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NEWS OF THE WEEK

In a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

HAPPENINGS OF TWO CONTINENTS

A Resume of the Less Important but Not Less Interesting Events of the Past Week.

A revolution threatens Portugal.

Japan threatens to start a boycott against American goods.

Prospects of a settlement of the telegraphers' strike seem better.

Corran delegates have protested to the Hague conference against annexation by Japan.

The French senate is seeking to correct a number of things complained of by wine growers.

Strike troubles have become so serious in Rome that troops have been called out to protect the men remaining at work.

The United States court has enjoined the railroad commissioners of North Carolina from enforcing the new rate law pending further hearings.

Ten thousand carpenters in New York will strike unless given an increase in wages. As the increase has been promised no trouble is looked for.

The incendiary movement among the Russian peasants in revenge for the dissolution of the douma has assumed serious proportions. A number of large estates have been devastated.

The Missouri Pacific railroad will probably cancel all passes except those held by employees in order to offset a part of the loss sustained by the enforcement of the 2-cent rate.

There is a revival of terrorism throughout Russia.

A number of Montana cattlemen have been indicted for fencing government land.

Drivers of New York's ice wagons have gone on strike and the city is without ice.

Harriman says he has no intention of retiring from the railroad business until he dies.

A receiver has been appointed for the Marquette Mutual Life Insurance company of Chicago.

Freight rates between the Mississippi river and the Rocky mountains will be advanced 5 per cent.

Judge Landis insists on Rockefeller's appearance in court in connection with the Standard Oil inquiry.

More witnesses for the defense in the Haywood case have helped the prosecution more than the defense.

Striking telegraph operators of San Francisco would welcome a government inquiry, as they believe it would mean victory for them.

San Francisco Japanese have been refused licenses to conduct intelligence offices on the ground that they are not citizens of the United States.

French Socialists plan to overthrow Premier Clemenceau.

Russian Terrorists are preparing for a campaign of assassination.

Railroad men are trying to smother the Oregon land grant inquiry.

A number of Butte letter carriers have quit as a demonstration for higher pay.

Roosevelt has received the thanks of China for remitting part of the Boxer indemnity.

All leading Standard Oil men have been summoned to appear in court at Chicago and tell about its finances.

Both telegraph companies in San Francisco say they are meeting requirements of business, but the union officials say the messages are being sent by mail.

A hurricane accompanied by immense waves swept the Caroline islands recently. Many islands were devastated and it is estimated that at least 200 natives perished.

The State bank of Chicago and two lawyers have received a fee of \$90,000 as receiver and attorneys for the Traders' Insurance company, which collapsed as a result of the San Francisco disaster.

The Venezuelan cabinet has resigned.

Serious labor disturbances are reported in Japanese copper mines.

The Russo-Chinese bank at Vladivostok has paid out \$26,500 on a forged check.

Advices from Lisbon indicate that King Carlos is in eminent danger of losing his throne.

A number of the striking San Francisco carmen have been indicted for attacks on cars.

France and Spain have reached an understanding to protect each other in their island possessions.

A revolutionist disguised as an army officer drew \$30,000 from the Russo-Chinese bank at Harbin on a forged check.

San Francisco indicted millionaires have raised a point which may annul all indictments. This claim is that the grand jury which investigated their cases was invalid as its term had expired and a new grand jury had been certified to.

WAR ON NEW YORK FILTH.

Health Department Takes Up Work Left by Garbage Strikers.

New York, July 2.—An attempt to settle the strike of garbage collectors by arbitration failed last night. By action of the civil service law the men who have failed to report for five days are no longer in the employ of the city.

The Health department took heroic measures today to clean the streets of the piles of filth and garbage which have accumulated. There were a number of clashes between the strikers and strikebreakers during the day, none of which, however, assumed serious proportions.

Conditions in some parts of the congested district may be imagined when the piles make streets impassable. Several doctors, who have visited the districts where conditions are worst, say that a great deal of sickness and many deaths must necessarily follow as a consequence of this disastrous strike.

It is a curious fact that the people whose health and very lives are menaced by the prevailing conditions, yesterday aided the strikers in an attempt to drive away workmen who had been sent to remove the garbage. Dr. Benzel called for aid in receiving ample police protection.

BAD OUTLOOK FOR NEW DOUMA

Reactionaries Are Probable Winners—Regarded as Incompetents.

