

ROOSEVELT WINS  
GOVERNMENT FIGHT

House Stampedes to  
Accept Terms.

FEARED WRATH OF ELECTORS

Speaker Threatened Revolt,  
but Counted Cost.

IT MIGHT MEAN DEFEAT

Wadsworth Bill to Be Changed to  
Make Inspection Efficient—Packers  
Could Not Regain Confi-  
dence by Other Means.

REGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Wash-  
ington, June 16.—President Roosevelt  
has won his fight for rigid meat inspection  
legislation. The House will stand by him  
and enact a law embodying all the es-  
sential features of the Beveridge amend-  
ment, with only such modifications, ap-  
proved by the President, as in his op-  
inion will improve and strengthen this  
measure.

This decisive victory is attributed to  
the President's firmness and his un-  
relenting bombardment of Chairman Wad-  
sworth and the men who aided in the  
effort to wreck the meat inspection bill.  
At first the House was disposed to stand  
by its committee and pass Wadsworth's  
substitute bill and the President was  
treated with respect by Republican  
Representatives for his interference. A  
great many influential Republican Con-  
gressmen, including Speaker Cannon,  
talked of overthrowing the President,  
even if it meant prolongation of the ses-  
sion, but this bluff did not cause the  
President to waver. In fact, he took a  
firmer stand than ever and, when his  
two letters to Wadsworth were publish-  
ed, the recalcitrant Republicans began to  
realize that they would have the fight  
of their lives to defeat him.

Cannon Leads Stampede.

Speaker Cannon was one of the first  
to see the light. When he became con-  
vinced that the President was in de-  
earnest, he began to reckon the cost of  
revolt and quickly realized that, if the  
House should turn down the President  
by passing Wadsworth's substitute bill,  
the Republican members who voted for  
the substitute would have to answer to  
their constituents this Fall. Cannon was  
wise enough to know that the average  
Republican voter places a higher esti-  
mate on the judgment of Roosevelt than  
on the judgment of his Congressmen. It  
therefore took Cannon a very short time  
to see that the passage of the Wad-  
sworth substitute would probably cause  
the election of a Democratic House. The  
Speaker forthwith came into the Roose-  
velt camp. Naturally other Republicans  
fell into line and by Monday there will  
be a stampede to get on the Roosevelt  
wagon.

Restore Confidence in Packers.

But, what was equally important, Can-  
non and every other Republican realized  
that no meat inspection law would re-  
store confidence in the American pack-  
ers unless it bore the approval of the  
President. That is the one thing neces-  
sary to make any bill effective; even  
the packers acknowledge it. No matter  
how efficient the substitute might be,  
if it did not bear the indorsement of the  
President, it would result in little bene-  
fit to the meat industry. Rather than  
go into the campaign charged with hav-  
ing allowed the Chicago packers to write  
a bill for the inspection of their own  
plants which would mean certain defeat  
in many Republican districts, the ma-  
jority has swallowed its pride, forgotten  
its dignity and will pass a bill that will  
provide intelligent and effective inspec-  
tion of packing houses.

Roosevelt's Greatest Victory.

In some respects this is the greatest  
victory the President has ever won, a  
victory over a House that threatened to  
be stampeded by Wadsworth. Incidental-  
ly it is said in New York circles that  
Wadsworth will lose his seat in Con-  
gress as a result of his course in this  
fight.

ACCEPT ROOSEVELT'S TERMS

House Will Make Changes in Wad-  
sworth Bill He Suggests.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The result of  
the conference of members of the House  
committee on agriculture was a decision  
for a regular committee meeting Monday,  
when the suggestions of the President as  
to the substitute meat inspection bill will  
be formally considered.

The President's desire to prohibit a

court review is regarded as perhaps the  
most difficult question to settle. There is  
little opposition to striking out the court  
review provision, but the President wishes  
to go a step further, according to the re-  
presentation of Adams. In several places  
in the substitute he wishes the discretion  
of the Secretary of Agriculture to be made  
the final decision regarding inspection and  
the healthfulness of the product.

The lawyers on the committee pointed  
out today that to strike out the court re-  
view and insert these clauses would take  
away the right of appeal to the courts ex-  
cept on the constitutional ground of con-  
secration of property. The courts have  
held, they said, that, where the law leaves

a matter to the discretion of an executive  
department, head, the courts cannot re-  
view the exercise of that discretion unless  
it results in confiscation.

