

THE DAYTON HERALD

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DAYTON, OREGON.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

In a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

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

Several members of the Russian parliament have been arrested.

A successful test has just been made of a steam motor car on the Great Northern railroad.

Rear Admiral W. T. Swinburne will succeed Rear Admiral Goodrich as commander of the Pacific squadron.

Paper makers in 33 mills of the International Paper company of the United States and Canada threaten to strike.

President Stickney, of the Great Western railroad, has been offered a seat on the Interstate Commerce commission.

William Rockefeller says he will retire from business, especially the oil business.

Enforcement of the eight-hour law on government work may cause the government to discontinue contract work and handle everything itself.

German immigrants charge poison in its worst form against the Jackson Lumber company at Lockhart, Ala.

It is claimed the company secures new arrivals in this country under the promise of high wages. But \$1 per day was received and the men were subjected to many beatings and were poorly fed.

The Pan-American congress is in session at Rio Janeiro, Brazil.

Germany says she has no intention of interfering with Russia's affairs.

The czar is holding down the capital with an immense army and will form a provisional army.

Russell Sage is dead. He leaves a fortune of about \$100,000,000, most of which will go to charity.

By order of the president the provisions of the eight-hour law have been extended to the Navy department.

The state of Michigan has just won a suit against the Michigan Central railway involving \$4,000,000 in back taxes. The taxes covered the years from 1885 to 1894.

A westbound passenger train on the Great Northern was wrecked 30 miles from Spokane at Diamond Lake. Part of the train went into the lake and seven persons were drowned.

A collision between freight and passenger on the Seaboard Airline near Raleigh, N. C., resulted in the death of 20 persons and the injury of 24. Of the killed 12 were colored, and 19 colored people were injured.

A general strike has been ordered in Russia in August.

Dreyfus has been decorated with a cross of the Legion of Honor.

There has been a wholesale slaughter of blacks by Germans in Africa.

Perpetual daylight in Alaska seriously interferes with wireless telegraphy.

Another row has broken out in the government printing office at Washington, D. C.

AF French woman has been arrested in Paris for robbery. She concealed her plunder in a wooden leg.

The warehouses of the International Harvester company at Sterling, Illinois, have been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$100,000.

Fire almost totally destroyed the plant of the United States Leather company at Prentiss, Wisconsin. The loss is placed at \$600,000.

Henceforth the canal commission will pay all laborers in silver. The change was made on account of West Indian negroes, who would rather starve than spend gold.

Two Vienna doctors called in consultation on a case diagnosed and followed. Both were wounded and sent to the hospital. In the meantime the patient recovered without medical assistance.

It is believed the czar will dissolve the duma.

Suppression of newspapers caused a riot in St. Petersburg.

Peace has been signed among the Central American republics.

The last of the ladrone chiefs in the Philippines has surrendered.

Germany proposes to exclude American canned meat of every description.

John D. Rockefeller will be arrested immediately on his arrival in the United States. He has sailed for this country.

A revolution in Mexico is threatened, inspired by hostility to Americans.

The whole city of Syzran, Russia, has been destroyed by fire. The conflagration has rendered 35,000 persons homeless, who are also without food.

Morgan reports have been received of a fierce fire in Yokohama, Japan. More than a thousand houses were destroyed and some life is known to have been lost.

The National Livestock exchange denounces the reports recently made on the meat packing industry.

The capital of Alaska has been moved from Sitka to Juneau.

Scotland will try to induce parliament to grant home rule.

A forest fire in Calaveras county threatens destruction to California's big trees.

The bishop of Zululand accuses the British troops of wantonly killing many natives.

WAR TO THE END.

Russian Premier Orders Governors to Preserve Order.

St. Petersburg, July 25.—War to the knife with revolution and the knife to the hilt was proclaimed today by Premier Stolypin in a telegram addressed to the governors general, governors and prefects throughout Russia and to the viceroy of the Caucasus, who are ordered to strike and spare nothing in efforts to preserve order and crush "the enemies of society."

