crusade against bucket shops it was reported

and disarmed him. He was knocked down and trampled upon, and it was at this point that the militiamen appeared with their rifles.

Locke was taken to the hospital, where his injuries were dressed and later he was locked up.

The girl's injuries are not serious. The trouble was due to an attempt by Locke to disperse a crowd that was jeering a non-union teamster.

Crusade Against Bucket Shops.
New York, July 15.—For a crusade against bucket shops it was reported

and disarmed him. He was knocked down and trampled upon, and it was at this point that the militiamen appeared with their rifles.

Locke was taken to the hospital, where his injuries were dressed and later he was locked up.

The girl's injuries are not serious. The trouble was due to an attempt by Locke to disperse a crowd that was jeering a non-union teamster.

Crusade Against Bucket Shops.
New York, July 15.—For a crusade against bucket shops it was reported

and disarmed him. He was knocked down and trampled upon, and it was at this point that the militiamen appeared with their rifles.

Locke was taken to the hospital, where his injuries were dressed and later he was locked up.

The girl's injuries are not serious. The trouble was due to an attempt by Locke to disperse a crowd that was jeering a non-union teamster.

Crusade Against Bucket Shops.
New York, July 15.—For a crusade against bucket shops it was reported

and disarmed him. He was knocked down and trampled upon, and it was at this point that the militiamen appeared with their rifles.

Locke was taken to the hospital, where his injuries were dressed and later he was locked up.

The girl's injuries are not serious. The trouble was due to an attempt by Locke to disperse a crowd that was jeering a non-union teamster.

Crusade Against Bucket Shops.
New York, July 15.—For a crusade against bucket shops it was reported

and disarmed him. He was knocked down and trampled upon, and it was at this point that the militiamen appeared with their rifles.

Locke was taken to the hospital, where his injuries were dressed and later he was locked up.

The girl's injuries are not serious. The trouble was due to an attempt by Locke to disperse a crowd that was jeering a non-union teamster.

Crusade Against Bucket Shops.
New York, July 15.—For a crusade against bucket shops it was reported

and disarmed him. He was knocked down and trampled upon, and it was at this point that the militiamen appeared with their rifles.

Locke was taken to the hospital, where his injuries were dressed and later he was locked up.

The girl's injuries are not serious. The trouble was due to an attempt by Locke to disperse a crowd that was jeering a non-union teamster.

Crusade Against Bucket Shops.
New York, July 15.—For a crusade against bucket shops it was reported

and disarmed him. He was knocked down and trampled upon, and it was at this point that the militiamen appeared with their rifles.

Locke was taken to the hospital, where his injuries were dressed and later he was locked up.

The girl's injuries are not serious. The trouble was due to an attempt by Locke to disperse a crowd that was jeering a non-union teamster.

Crusade Against Bucket Shops.
New York, July 15.—For a crusade against bucket shops it was reported

and disarmed him. He was knocked down and trampled upon, and it was at this point that the militiamen appeared with their rifles.

Locke was taken to the hospital, where his injuries were dressed and later he was locked up.

The girl's injuries are not serious. The trouble was due to an attempt by Locke to disperse a crowd that was jeering a non-union teamster.

Crusade Against Bucket Shops.
New York, July 15.—For a crusade against bucket shops it was reported

and disarmed him. He was knocked down and trampled upon, and it was at this point that the militiamen appeared with their rifles.

Locke was taken to the hospital, where his injuries were dressed and later he was locked up.

The girl's injuries are not serious. The trouble was due to an attempt by Locke to disperse a crowd that was jeering a non-union teamster.

Crusade Against Bucket Shops.
New York, July 15.—For a crusade against bucket shops it was reported

and disarmed him. He was knocked down and trampled upon, and it was at this point that the militiamen appeared with their rifles.

Locke was taken to the hospital, where his injuries were dressed and later he was locked up.

The girl's injuries are not serious. The trouble was due to an attempt by Locke to disperse a crowd that was jeering a non-union teamster.

Crusade Against Bucket Shops.
New York, July 15.—For a crusade against bucket shops it was reported

and disarmed him. He was knocked down and trampled upon, and it was at this point that the militiamen appeared with their rifles.

Locke was taken to the hospital, where his injuries were dressed and later he was locked up.

The girl's injuries are not serious. The trouble was due to an attempt by Locke to disperse a crowd that was jeering a non-union teamster.

Crusade Against Bucket Shops.
New York, July 15.—For a crusade against bucket shops it was reported

and disarmed him. He was knocked down and trampled upon, and it was at this point that the militiamen appeared with their rifles.

Locke was taken to the hospital, where his injuries were dressed and later he was locked up.

The girl's injuries are not serious. The trouble was due to an attempt by Locke to disperse a crowd that was jeering a non-union teamster.

Crusade Against Bucket Shops.
New York, July 15.—For a crusade against bucket shops it was reported

and disarmed him. He was knocked down and trampled upon, and it was at this point that the militiamen appeared with their rifles.