The President wishes the labels on the  
packages of meat food to bear the date  
of manufacture, and the discussion of this  
suggestion is said to have developed some  
opposition also.

Another of the suggestions for change  
is that a time limit be fixed during which  
the packers must dispose of their stock  
of meat before the inspection provision  
goes into effect. The substitute is silent  
on this point. Without such a limitation,  
it has been pointed out, the stock of goods  
on hand could be increased from time to  
time and in this way products be put on  
the market without inspection.

One suggestion made by the President  
is that the cost to be paid by the  
Government, as provided in the House  
substitute, with the possible addition of a  
suggestion made by F. H. Cowan, repre-  
senting the Texas cattlemen. This sug-  
gestion was that a certain sum be appro-  
priated each year and spent for the in-  
spection. If this sum should prove inade-  
quate, the Secretary of Agriculture is  
then to levy an assessment on the cattle  
killed to meet the additional cost.

The matter of civil service rules for in-  
spectors for one year may also be elimi-  
nated.

The present plan is to bring the meat  
inspection bill into the House for consid-  
eration Tuesday.

KANSAS WILL INVESTIGATE.

Do Packers Use Injurious Chemi-  
cals to Preserve Meat?

TOPEKA, Kan., June 16.—Secretary S.  
J. Crumrine, of the Kansas State Board  
of Health, has commenced an investiga-  
tion of the Kansas packing-houses, with  
a view to ascertaining whether or not  
preservatives of a harmful nature are  
used in preparing the products. Sanitary  
conditions in the big plants at Kansas  
City, Kan., will also be looked into. Dr.  
Crumrine states that the investigation is  
not the result of the Government report  
on the Chicago plants, but was planned  
by him before the Neill-Reynolds investi-  
gation was commenced.

MUST CLEAN UP PROMPTLY

Chicago Health Office Issues Orders  
to All Packers.

CHICAGO, June 16.—The city health  
department yesterday sent its first official  
written notice to the packing com-  
panies at the Union Stockyards to im-  
prove the sanitary conditions of their  
plants. The packers were instructed that  
rooms daily with the steamy wharves.  
These, he adds, were not American  
goods, as practically no canned goods  
from American concerns are imported  
dially at the stockyards, including new  
tins, light-rooms and more ventilation and  
light, must be made within 30 days.

British Colonies Guilty, Too.

LONDON, June 16.—The report of  
Dr. Thomas, the medical officer of the  
borough of Stepney, to the Local Govern-  
ment board, shows that his depart-  
ment during the last five years has de-  
stroyed over a ton of rotten tinned  
foods daily at the Stepney wharves.  
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tins, light-rooms and more ventilation and  
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Chicago Societies Now Probing.

CHICAGO, June 16.—(Special.)—In  
cooperation with the Illinois Manufac-  
turers' Association and the Chicago  
Commercial Association, Dr. W. A.  
Smith and Dr. Maximilian Herzog,  
and experts in other lines have been  
carrying on a secret investigation of  
the packing-houses for the Chicago  
Medical Society. They will complete  
their work in two weeks.

STRONG INJUNCTION ISSUED

Striking Ironmolders Forbidden to  
Disturb Strikebreakers.

MILWAUKEE, June 16.—In a most  
sweeping injunction Judge J. V. Quarles  
today enjoined four judges of the Iron  
Molders' Union and 41 individual mem-  
bers who were employed by the Allis-  
Chalmers Company from in any way in-  
terfering with the business of that com-  
pany on whose petition the injunction  
was granted.

Mrs. Tingley Quarrels With Union.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., June 16.—(Special.)  
—The Federated and Labor Council last  
night referred to the union committee  
the grievance of the theatrical work-  
ers against the management of a local  
theater, which has refused to em-  
ploy members of their organization.  
Mrs. Tingley, manager of the theater,  
says that members of the Universal  
Brotherhood were capable of filling the  
positions and she intended to employ  
them exclusively.

Furious Storm Off Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN, N. F., June 16.—A furious  
hurricane has been raging along the  
Newfoundland coast for 48 hours, causing  
serious damage to shipping. Two vessels  
with 14 men on board have been blown  
out to sea. Tugs have been sent in quest  
of them. Several vessels have been driven  
ashore. It is feared that the storm has  
wrecked a tug in the crawling feet off  
the Grand Banks. News from there is  
awaited with anxiety.