In this category, as shown by the events of the day, are not only revolutionists and Socialists, but also the educated Liberal and landed classes represented in the Constitutional Democratic party, whose clubs everywhere have been closed, and all the progressive newspapers, which are not permitted to lift their voices anywhere throughout the entire land.

The manifesto bears a remarkable similarity to the earlier compositions of Ministers of the Interior von Plehve and Bonifant and the reactionary press had slight difficulty in cutting it down, as they already had done with yesterday's imperial manifesto, into an appeal to the "League of Russian Men" and other old school Russians to rise and smite all the progressive classes.

Even before the declarations of the dissolution of the lower house of parliament, the War office had perfected its plan for handling expected disorders, both military and civilian.

The Sevastopol revolt and co-operation with General Rennenkampf in the reduction of the Siberian rebellion last winter, was recalled from a command of a corps and placed at the disposition of the War office, to be used wherever trouble may arise. Both the government and the revolutionists expect this outbreak in the south, and that it will roll northward to the two capitals.

OIL KINGS ESCAPE PRISON.

Government Will Try Only to Impose Fines.

Cleveland, O., July 25.—The government has altered its plan of action against the Standard Oil company, and the result will save its officers from a possible term in prison. It was stated tonight that the Federal authorities have decided to prosecute the oil inquiry under the charge of misdemeanor, which means that only a fine can be imposed in case of conviction. Heretofore the charge has been felony, which meant both fine and imprisonment.

The government will proceed with the inquiry in Chicago by filing information against the Standard and its officers. A grand jury will be dispensed with altogether. The district attorney will file an information against the oil company's officers, they will be hauled into court and, if convicted, will be fined.

The change of action is of national importance. It is said that Attorney General Moody has concluded that the best result can be obtained by the infliction of heavy fines under the Elkins law.

THANKS FOR NEW FOOD LAW.

Retail Grocers Praise It Good and Want More of It.

Chicago, July 25.—Through its executive committee, which met here today, 150,000 members of the National Retail Grocers' association thanked President Roosevelt for the stand he took in regard to the pure food law recently passed by congress. "Although the law has some defects, it is a big step in the right direction," said John A. Greene, president of the association.

"It is the retail grocers who are most deeply concerned in the pure food movement, and it was our association which started and helped to maintain the campaign. We had a committee in Washington most of last session of congress. We now will make a campaign in the various states for laws to conform to the national pure food law and to make convictions under the state laws possible. We predict that inside of two years the manufacture of impure food will be impossible."

Other business considered pertained mostly to the grocers' national convention, which is to be held next January in Dallas, Tex.

Fifteen Dead in Ruins.

South Framingham, Mass., July 25.—The finding today of the body of Henry L. Sawyer, a prominent hardware dealer, who went to the collapsed building on Concord street to inspect the plumbing plans, brought the number of dead up to 11, and it is believed that there are four more bodies in the ruins. The cause of the accident could not be definitely learned today. The town has been building laws, and any proceedings in connection with the construction will have to be brought by state officials.

Great Strike Impending.

St. Petersburg, July 25.—A secret meeting of the recently reorganized Council of Workmen was held tonight. It was attended by delegates representing all the important factories in St. Petersburg, deputies from the League of Leagues and representatives of the Social Democratic and Social Revolutionary parties. The meeting discussed and accepted a proposition from the Socialistic group to unite with it in the formation of a central group to inaugurate a strike movement.

Cossacks Attempt to Kill.

Odessa, July 25.—There has been no anti-Jewish program here today. Drunken Cossacks were invited to the industrial suburb of Ma'dovanka but were scattered by infantry, who instantly cordoned the Jewish quarter and threatened to annihilate the Cossacks. The latter were withdrawn to their barracks by order of their commanders. Under sudden terror 500 Jewish families sought refuge in other places.

Czar Filling His Jails.

Paris, July 25.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Journal telegraphs that, despite the prevailing calm in that city, there were 200 arrests Tuesday night and that four newspapers were seized.

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

GOOD WAGES IN HAYFIELDS.

Klamath Basin Farmers Pay \$2 Per Day and Board.

Klamath Falls.—Laboring men can do well in Klamath basin. Haying has brought on a tremendous demand for men of brawn, and wages started at \$2 a day and board in the hayfields.

