

WILL GO TO MANILA

Taft Fails to Reach a Settlement at Rome.

BREAK IN THE NEGOTIATIONS

Final Note Delivered to the Vatican—Governor Will Now Proceed to the Philippines.

ROME, July 16.—William H. Taft, Governor of the Philippine Islands, received a long cable dispatch from Secretary of War Root, giving the basis upon which the reply to the latest note of the Vatican regarding religious affairs in the Philippines shall be framed. At noon today Major Porter, of the Judge-Advocate's Department of the Army at Washington, personally delivered to Cardinal Rampolla the papal secretary of state, the last note of Judge Taft, on the subject of the withdrawal of the friars, which will presumably end the Governor's negotiations here, as Major Porter simultaneously presented a letter from Judge Taft asking for a farwell audience with the pope.

Following is in part Judge Taft's note to the Vatican:

"In reply to the two notes of your eminence of June 21 and July 9 I have just received a communication from the Secretary of War in precise and exhaustive terms, which are here reproduced integrally. Secretary of War Root is glad to see by the two notes received from the Vatican that the holy see is animated by the best intentions to come to an understanding with Washington and that the Philippines; that your eminence has declared the Vatican to be disposed to give clear and precise instructions to the friars to occupy themselves with religion only, and abstain entirely from politics, and that the holy see proposes to introduce, little by little, ecclesiastical of other nations, especially American, Secretary Root adds that he cannot do less than acknowledge the wisdom of these propositions, but that he must observe that they would not solve the question.

"The United States has no desire to violate the Treaty of Paris, and seeks not a forcible, but a voluntary withdrawal of certain persons, who happen to be Spaniards, and whose previous experiences in the islands had brought them into antagonistic relations with the people and with the Catholic laity and native clergy, many of whom left their parishes and can only be retained by using material force, which the United States cannot permit. This proves that the government of the Philippines has no intention to provide measures contrary to the interests of the Vatican, and, in fact, its interest in the church. If the question of withdrawal be left unsolved, now that the Washington Government has persuaded the ecclesiastical authorities to see the necessity of a carrying out of this note, the later withdrawal of friars under order of the religious superior could not be regarded as anything but voluntary, and would not violate the Treaty of Paris, nor could such order be regarded as affirming or admitting any accusations against the friars, because the American Government made no such accusations. The United States did not desire the withdrawal of the friars, but in the interest of the whole people of the Philippines, who were bitterly opposed to their presence.

"It was through the generous proposal of a contract which would bind the Philippine government to certain financial and other obligations, to secure the much-longed-for desire of the Philippine people in the withdrawal of the friars. Under the Vatican does not see its way clear to make a definite withdrawal, the American Government has deemed it wiser to recur to the methods of settlement of the various questions at issue suggested by Cardinal Rampolla's first communication of June 21, namely: First, an investigation by both sides into the possible and probable liabilities and claims, and the settlement of them by an accredited apostolic delegate with the Governor in Manila, after the conditions with respect to the titles of the friars to the land and the amount of claims have been presented by the representatives of the church to the representatives of the United States.

"As to the indemnity for the friars' lands, your eminence has pointed out the difficulty of computing a satisfactory exact value, but this might be done by an examination of the title deeds. The Washington Government will immediately order the General commanding the forces in the Philippines to ascertain what damage has been done by the military occupation. Although regretful that all the questions have not been decided definitely, the Government is glad to express satisfaction at the results obtained."

Secretary Root, in his communication, declares that Judge Taft's journey is quite compensated by the fact that it is possible to fix general lines on which later on can be amicably resolved all the questions now pending.

Judge Taft concludes his note to the Vatican thus:

"In obedience to Secretary Root's dispatch, I request that negotiations on the points raised be held in Manila between an apostolic delegate and the Governor, after the information suggested above by Secretary Root has been ascertained and presented."

The Vatican is bustling with comments on the last American note, the contents of which were made public. It was thought that Washington would make counter propositions.