Plan to Widen Kiel Canal.

BERLIN, June 16.—A commission of 20  
high government officials this week visit-  
ed the Kiel canal in study plans for wid-  
ening it. Unofficial estimates give the  
cost of this work as \$50,000,000.

FIGHT TO DEATH  
AT BIALYSTOK

Jews Shoot Soldiers  
From Their Houses.

LARGE PART OF CITY BURNED

Mutual Massacre Continues,  
in Spite of Troops.

ANARCHY IN OTHER CITIES

General Movement Begins to Exter-  
minate Jews Throughout Russia.

One Hundred Dead at Bialy-  
stok—Many Are Wounded.

BERLIN, June 16.—The Alliance  
Israelite has received advices from  
Bialystok saying that massacres contin-  
ue in a frightful manner there and  
also in Grodno, and that panic and ter-  
ror have seized Grodno.

The Lokal Anzeiger prints a special  
dispatch from Warsaw saying that the  
Minister of the Interior Stolypin has  
telegraphed the Governor of Grodno to  
restore order at Bialystok at any  
cost. The dispatch adds that, although  
the 15th division is at Bialystok, it  
has been impossible to restore order.  
Many anarchists have barricaded them-  
selves in certain houses, from which  
they fire upon the infantry, and the  
military answers with volleys upon the  
houses. The regular scenes of siege  
are being enacted within the town.

The correspondent says many He-  
brew families are leaving under mil-  
itary escort to take refuge across the  
Prussian frontier.

Fifty armed persons in a house in  
Suibrow street refused to surrender  
and the military stormed the place and  
killed many of the inmates. The dis-  
patch concludes by saying that patrols  
of Cossacks and dragons traverse the  
streets continuously and prevent the  
movement of traffic.

PRELUDE TO GENERAL ATTACK

Massacre at Bialystok Will Be Imi-  
tated in Other Cities.

BERLIN, June 16.—(Special.)—"We  
have reason to believe that the massacre  
of Jews at Bialystok is a rehearsal for  
a wholesale repetition of the atrocities  
of last October," said Dr. Paul Nathan,  
President of the Central Jewish Relief  
League of Germany. "Our information  
indicates that the Bialystok massacre is  
the same sort of officially inspired coun-  
ter-revolutionary outbreak as was that at  
Odessa. We have learned positively that  
the Government's allegation that the  
trouble began in consequence of the  
bombs being thrown at a Christian re-  
ligious procession by Jews in a ridiculous  
falsehood. Bialystok is still in the hands  
of the drunken Cossacks, who are deter-  
mined that no Jews shall be allowed to  
escape or go unrobbed.

JEWS BAND FOUGHT RIOTERS

Troops Increase Horror by Firing  
on Both Jews and Assaults.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 16.—(T. P.  
M.)—(Special.)—The latest advices  
from interior towns where anti-Jewish  
riots are in progress indicate that the  
disturbances are increasing and that in  
most instances the authorities are  
either unable or do not desire to quell  
the disturbances.

Survivors from Bialystok tell horri-  
ble stories of their experiences, and the  
latest advices indicate that there is  
hardly a Jewish house left unharmed.

More than one-quarter of the Jewish  
section is in flames, and in most in-  
stances the residents have been killed  
in their homes and the bodies inciner-  
ated.

The troops are unable to do much to  
relieve the situation. They have es-  
tablished a strong cordon around the  
Jews, who have been permitted to take  
refuge in the park, and so far as pos-  
sible are protected. However, many  
were unable to get away and were  
murdered.

Editorial, News and Departments

Classification of newspapers, Page 32.  
Classified advertisements, Pages 18-23.  
Church announcements, Page 49.  
Queen of Sheba, Page 26.  
Work of Government meat inspectors,  
Page 48.  
How to locate Japanese view Christianity,  
Page 48.  
Biggest gun in the world, Page 44.  
Furber's adventures in Darkest Africa,  
Page 41.  
Susan Cleeg, Page 41.  
Queer methods of travel in India, Page 40.  
Social, Pages 26-27.  
Dramatic, Pages 28-29.  
Musical, Page 29.  
Household and domestic, Pages 42-43.  
Kest's department, Page 47.