Mason, Davis & Co., contractors on the canal, promptly met the wage with the additional inducement of an eight-hour day, and farmers generally realize that an eight-hour day in caring for a crop of alfalfa would hardly do. It is a bumper crop of hay that is being cut in this county, too, and many ranches report that tonnage of from four to five tons is not unusual.

With all of this vast production, appearances indicate that good prices will be realized, as there are more animals to be fed than ever before. Especially will the demand for hay suitable for horses be called for in large quantities for the animals employed in constructing canals, laterals and other portions of the government work and building the railroads reaching this way for the tonnage the valley is to produce. "The season has decided to build the second unit of its canal without asking for further bids the work and will immediately proceed to equip the additional camps necessary for that work. The wages of men at the government camps have been increased to correspond with that offered by farmers and the contractors.

Work on the canal system is now going ahead rapidly. D. C. Henry, supervising engineer, who succeeded J. B. Lippincott on this project, is acquainting himself thoroughly with the work that has been done and that is outlined for immediate construction. He has spent most of the time on the work since his arrival from Portland.

Higher Price for Hops.

Salem.—On news that the English and German crops have been seriously injured transactions in futures have been reported at 12 cents. It is estimated that about one-half of the Oregon crop for 1906 has been sold, and George L. Rose predicts that the market will open at not less than 15 cents.

Crop estimates vary from 95,000 to 125,000 bales for Oregon this year. Latest local advices from England place the probable English yield at from 200,000 to 300,000 cwt., as against 700,000 cwt. last year.

Delegates to Irrigation Congress.

Salem.—Governor Chamberlain has appointed the following delegates to represent the state of Oregon at the fourteenth annual session of the National Irrigation congress at Boise September 3 to 8: W. N. Peterson, S. D. Peterson, Atlanta; F. W. Sheffield, L. H. Bell, C. W. Mallet, Ontario; Zora Snow, E. M. Brannick, Portland; C. M. Redfield, Redmond; D. C. Brown, F. S. Brimwell, C. Triplett, Bend; G. R. Brimwell, C. Triplett, Bend; G. R. Brimwell, C. Triplett, Bend; G. R. Brimwell, C. Triplett, Bend.

Pure Water for Agricultural College.

Corvallis.—Students at the Agricultural college are to have pure mountain water hereafter. At its last meeting the board of regents made provision to have the water brought by the municipality of Corvallis from Mary's peak supplied in abundance for use at the college, and the president and secretary were authorized to contract with the city water board for 100,000 gallons or more at a rate of 15 cents per 1,000 gallons per month.

Convicts Make Escape.

Salem.—A loss of 10 per cent of the prisoners is the record of the Oregon penitentiary thus far this season in working convicts on the public highways. About 60 men are kept at work on the roads and at the state fair grounds. Six have escaped and are still at large.

Portland Markets.

Wheat.—Club, 70c; bluestem, 72c; red, 68c; valley, 71c; new club, 68c; new bluestem, 70c.

Oats.—No. 1 white feed, \$32; gray, \$31 per ton.

Barley.—Feed, \$23.50 per ton; brewing, \$23.50 per ton; rolled, \$24.50. Rye.—\$1.50 per cwt.

Hay.—Valley timothy, No. 1, \$11 at 12.50 per ton; clover, \$8.50; cheat, \$6.50; grain hay, \$7.85; alfalfa, \$11.

Fruits.—Apples, \$1.50 at \$2.25 per box; apricots, \$1.25 at \$1.35; cherries, 60¢ per dozen; currants, 9¢ per 10; peaches, 75¢ at \$1.10 per box; plums, \$1.25; Logan berries, \$1.35 at \$1.40 per crate; raspberries, \$1.40 at \$1.50; blackberries, 8¢ per dozen; gooseberries, 8¢.