Suspension of Negotiations.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—One week from tomorrow Governor Taft will sail from Italy, resuming his journey to Manila. If the Vatican has by that date concluded to accept the terms respecting the state of the friar lands and the removal of the friars themselves from the Philippines, the papers will be signed by Governor Taft and the arrangement will be regarded as closed. If, on the other hand, the cardinals' committee, which is dealing with this important matter, is unable to accept the terms proffered, or if it is not prepared to make a final answer, the Governor will proceed on his way, and the negotiations will be suspended. This decision on the part of Secretary Root probably is the most important outcome of his recent trip to Oyster Bay, where the subject was discussed with the President. It does not follow that Governor Taft's resumption of his journey without signing the papers of sale and withdrawal means the absolute abandonment of the negotiations on those points. Technically they will be regarded as merely suspended, and so open to resumption at any moment when either of the principals has had a change of mind sufficient to warrant a new proposition. Meanwhile there will be no change of the status of the friars' orders in the Philippines, their lands will remain in the possession of the insular government and the several hundred friars who are tarrying in Manila as charity charges upon other branches of the church probably will remain there or gradually find their way to another country.

WISHES OF THE FILIPINOS.

Why the Government Wants the Friars Withdrawn.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—A high official

of the Government makes the following statement concerning the negotiations proceeding in Rome:

"It can be authoritatively stated that substantially the facts contained in this statement were cable to Governor Taft in the latest instructions regarding his reply to the Vatican."

"In seeking through Governor Taft to secure the peaceful removal of the friars of the four orders in the Philippines, it must be borne in mind that the American representatives in the Philippine Islands have merely been endeavoring faithfully to carry out the wishes of the people, which they felt themselves bound to stand. It must always be remembered that it is not the United States Government which in any way objects to the presence of the friars in the islands. It is the Catholic population of those islands. The lay Catholics, almost to a man, especially all of the parish priests, are so violently opposed to the friars that they will not permit them to come back to the parishes, and, as a matter of fact, hold their lands in hostile possession. One of the avowed objects of the insurrectionary government under Aguinaldo was to confiscate the friars' lands without any compensation to the church. The United States authorities, recognizing the intensity and bitterness of this feeling among the Filipinos, and at the same time being desirous of acting with the most scrupulous fairness toward the church, were willing to arrange for the purchase of the church land by the Government, if the church authorities would withdraw the friars (who are not now and for years have not been performing their religious functions among the people), and would replace them with other members of the church who might take up with greater success the highly necessary religious work which they are not able to perform."

THE VATICAN'S MISTAKE.

English Correspondent Says It Will Lose Politically and Financially.

LONDON, July 17.—The Times correspondent in Rome, reviewing Judge Taft's negotiations, says:

"The Vatican stood to gain much politically and financially by subscribing to the American contract—politically because the contract would have been signed on behalf of the pope and the President, thus conferring upon the apostolic delegation in Washington, who possess no locus standi in regard to the Government, the right to communicate directly with President Roosevelt, instead of having recourse to the friendly offices of Archbishop Ireland, and financially because the compensation paid would have been twice if not thrice as high as it now will be. Contract or no contract, the friars do not dare to return to their parishes except under American escort, and consequently their religious statement is a practical impossibility; whereas, by contracting to remove the friars the Vatican would have received some £100,000 in gold with which to endow the Philippine clergy, and would have enhanced its prestige by appearing to protect Filipino Catholics against the unworthy monks with whom it will now be the duty of the American Government to deal."

Failure Due to Jesuits.

LONDON, July 17.—The Rome correspondent of the Morning Post dares that the failure of Judge Taft's negotiations with the Vatican is attributed there to the opposition of the heads of the order, especially to the Jesuits, and that the Vatican and the Vatican is declared to have sacrificed a splendid opportunity.

Ladrones Near Manila.

MANILA, July 16.—A hundred ladrones (robbers) were reported to have defeated eight of the constabulary near San Mateo, Manila Province, Tuesday. The losses of the constabulary were one man wounded and five men missing. The ladrones were said to have reinforcements of 300 men to pursue the ladrones.

Gunboats Ordered to San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The Navy Department today ordered the Isla de Luzon, one of the captured Spanish gunboats, now attached to the Asiatic squadron, to San Francisco. The detachment of the vessel is part of the program decided on in connection with the reduction of the Asiatic squadron.

Chances to Return Via Sea.

MANILA, July 16.—General Chaffee, who was recently relieved from his duties as Military Governor, will start for home by way of Suva, probably on the United States transport Merrimack, which is due at New York early in December.