St. Petersburg, July 2.—The most unfavorable auguries for the working power of the third douma may be drawn from the Zemstvo congress, which has been in session the past week at Moscow. Membership in this body is dictated by the classes which will control the elections in most of the provinces of Russia, and it was thought the work they accomplished at this conference might foreshadow the composition of the next parliament.

The so-called "black nobility" or reactionary gentry, were in a large majority and the deliberations of the congress were filled with a display of utter unfamiliarity with parliamentary procedure and hostility towards the liberal program. The Octoberists, who expected to form the center of the new douma, made a disappointing showing. The majority of the members seemed without plans or definite ideas, and without leaders capable of directing the work.

JAPANESE POACHERS CAUGHT

Large Party Found on Pribiloff Islands by Cutler Perry.

San Francisco, July 2.—The steamer Homer, Captain Donaldson, which arrived today from the Pribiloff islands, brought word of the capture of 29 Japanese seal poachers at St. Paul's island of the Pribiloff group by the United States revenue cutter, Perry.

The Japanese, each of whom was armed and provided with six rounds of ammunition, surrendered to the government officers and were taken on board the schooner, which was towed by the Perry to Unalaska. No seals were found in the small boats and only 12 skins on the schooner. As the schooner was outside the three-mile limit and as no evidence of poaching in the way of skins was found in the boats, it was decided to give the Japanese another chance before confiscating the schooner.

WAR VESSELS COLLIDE.

Renowned Sinking of Torpedo Boat by Battleship.

Toulon, July 2.—It is reported tonight that during the voyage of a French squadron bound from Marseilles the battleship Jaureguiberry collided with the torpedo boat destroyer Pertuisane and that 60 men were killed or injured. The maritime prefecture declines to give out any information in the way of confirmation or denial of the report.

Later reports are to the effect that it was the torpedo boat destroyer Darde that collided with the Jaureguiberry and that the Darde was sunk. Admiral Fey, in charge of the prefecture had received no news of the accident up to the time he left his office at 6 p. m. The squadron was bound from Marseilles to Kebier, Algeria.

No Bribes to Secure Cars.

San Francisco, July 2.—Vice President and General Manager Calvin, of the Southern Pacific, announces that after a thorough investigation of the reports that employees had organized a system for the expedited freight over Southern Pacific lines in return for bribes, has been completed, and shows that there is no such organization. A few shippers, impatient at delay, bribed one of the yardmasters at Sparks, Nev., who in making up trains would give preference to the dispatch of certain cars.

Neill Confers With Cparators.

New York, July 2.—Labor Commissioner Neill came to New York from Washington this morning and this afternoon held a two hours' conference with members of the executive committee of the Telegraphers' union. After the conference Deputy President Koenigsmann stated that both the national and local situation were discussed, but refused to say to what length. This evening the headquarters of the union were deserted.

Quake Rattles Windows.

Portsmouth, N. H., July 2.—Earth tremblings that shook houses perceptibly at intervals were felt here today. Windows shook and rattled and bricks clattered from the shelves. Some times half an hour would elapse between the vibrations, but by sundown 100 shocks had been felt. The heaviest came between 8:15 and 8:45 p. m.

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

SHEEPMEN KICK AT TOLLS.

Mate to Pay Tax for Driving Across Umatilla Reserve.

Pendleton—Three thousand sheep are now on their way across the Umatilla Indian reservation, being the first to pay the required tax and cross with a permit. The band belongs to Joe Connelly, and the expense incurred by the toll will be close to \$100. When the Indians, under the direction and supervision of O. C. Edwards, the agent, last year put a tax on livestock driven across the reservation there was much dissatisfaction among the sheepmen, who drove their flocks around instead of across. All the sheepmen, both last year and this, with the exception of Mr. Connelly, have taken their sheep on a circuitous and difficult route around the reservation.

The rule made last year requires a toll of 3 cents a head on sheep, 5 cents on horses and 10 cents on cattle. In addition the owner must give a bond for damages and pay an Indian policeman to act as escort, to see that no grazing is allowed along the route.

That the toll of 3 cents is wholly unjust is held by the sheepmen. According to them they have no objection to paying an Indian policeman to accompany them and to giving the bond for damages, but they look upon the toll as pure graft on the part of the Indians.