Vegetables.—Beans, 50¢ per 100; cabbage, 15¢ at 20¢; corn, 25¢ at 30¢ per dozen; cucumbers, 75¢ at \$1 per box; egg plant, 3¢ at 40¢ per pound; lettuce, head, 25¢ per dozen; onions, 10¢ at 12¢; peas, 40¢ per pound; radishes, 12¢ at 15¢ per dozen; rhubarb, 2¢ at 2.5¢; spinach, 20¢; tomatoes, \$1.50 at \$1.60 per 100; parsley, 25¢; squash, \$1.15 at \$1.25 per crate; turnips, 90¢ at \$1 per sack; carrots, \$1.15 at \$1.25 per sack; beets, \$1.25 at \$1.50 per sack.

Onions.—New, red, 15¢ at 16¢ per pound; new yellow, 15¢ at 16¢ per pound. Potatoes.—Old Burbanks, nominal; new potatoes, 75¢ at 80¢ per 100.

Butter.—Fancy creamery, 17¢ at 20¢ per pound.

Eggs.—Oregon ranch, 21¢ at 21.5¢ per dozen.

Poultry.—Average old hens, 13¢ at 14¢ per pound; mixed chickens, 13¢ at 13.5¢; ducks, 16¢ at 17¢; roasters, 9¢ at 10¢; dressed chickens, 14¢ at 15¢; turkeys, live, 15¢ at 17¢; turkeys, dressed, 17¢ at 22¢; geese, live, 8¢ at 9¢; ducks, 11¢ at 13¢.

Hops.—Oregon, 1905, 11¢ at 12¢; olds, 8¢; 1906 contracts, 12¢ at 13¢ per pound.

Wool.—Eastern Oregon average best, 17¢ at 20¢ per pound, according to shrinkage; valley, 20¢ at 22¢, according to shrinkage; mohair, choice, 28¢ at 30¢ per pound.

Veal.—Dressed, 5¢ at 8¢ per pound.

Beef.—Dressed hams, 3¢ per pound; cows, 45¢ at 55¢; country steers, 5¢ at 6¢; dressed fancy, 70¢ at 75¢ per pound; ordinary, 60¢; lamb, 8¢ at 8.5¢.

Pork.—Dressed, 7¢ at 8¢ per pound.

BEST IN UNION.

Iowa Expert Says Dairying Conditions Excel His State.

Salem.—That Oregon can produce butter cheaper than any other state in the Union and that Oregon creamerymen are nevertheless figuring on importing cream from Minnesota, were startling assertions made at a dairy men's meeting here last week.

Professor McKay, of the dairy department of the Iowa State Agricultural college, was the principal speaker. He said that although his state produces more butter than any other state, he freely acknowledged that this is a more advantageous region for dairying, for the reason that the climate is less subject to such extreme conditions. He said Oregon should not import a pound of butter, but should be an exporter.

He said that product can be shipped to New York for 2 cents a pound and to Liverpool for 2 1/2 cents. He urged the extension of dairying as a means of retaining farm fertility.

Director James Withycombe, of the Oregon experiment station, said that the dairy products in this state, this year, will be valued at \$8,000,000, and in a few years dairying will surpass lumbering, which is now our greatest wealth producing industry. He said that one creamery operator is figuring on importing cream from Minnesota, when the Williamson valley will produce 10 to 15 tons of green corn feed or 30 tons of green alfalfa per acre.

Dairy Commissioner J. W. Bailey spoke in a similar strain, saying that he has seen hay offered for sale this year at \$2.50 a ton in the field and yet the farmer had no stock to sell.

CANNED MEAT EXPORTS.

Japan Used Large Quantities During War With Russia.

Washington, July 24.—Complete figures of the exports of American canned meats for the past fiscal year are shown today in a statement issued by the department of Commerce and Labor. The value of canned meats exported from the United States in June, 1906, was \$461,100, against \$797,127 in June, 1905, and in the fiscal year 1906, \$9,233,410, against \$1,977,045 in 1905.

The figures for the fiscal year 1906 included: Canned beef, \$6,430,446; canned pork, \$1,215,857; and other canned meats, \$1,587,107. The quantity of canned beef exported in the fiscal year was 64,523,850 pounds, as against 66,685,568 pounds in 1905.