AMERICAN GOODS  
FOR GREAT CANAL

House Votes to Buy  
Supplies at Home

IF PRICES ARE REASONABLE

Party Leaders Lock Horns on  
Protection Issue.

OREGON ELECTION QUOTED

Fifteen Republicans Vote With Dem-  
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tion came after a long discussion of pur-  
chasing canal material in open markets,  
while the sundry civil bill was under con-  
sideration.

The sundry civil bill also was passed.  
It carries a total appropriation of \$4,  
578,000, nearly \$3,000,000 of which is for  
the continuation of work on the canal.

No Canteens in Soldiers' Home.

Among the features of the bill is an  
amendment discontinuing canteens at all  
Government and state homes of the old  
soldiers where Government appropriations  
are available.

An amendment was adopted requiring  
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each fiscal year a statement of all money  
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lic property. Money collected from the  
sale of town lots, as in Oklahoma, will  
have to be deposited in the Treasury  
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Battle of Protection Is On.

Cheered on by the partisans of protec-  
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and Democratic leaders fought valiantly  
over the joint resolution of the Senate  
regarding the purchase of material for  
the Panama Canal. Immediately after  
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and after 30 minutes' debate, putting it  
upon its passage. Dalzell, in explaining  
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somewhat higher in the United States  
than in Europe, it is because of higher  
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and should be supported by every loyal  
American," he said.

Voices Democratic Idea.

De Armond of Missouri, in opposing the  
resolution, said it seemed to him the part  
of wisdom to seek to construct the canal  
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The minority leader, Williams of Mis-  
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Grosvenor for Home Market.

Grosvenor of Ohio remarked that it was  
the purpose of the Republican party to  
do all in its power to furnish to the pro-  
ducers of the country a market for the  
results of their industry.

De Armond interrupted to ask whether  
he would buy Scotch dredges at \$45,000  
or American dredges at \$75,000. Gro-  
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American dredge was offered at a fair  
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to the applause of his colleagues, General  
Grosvenor concluded:

The gentleman from Mississippi threatens  
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and 33d Congresses; but six Congresses since  
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No Vengeance in Oregon Vote.

There was no vengeance and retribution  
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When the resolution was adopted, the  
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(Michigan), Davis (Minn.), Fulkerson  
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Buy at Export Price.

Sullivan (Mass.) moved that the  
sundry civil bill be recommitted to the  
appropriations committee with instruc-  
tions to report the following amendment  
regarding purchases of material for the  
Panama Canal:

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priation shall be expended for materials and  
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duced in the United States unless such ar-  
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mission at export prices, whenever such ex-  
port prices are lower than the prices  
charged consumers in the United States.

Sullivan explained that the amendment  
was offered solely for the purpose of  
giving the Isthmian Canal Commission the  
right to purchase materials in the  
cheapest markets. He called attention to  
the testimony of Mr. Ross, purchasing  
agent of the Commission, that the Com-  
mission bought steel rails delivered at  
Panama at \$28.40 per ton, whereas the  
railroads of the United States were com-  
pelled to pay \$28 per ton at the mill.

Falls on Point of Order.

Tawney, of Minnesota, made a point  
of order against the amendment that it  
was similar in character to the amend-  
ment which was defeated in committee  
of the whole yesterday and that it  
changed existing law.

Olmgstead and Dalzell, of Pennsylvania,  
were of the opinion that there could not  
be a standard price fixed on any article  
and that the amendment was not  
germane.

Sullivan said that, if any officer of the  
Government bought goods in a dearer  
rather than in a cheaper market, he  
would be guilty of malfeasance in office.

The Speaker held that the Commission  
had primary powers to buy supplies any-  
where of anybody and as the amend-  
ment was a limitation of the power of  
the commission he sustained the point of  
order.

Williams, of Mississippi, appealed from  
the decision of the chair and Tawney  
moved to lay the appeal on the table.  
The yeas and nays on this result:  
Yeas 156, nays 68. The sundry civil bill  
was then passed.

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Falls on Point of Order.

Tawney, of Minnesota, made a point  
of order against the amendment that it  
was similar in character to the amend-  
ment which was defeated in committee  
of the whole yesterday and that it  
changed existing law.

Olmgstead and Dalzell, of Pennsylvania,  
were of the opinion that there could not  
be a standard price fixed on any article  
and that the amendment was not  
germane.