Archie Mason to Build Aay Dike

Klamath Falls—Archie Mason, of the firm Mason, Davis & Co., has been advised by William Hood, chief engineer of the Southern Pacific Company, that his bid on the construction of the dike across the Klamath marsh had been accepted, and that he was expected to begin work at once. This is a good piece of news for this section as it means the early completion of the California-North-eastern Railway to this city. Mr. Mason expects to have two large steam dredges in operation by July 10, and states that he will complete the contract by the first of the year. The contract embraces a dike or grade about six miles long across the Aay swamp lands. The fact that Mr. Mason has undertaken construction of the dike gives assurance that the railroad will reach this city during the summer of 1908.

Law Weak at Vital Point.

Salem—An inquiry received by the state railroad commission from a railroad telegraph operator calls attention to the fact that the act of the last legislature regulating the hours of labor of railroad employes was very loosely drawn. Through the law forbids the employment of telegraph operators more than 14 consecutive hours, there is nothing to prevent their being worked 23 hours out of 24 if they be given an hour's rest at the end of 14 hours. Trainmen are protected in this respect, but telegraphers are not.

Adams Wheat Crop is Good.

Adams—The prospect for a banner yield of wheat in this locality was never any more promising than at the present time. The fall wheat in most instances was put in at just the right time and got a good start and while the spring wheat came on slowly on account of the backward season the late rain has now insured a good crop, and the acreage is considerably larger than a year ago. The same report comes from the Weston and Athens district, which is the center of the great Walla Walla valley wheat belt.

Newport Ready for Summer.

Corvallis—According to present indications, Newport and Nye beach bid fair to be the most popular summer resort in Oregon this season. An inspection shows much general improvement at these two resorts. Newport has taken it upon herself to cut out and grade several good streets, with sidewalks leading over the hills to Nye beach, making it very much easier and more pleasant to travel between the two places.

Factory Employes Protected.

Oregon City—Deputy State Commissioner of Labor and Inspector of Factories and Workshops C. Henry Gram, of Portland, have made an inspection of the factories in this city. He visited the huge plant of the Willamette Pulp & Paper Company, where he made a close examination, and declared the protection afforded the lives of the employes was first-class, as was also the fire protection. Mr. Gram is president of the State Federation of Labor.

Mill Assessment Shows Increase.

Aberdeen—County Assessor Carter says that the total value of the mills of Grays Harbor, exclusive of the sawing mills, as shown by the re-assessment of Chehalis county is \$596,020. The personal assessment will show a 10 per cent increase over the assessment of two years ago. Only personal property is assessed this year.

Heavy Wheat Yield Certain.

Condon—About an inch and a half of rain has fallen here and the ground is soaked deeper than ever before at this time of the year. A big yield of fall grain is absolutely assured and many of the wheat men are expecting from 25 to 40 bushels to the acre, which will be the largest yield in the history of the country.

FOREST FUND FOR EACH STATE

Pinchot Says Department Proposes Improved Service.

Pendleton—While in the city for a few hours, Gifford Pinchot, chief forester of the United States, announced that if his present plans were materialized that the next appropriation for forest reserves, by congress, would be divided into specific appropriations for the states. His object in this change of policy is to secure better appropriations for the individual states, making it possible to pay better salaries for those who are placed in charge of the forest reserves and thereby secure more competent men.

The question of having the forest reserve district headquarters moved from Portland to this city was taken up with Mr. Pinchot, and he promised to give the matter his attention. He listened carefully to the arguments made for the proposed change and admitted that there seemed to be some good reasons why the change should be made.

The forester says his particular purpose in coming to the West at this time is to study local needs, hear complaints, explain the purposes of the forest reserve, adjust differences, and in short to adapt the administration of the reserve affairs to the local conditions. He says he is finding that complaints concerning the reserve is not due to the theory or policy of the administration, but to mistakes that have been made in the conduct of the reserve affairs, and these he is endeavoring to adjust as rapidly as possible.

He went from here to Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, and from there goes to Helena to meet Secretary of the Interior Garfield. He expects to be in Portland July 13 and 14.

Crude Oil for Track.

Pendleton—The oiling of the O. R. & N. Co.'s roadbed between here and Spokane is now in earnest. A trial run has been made under the direction of M. J. Buckley. The road that is being oiled is considered by travelers to be the dustiest and most disagreeable road to travel in the Northwest. The route lies through alkali dust and sand for many miles and all passengers alighting from the Spokane train are covered with a white coating. The dust, coupled with the heat of the summer months, makes travel on this road anything but a pleasure.

Big Wool Clip Sold.