The reduction in exports occurred almost exclusively in the shipments to Japan, which country took large amounts of American beef during the war, but greatly decreased her imports on the disbandment of the army. The exports to Japan during the fiscal year were 2,306,583 pounds, against 14,687,100 pounds in 1905, and in the month of June, 1906, were 34,412 pounds, against 3,612,188 pounds in June, 1905.

The United Kingdom was the greatest buyer of canned beef, exports to that country increasing 4,758,815 pounds for the fiscal year, but decreasing for the month of June, 1906.

YEARN FOR OLD HOME.

No Houses for Hundreds Who Would Return to San Francisco.

San Francisco, July 24.—San Francisco's greatest need is homes. The people who were driven from the city at the time of the disaster are eager to return, several thousand laborers are imperatively needed to aid in the work of rebuilding, but there are no houses for them. The rehabilitation committee has set to work to furnish relief, but the reconstruction of the city must admit of only slight assistance. The committee will build some 8,000 homes for workmen, but this will not even serve to house the thousands still living in tents.

It is an individual initiative that the city must look. Evidence that this will be forthcoming are beginning to appear.

In the Richmond district, the section located between Golden Gate park and the neck of the bay, several homes are being erected and have been rented in advance.

Still it is to the stretch of land south of Market street where the people must look for the rebuilding of homes in sufficient quantity to solve the problem. Here dwell the thousands of the city's poorest and it is to this section that they wish to return.

Relief from River Bottom.

Philadelphia, July 24.—Valuable relics of the historic frigate Constitution have been dug from the bed of the Delaware river by a crew of a clam dredge off Newcastle, Del. It is a china urn, presented to the famous old fighting ship of the American navy by the city of Philadelphia in 1797, and long ago lost and forgotten. A howl came to be at the bottom of the river is a mystery. The Constitution, although over a century old, is still in existence, and in a fair state of preservation.

Unbreakable Passenger Car.

Washington, July 24.—A steel passenger car has recently been completed in Pullman for the Southern railway which is regarded as the beginning of the general use of steel instead of wood for all kinds of railway cars. The car is 74 feet 4 inches long over all and weighs 110,000 pounds. There was no wood used in its construction except for the interior decorations, and that wood was made fireproof. The Constitution, neither could be telegraphed in a collision, neither could the ends be smashed in, and it is non-combustible.

Kaiser as Czar's Evil Genius.

St. Petersburg, July 24.—Tonight stories were industriously spread that the emperor's final decision to dissolve parliament was not taken until he had communicated with Berlin. According to one story, a member of the German embassy engaged a wire for direct communication with Emperor William, and only after receiving and transmitting a 1,000-word dispatch from Emperor William to Emperor Nicholas was the ukase finally signed.

Cigarmakers May Establish Stores.

Chicago, July 24.—The Cigarmakers' union, it is understood, has taken up seriously a proposal to establish factories for the making of cigars in all the large cities in the United States, and also of stores under the control of the union, through which to get the manufactured goods to the consumers.

BALANCE FAVORS ISLANDS.

Philippine Exports Exceed Imports First Time Since Annexation.

Washington, July 24.—The two most noteworthy features of the commercial returns of the Philippine islands for 1905 are a balance in favor of the islands for the first calendar year period in the history of the American occupation, and the advance of American goods to the first rank in the import trade. The favorable trade balance is due to increased export values, which aggregated \$33,454,744, or more than \$4,000,000 in excess of the exports for 1904. An increase of \$500,000 in American trade in 1905 with the islands, combined with a decline in rice imports, gives to the United States the lead, and in view of the anticipated further decline in the demand for foreign rice in the islands, the United States is expected to continue to increase its lead.

The increase of \$2,000,000 in the imports from the United States in the last five years is largely made up of imports of iron and steel and their manufactures; cotton, raw and manufactured, and illuminating oil. The iron and steel trade approximated \$3,000,000 in value. Great Britain gained most in the iron and steel trade with the islands, but the United States takes the lead, whereas Great Britain was formerly in the lead. There is still great room for improvement in the exports from the United States to the islands.

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APPEAL TO PEOPLE

Russian Parliament Tells Them Not to Pay Taxes.