Locke was taken to the hospital, where his injuries were dressed and later he was locked up.

The girl's injuries are not serious. The trouble was due to an attempt by Locke to disperse a crowd that was jeering a non-union teamster.

Crusade Against Bucket Shops.
New York, July 15.—For a crusade against bucket shops it was reported

and disarmed him. He was knocked down and trampled upon, and it was at this point that the militiamen appeared with their rifles.

Locke was taken to the hospital, where his injuries were dressed and later he was locked up.

The girl's injuries are not serious. The trouble was due to an attempt by Locke to disperse a crowd that was jeering a non-union teamster.

Crusade Against Bucket Shops.
New York, July 15.—For a crusade against bucket shops it was reported

and disarmed him. He was knocked down and trampled upon, and it was at this point that the militiamen appeared with their rifles.

Locke was taken to the hospital, where his injuries were dressed and later he was locked up.

The girl's injuries are not serious. The trouble was due to an attempt by Locke to disperse a crowd that was jeering a non-union teamster.

in brokerage circles yesterday, a movement is on foot among the exchange of the country for a general movement. The New York stock exchange, it is said, may be voted to send a representative to the conference which may be held in this city, but it is unlikely that it will take part, as its policy is to avoid all business with the exchanges.

AN EVIL AT YALE.

Is Segregation of Rich Students in Expansive Dormitories.

New Haven, Conn., July 15.—Dean Wright of the Yale academy, deputy minister, in a report to President Hadley, says that one of the worst evils in Yale is the segregation of rich students in expensive dormitories. He said:

"Perhaps the most serious evil connected with this segregation of the well-to-do students is that it is bringing together, especially in the sophomore year, those who aim to form the society axis whose chief purpose in college is popularity and social recognition, and to whom, for this reason, the claims of scholarship become secondary."

"So many of the men who have been members of the Junior and senior societies have roomed in these sections that there is more or less prevalent a feeling that to room there helps one's chances for social advancement, and this is undoubtedly true."

"If the social honors of college are to have any value, all men should have an equal chance to gain them. The Yale spirit of fairness is offended when honors are bestowed upon an inferior man who, because of wealth or superior location or the influence of friends, has had an unfair advantage over his fellows."

A Rear End Collision.

Port Worth, July 15.—A rear end collision between a Dallas car limited for Port Worth and an interurban train on the Northern Texas Consolidated headed for Port Worth from Hurdley, took place ten o'clock yesterday morning, in which seven persons were hurt, some severely. All of the injured will recover.

The accident was caused, it is understood, by the Dallas car, which was carrying passengers, running into the rear end of the Hurdley car.

The Colonel's Waterloo.

Colonel John M. Fuller, of Honey Grove, Texas, nearly met his Waterloo, from Liver and Kidney trouble. In a recent letter, he says: "I was nearly dead, of these complaints, and, although I tried my family doctor, he did me no good; so I got a 50c bottle of your great Electric Bitters, which cured me. I consider them the best medicine on earth, and thank God who gave you the knowledge to make them." Sold, and guaranteed to cure, Dyspepsia, Bilelessness and Kidney Disease, by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept. at 50c a bottle.

Vocal and Instrumental Concert Saturday, Sunday, July 16th.

PORTLAND EXCURSIONS

Via Oregon Short Line.

Salt Lake to Portland and return (direct)..... \$21.50

Salt Lake to Portland and return (one way via San Francisco)..... 42.50

Salt Lake to Portland and return (one way via Los Angeles)..... 50.50

Tickets to Portland and return, direct, on sale daily from May 25th to September 30th, inclusive. Tickets

reading one way via San Francisco or Los Angeles on sale July 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 25, 26, 28. All tickets good for stopovers and limited to 90 days from date of sale. Additional selling dates for tickets via San Francisco or Los Angeles quoted later.

City Ticket Office, 201 Main St.

THREE STRIKING PROPOSITIONS!

Sale of the Solomon Bros. Retail Stock AT SACRIFICE PRICES.

One-fourth of any Summer Shoe or Oxford in our Store, 106 S. Main

1000 pairs highest grade \$4.00 and \$4.50 Men's and Women's Summer Shoes and Oxfords \$2.85.

IN THE re-adjustment of Summer Stocks we find hundreds of pairs of very desirable shoes whose room we desire more than their company, so we've grouped lines together and offer unheard of low prices.

PROPOSITION No. 1.

1000 pairs of men's and women's highest grade summer shoes and oxfords values \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50. Complete lines many of them, size up stocks fresh from the cases at..... \$2.85

PROPOSITION No. 2.

Choice of any summer shoe or oxford in store for man, woman or child one fourth off price list.

Your choice of any man's shoes or oxfords in the Solomon Bros. Store, values \$3.50 and \$4.00 at..... \$2.