Pendleton—The Cunningham Sheep & Land company has sold its clip of wool, amounting to over 150,000 pounds, to Koeshland Brothers for 18 1/2 cents a pound. This clip was offered at the recent pool sales and no bid was made. The owners immediately had the wool sorted and scoured in the Pendleton scouring mills. The bid of 18 1/2 cents was on a grease basis. The disposal of this clip cleans up practically all of the Umatilla county wool.

Harny's Prospects Excellent.

Burns—There are excellent crop prospects in all parts of Harney county. Grain has a fine stand and fruit of all varieties is looking well. Alfalfa has made an unusually good growth this year, and there are some rich patches of it on dry land with no artificial irrigation. Haying will begin early in July and the crop is very heavy.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 86c; bluestem, 88c; 80c; valley, 86c; red, 87c.

Oats—No. 1 white, 27.50@28.50; gray, nominal.

Barley—Feed, 21.50@22 per ton; brewing, nominal; rolled, 23.50@24.50.

Corn—Whole, 32c; cracked, 32c per ton.

Hay—Valley timothy, No. 1, 17@18 per ton; Eastern Oregon timothy, 21@23; clover, 9c; cheat, 10@10; grain hay, 49@10; alfalfa, 13@14.

Fruits—Strawberries, 1.50@2 per crate; cherries, 65¢@75¢ per box; apples, 43¢@50¢ per box; apricots, 1.25@1.65 per crate; plums, 1.15¢ per box.

Vegetables—Turnips, 32¢ per sack; carrots, 22.50¢ per sack; beets, 22.50¢ per sack; asparagus, 10¢ per pound; beans, 7@8¢ per pound; cabbage, 2 1/2¢ per pound; corn, 35¢@50¢ per dozen; cucumbers, 75¢ per dozen; lettuce, head, 25¢ per dozen; onions, 15¢@20¢ per dozen; peas, 2 1/4¢@4¢ per pound; radishes, 20¢ per dozen; rhubarb, 3 1/2¢ per pound; tomatoes, 33.50¢@4¢ per crate.

Potatoes—Oregon, 42.75¢@3.25¢ sack; new potatoes, 3 1/2¢@4¢ per pound.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 22 1/2¢@25¢ per pound.

Poultry—Average old hens, 11¢ per pound; mixed chickens, 10¢; spring fryers and broilers, 14¢@15¢; old roosters, 9¢; dressed chickens, 16¢@17¢; turkeys, live, 10¢@12¢; turkeys, dressed, choice, nominal; geese, live, pound, 7¢@10¢; young ducks, 13¢@14¢; old ducks, 10¢.

Eggs—Candled, 23¢@24¢ per dozen.

Yeast—Dressed, 5 1/2¢@7 1/2¢ per pound.

Beef—Dressed bulls, 3 1/2¢@4¢ per pound; cows, 6¢@6 1/2¢; country steers, 6 1/2¢@7¢.

Mutton—Dressed, fancy, 9¢ per pound; ordinary, 5¢@7¢; spring lambs, 10¢@10 1/2¢.

Pork—Dressed, 6¢@8 1/2¢ per pound. Hops—6¢@8¢ per pound, according to quality.

Wool—Eastern Oregon average best, 16¢@20¢ per pound, according to shrinkage; valley, 2¢@22¢, according to fineness; mohair, choice 29¢@30¢ per pound.

SENTENCE SCHMITZ JULY 8.

Severity Depends on Other Prosecutions—Defense Enraged.

San Francisco, June 28.—Over the angry protests of the defense, who denounced it as "an outrage upon justice," Judge Danne yesterday granted the request of the prosecution for delay and withheld until Monday, July 8, the sentencing of Mayor Eugene E. Schmitz for the crime of extortion, of which he was found guilty June 13. In the presence of a great crowd in his courtroom in the Temple Israel, shortly after 10 o'clock, Judge Danne called the convicted mayor for sentence, first inquiring whether it was the purpose of the prosecution to press against him the other four extortion indictments returned by the grand jury. The court intimated that if the district attorney so intended, the sentence about to be pronounced would be less severe than if other prosecutions were to be abandoned.

District Attorney Langdon declared that the state had not made up its mind on this point, and asked for another week in which to consider it. Incidentally he admitted that the prosecution was not prepared to argue against the defense's motion for a new trial, which would naturally precede the imposition of sentence. Mr. Fairall, for the defense, replied that the latter did not desire to argue, but would submit that motion. He insisted upon the right of the mayor to secure sentence at once, so that he could without further delay take an appeal to the higher court for the new trial which Judge Danne would refuse.