Cholera Still Spreading.

MANILA, July 16.—Cholera is still spreading in Manila. The provincial totals are 14,977 cases and 10,537 deaths. Manila averages 9 cases daily.

BIG MEAT INDUSTRY.

(Continued from First Page.)

and from the Willamette Valley 1,000,000. These would yield about 700,000,000 pounds of pork products, the value of about \$1,500,000. No industry in the world will compete with this in its possibilities.

Market Is Waiting.

The market for these packing-house products is simply waiting. For the year 1901 the one State of Oregon received 4,200,000 pounds of hams and bacon worth more than \$3,000,000 of trade. The Alaska and North Pacific Coast trade, which is supplied from points east of the Missouri River, represents for the same period about \$3,000,000 of trade in hams, bacon and lard. And, while the export trade to Pacific ports is not yet very great, having been only 2,000,000 pounds in 1901, the Asiatic demand for packing-house products is rapidly growing, and there is hardly a limit to the possibilities in that direction.

Mutton is now a packing product, but a great many sheep would pass through Portland to market. If the stockyard facilities here were adequate. Thus far this year about \$2,000 sheep have been shipped at the Portland stockyards for California points alone, and 30,000 for Puget Sound and British Columbia points, 800 of which were shipped through the city. The weekly daily Kansas City handled but 70. The practice of trailing to market is fast going into disuse, yet probably 100,000 Oregon sheep will go to California in 1902, and the number of sheep proper and facilities would bring them through Portland by rail.

Beef is a packing product. Ships out-fitted here to supply get 10 per cent of their corned beef from points east of the Missouri River, while the animals from which that barreled beef was obtained probably were grown on the range of Eastern Oregon. A few months ago a contract for a 300-barrel lot of corned beef was offered in Portland, and it could not be supplied here. On the same day two trainloads of corned beef were shipped from Eastern Oregon—one from Echo and one from Ontario—for Omaha and Kansas City. The cattle grown on the Oregon range are shipped to a thousand miles to the Eastern packing-houses, and the beef is then shipped back to Oregon to compete with that slaughtered locally. Adequate stockyards and packing-houses in Portland would govern all this trade, with all the margin of a double freight rate to protect them from Eastern competition. The business would be handled at home, where it belongs, and Portland would reap all the advantage from being the seat of a great meat-packing industry. And no other city in the country is so favorably situated for such an industry on a large scale.

EXCURSION TRIPS TO SALT LAKE CITY.

For the Elks' convention at Salt Lake, August 15-14, the O. R. & N. will sell 30-day round-trip tickets at rate of \$29.60; for return, the Elks' convention at Salt Lake, August 14-15, tickets on sale August 20. Call at O. R. & N. office, Third and Washington, for further information.

DEFEAT OF STALWARTS

RESOLUTION AGAINST SPOONER ADOPTED AT MADISON.

Governor LaFollette's Followers Win Their Fight in the Committee on Resolutions.

MADISON, Wis., July 16.—The followers of Governor LaFollette won a decisive victory over the so-called stalwarts and United States Senator John Spooner in the Republican state convention held today. The strife was sharp and bitter, and there were exciting scenes in the convention hall, but the real battle was fought in the committee on resolutions, which was in session six hours, and on which the convention, after organizing temporarily and appointing the usual committees, waited until nearly 9 o'clock, the committee came in with majority and

today it had been practically decided in caucus that Governor DeForest Richards and all the other present state officials, except State Treasurer O. E. Abbott, who is prevented by law from serving two consecutive terms, would be renominated.

The convention met at 10 o'clock and proceeded with nominations. F. W. Mondell was unanimously renominated for Representative in Congress and great enthusiasm. He responded with a speech thanking the convention and extolling the record of the Republican party during the past six years.

C. M. Foster was nominated for Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court. Governor DeForest Richards was the unanimous choice of the convention for re-election as Governor.

Other nominations were made as follows: State Auditor—LeRoy Grant, renominated. Secretary of State—Fenimore Chatterton, renominated. State Superintendent of Public Instruction—T. T. Tynan, renominated. State Treasurer—H. G. Hay. The platform adopted indorses the "progressive and patriotic administration of

the government."

Major-General Lloyd Wheaton Retires.

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