Judge Danne finally granted the delay on the assurance of the district attorney that by July 8 the state would say whether or not the other extortion charges would be prosecuted.

NEVER PLOTTED VIOLENCE.

Boycot Reiterates Denials of Others, but Makes Some Admissions.

Boise, Idaho, June 28.—A ruling made yesterday by Judge Wood while Edward Boyce, for years the leader of the Western Federation of Miners and now a wealthy mine owner of the Coeur d'Alene, was testifying in behalf of William D. Haywood, may materially limit the showing of the defense as to the existence of the counter-conspiracy against Haywood and his assistants which it alleges.

James H. Hawley for the state objected to the general question as to the policy and practice of mine owners throughout the West in blacklisting union miners, and in the argument that followed Clarence Darrow for the defense claimed that same attitude in proving counter-conspiracy that the state enjoyed in showing its conspiracy. Mr. Hawley contended that the state had directly shown the existence of a conspiracy by Harry Orchard and by so doing had laid the foundation for and made the connection of all the evidence offered on the subject. He said that the defense was trying to show a counter-conspiracy by proving various isolated instances and certain general conditions, none of which was connected with the case and for none of which a proper foundation had been laid.

In ruling the court accepted in part the contention of the prosecution and limited the proof of the defense along this line to events in Colorado and the Coeur d'Alene connected with the case as now established.

Small Appeals to Mackay.

San Francisco, June 28.—President S. J. Small, of the Commercial Telegraphers' union, appealed yesterday directly to Clarence Mackay, head of the Postal Telegraph company. Mr. Small wrote a letter directed to offset the one written by Mr. Mackay to the officials of the Postal company in which Mr. Mackay commended the operators who refused to go out and condemned the men who struck. A possible step toward a settlement was made yesterday when the striking operators appointed a conference committee.

Great Fire at Jamestown.

Norfolk, Va., June 28.—Fire at Pine Beach, a resort filled with hotels of varying size, restaurants, stores and places of amusement just outside the Jamestown exposition grounds, destroyed 40 to 50 frame structures between Virginia and Maryland avenues and One Hundred and Second and One Hundred and Third streets, including Exposition avenue. The loss is placed at between \$200,000 and \$250,000, with about 20 per cent insurance.

Knox Smith to Investigate.

Oyster Bay, June 28.—The telegram asking President Roosevelt to investigate alleged violations of the anti-trust law by the telegraph companies, received yesterday from the Washington Central Labor union, was today transmitted to Herbert Knox Smith, of the department of Commerce and Labor. No instructions were given Mr. Smith. This telegram is the only one that the president has received on the subject so far.

Will Appeal 2-Cent Case.

Kansas City, Mo., June 28.—The attorneys for the 18 principal Missouri railroads and Attorney General Hadley for the state last night practically agreed to take the matter of the jurisdiction in the enforcement of the Missouri 2-cent law to the Supreme court.

Scout Cruiser Launched.

Bath Me., June 28.—The scout cruiser Chester, one of the latest types of fast warships, was launched yesterday afternoon from the yard of the Bath Iron works.

RATE HEARING OVER

Probable That Spokane Will Lose Hard Fought Case.

NO DECISION BEFORE NEXT FALL

General Cut in All Western Freight Rates May Be Ordered by Interstate Commerce Commission.

Washington, June 29.—If the Interstate Commerce commission does not dismiss the complaint of San Francisco and decline to order a reduction of freight rates on commodities billed to Spokane from Eastern points, it will order a general investigation into the freight rates throughout the Northwest and West with a view to determining the advisability of making sweeping reductions in rates to all points remote from water transportation. There appears to be no likelihood that the commission will grant the appeal of Spokane and give that city the benefit of a specially reduced rate to the disadvantage of all other interior points both east and west of Spokane.

This opinion is generally expressed after the conclusion of the argument in the Spokane case before the Interstate Commerce commission yesterday, for it is agreed that Spokane utterly failed to demonstrate that it, more than any other city, is entitled to a special rate 30 per cent lower than it now pays. The evidence produced in the Spokane case is not ample to enable the commission to order a general reduction through the West, and it is therefore fair to assume that the commission would make extensive examination before ordering any general reduction in rates.

The probabilities are that Spokane's complaint will be dismissed, for it has become quite evident that the commission realizes that the terminal rate to Portland and Puget sound is due entirely to water competition.

Spokane not only failed to combat the water competition feature, but practically ignored it and asked for a reduction as though the coast cities, like Spokane, were entirely dependent upon railroads for transportation. Their failure to produce reasons which would justify the commission in ignoring water competition is one weakness of their case. Another weakness is their selfish request for a special rate that would give them an unquestioned advantage over all other interior points in the West.

At the conclusion of the argument, the commission announced that it would like briefs from the various counsel, giving their views as to how far unearned increment, such as increased value of right of way and terminals, should be considered in fixing reasonable rates. These briefs will be submitted October 1, so a decision is not likely before early winter.

Great Contracts for Cars.

New York, June 29.—The Harriman, Gould and other large railroad systems have placed car contracts within the last few days calling for an expenditure of upwards of \$15,000,000, and orders are pending for others to the value of fully \$10,000,000. Heavy contracts are also about to be given for locomotives for use on Eastern lines. The principal contracts call for 14,100 freight cars. The Harriman lines have ordered 6,000 refrigerator cars. The Missouri Pacific has contracted for 7,000 freight cars.

Difference in Claims.

Guthrie, Okla., June 29.—As a result of three days' balloting the Democratic convention in the Fifth congressional district, in session at Hobart, this afternoon ended in a sensational tumult, and two candidates will contest for places on the ticket, Scott Ferris, of Lawton, and Marion Weaver, of Ada, I. T. The Ferris forces walked out of the hall, leaving the Weaver men in possession of the official ballot. Ferris claims the nomination by a vote of 115 to 98, and Weaver claims a plurality of 35.

Hail Destroys House

Topeka, Kan., June 29.—Word has just been received here that Ulysses, Kan., 400 miles southwest of Topeka, was struck by a tornado, accompanied by a heavy hail storm, late last night. Two of the largest dwelling houses in the town, together with many barns and outbuildings, were destroyed. The three daughters of A. S. Miller were injured, one of them seriously. Nearly all the windows in town were broken by the hail.

Conference on Better Rails.

New York, June 29.—A conference of about 30 officials of the leading railroads and steel rail manufacturers of the country was held in the office of E. H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel corporation, today to discuss the quality of steel rails and the advisability of improving it. The conference was the outcome of criticism by railroad men of the quality of rails now in use.

Entray Law Will Not Hold.

Helena, Mont., June 29.—The Supreme court today held that the so-called entray law was unconstitutional in that it embraced two separate and distinct topics, entrays and the public domain, and therefore ordered the discharge of Earl Cunningham, convicted at Livingston on the charge of stealing a horse from the public range.

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Native Troops Are Rapidly Learning the Trade of War.

"In talking with officers of the army at various times I have heard much in praise of the native troops that form part of the United States army on duty in the Philippines," said H. B. Nelson of Philadelphia to a Detroit Free Press man. "Very little seems to be known in the United States of these troops, few people even being aware of the fact that Uncle Sam is employing the little brown man to do his fighting."

"The Philippine scouts, the enlisted men of which are all native Filipinos, include fifty companies of infantry. The officers of the grade of captain and above are for the most part commissioned officers of the United States army who are detailed with the scouts for a term of years, while some of the lieutenants have been appointed from the army and others from civil life. There are also a few junior commissioned officers who are native Filipinos."

"Since their organization in 1901 the scouts have done great work. They have been in dozens of fights and have invariably proved themselves brave and efficient soldiers. In the last five years they have had more officers and men killed than all other organizations serving in the islands during that period."

"The Filipinos take pride in their profession as soldiers and invariably present a fine appearance on or off duty. They drill exceptionally well, better, I am informed, than the majority of organizations of the regular establishment, and are well disciplined."

"In the event of a war between the United States and some other power, the scouts would prove among Uncle Sam's best fighters, in the opinion of officers who have served with them."

"It has been suggested that the number of scouts be increased, so that it will not be necessary to keep so large a proportion of the regular army in the islands. The native troops receive just half as much pay as Americans, getting their money in silver, while the other soldiers are paid in gold, so their employment in the Philippines means economy. There is also the consideration that they are much less subject to illness than white men unused to the tropical climate. As far as their loyalty is concerned, officers say that while the scouts are under command of white men, there need be no concern on that score."

BIG PRICE FOR MONTANA HORSES