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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1906

THE VACANT PEW.

Religious periodicals like The Independent and The Outlook have recently discussed with some fervor the question why more men do not attend church It seems to be agreed on all hands that men, particularly workingmen, find other ways of passing their time more congenial than listening to sermons on Sunday. Various reasons for this unfortunate state of things have been suggested. Men are too tired with their week's work to go to church on Sunday, say some, but this reason must be fan ciful, for the ministrations of the pulpit are held to be the very bread of life resting and satisfying the soul, and should therefore be grateful to the hearer in direct proportion to his wear! just as food for the body and a good bed at night are. Others suggest that our generation is innately materialistic, caring nothing for sacred things and wholly given over to the culture of the body and what pertains to it.

Of course when a question like this arises, whose importance is admitted by everybody, the temptation to try to answer it is almost irresistible. One feels like the good little boy with the puzzle column of the Sunday paper before him. He is simply compelled to try to solve, and if his proposed solution has the merit of originality, he perhaps finds a satisfaction in differing from others which exceeds that of being right With no hope of being original, but with some faint inclination to believe that it is correct, one might pro pose as a solution to the question why men do not go to church the suggestion that the facts and reasoning which are heard from many pulpits are distinctly better adapted to the feminine than to the masculine intelligence. The have a habit of reiterating assertions which have been discredited and disthey had never been questioned. Now a habit like this is not calculated to attract men whom any preacher would

be proud to address his remarks to For example, Dr. Short in his eloquent address of last Sunday speaks more than once of the anecdote of Moses and the burning bush as if it were an inhistoric fact. His ignorement of all objections and criticisms is calm, serene and complacent. To him, so far as this sermon was concerned, scholarship has no existence and the distinction between myth and historic fact fades away utterly. There was, perhaps, such a person as Moses, though it is far more likely that he is merely a mythic type rather than an individual, but beyond all cavil he never saw God in a bush, whether burning or not. The story is unhistoric trivial, utterly incredible. Jewish scholars in whose literature it is found, do not think of believing it literally; why should modern American citizens be asked to accept such mental For another example, consider Mr. Shaffer's method of accounting for social miseries. "There is but one diagnosis-sin." Sin, he thinks accounts for all the evil and suffering in

That sin accounts for much nobody would think of denying, but to say that it accounts for all is both unscriptura and irrational. Job successfully argued that his sufferings were not due to his sins; and the account of the matter given in the Bible explicitly says that was delivered into the power Satan to be tested, not because he had been guilty of any fault. If Job was the special privileges of plutocracy. made to suffer for a test, not a punish-ment, why not other men? Were the saints and martyrs persecuted for their sins? Jesus, when this question was put to him directly, made the unequivocal reply that suffering had no relation to sin and suggested, just as the book nged to the inscrutable mysteries of God.

But these are small matters, perhaps Let us turn to a greater one. After asserting that the cause of all evil is sin. Mr. Shaffer goes on to say that the only remedy for it is "faith in a cruci-fied and risen Lord." Mr. Shaffer was speaking of those evils, among others, which the temperance reformers, the workers in slums, the juvenile courts and the like are trying to remedy; and he says of them that the only real remedy is faith in "a crucified and risen Lord." Which of the nineteen or twenty crucified and risen Lords whose adventures are recorded does Mr. Shaffer refer to in this remark? One may gather from what he says later on that he had in mind Jesus of Nazareth. We must then, according to Mr. Shaffer, believe that Jesus was crucified, that he arose from the dead, and that he was identical with the delty or we shall never be able to cure our social troubles. Now few doubt that Jesus was crucified. Whether he rose from the dead or no a question upon which scholars who have given deep and reverential vian-a descendant of the sea kings of

thought to the matter differ profoundly. The evidence, as Mr. Shaffer must know, is of the most dubious character, small in amount and desperately contradictory. But, passing that by, upon what authority can snybody say that the only remedy for sin is "faith in a crucified and risen Lord"?

Jesus never said so. Mr. Shaffer asserts that Jesus proposed this "social programme" and that he never pro posed any other, but in both these particulars he is certainly mistaken. Jesus never called himself "Lord" or "Messiah." All the passages in which he is made to speak of himself in such terms are known to be either spurious or mistranslated. He never said that faith in himself, or faith of any sort or in anything whatever was essential to social salvation. He never proposed any doctrine, any abstract theological formula, for men to accept and believe. All that is the work of theologians. Moreover Jesus did propose a very clear and defi-nite remedy for the evils of the world; but it was neither a dogma nor a formula. It was contained in the word "love." If preachers would try to find what Jesus meant by love and make his meaning the soul of their sernons, one might almost guarantee that hearers would never be found lacking

MORAL WRONGS AND LEGAL WRONGS. Out of all this agitation, discussion, legislation and prosecution we are evolving some new ideas of right and wrong which will become so deeply implanted in the minds of the American people that they will never be uproot-ed. We are getting clearer ideas not only of what is morally right and morally wrong, but what is, or should be, legally right and legally wrong. With stupidity almost gross we have been eccepting as legally right many acts of injustice and dishonesty which should be legally wrong and punishable under the laws of the state or nation.

If a brawny thug, armed with a re volver, goes out upon the highway, meets John D. Rockefeller, and by threats of violence secures the few dol ars the millionaire may have in his pockets, he is guilty of a crime. A pickpocket who would steal the old man's wallet or a sneakthief who would steal some article from his home would also he guilty of crime. Such acts are recognized by all as criminal, and have been since organized society began Such acts are not only morally wrong, but are legally wrong, and we have become accustomed so to consider them Hence we have laid down the broad principle that no man shall be deprived of his property without due process of law-a principle which we most zealously guard.

But is the act of picking the pocket

of John D. Rockefeller or openly roba bing him any more wrong, morally than the act of the Standard Oil Company in taking from the pockets of the people of the United States hundreds of thousands of dollars every year by means of exorbitant charges for off? Is it any more wrong than the act of the Standard Oil Company in driving competitors out of business and thereby securing their property at less than its value, by means of rebates or other methods as unfair? It is no answer to the question to say that the Standard Oil receives its excessive charges in pursuance of an agreement between the buyer and seller. When the thug holds up John D., the millionaire agrees to hand over his purse rather than get a thump on the head. When the American people pay the extertionate charges they agree to pay it rather than ruin their eyes by reading by candle-light. In either case teading by cannot used it is practically a one-sided agreement in which the man who pays over the money has no choice. We have been looking upon one method as criminal and the other as the exercise of finan-

tions. This is no time to ask whether it is morally wrong for a gas company pulpit, or at any rate some pulpits, to charge its customers \$1.15 for gas that is dear at 85 cents; no time to ask whether it is morally wrong for a stree proved with as much positiveness as if railway company to sell property that they had never been questioned. Now cost it \$2,000,000 for \$6,000,000, because it held public franchises, and thus com pel the people to pay fares high enough to pay a dividend on the \$6,000,000. Per haps the people could go without gas perhaps they could walk instead of riding on street-cars; but every one knows that under modern conditions they could not. The man who uses the gas and the man who rides on the street-car is practically compelled to do so, and when he pays an exorbitant charge he is held up, with results exactly the same as when a thug holds up a millionaire on the highway. The only difference is that we have come to believe that it is wrong to obtain property by physical force while it is right to obtain it unjustly by the force of circum-

There is no need to multiply illustra-

But, as said before, out of all this agitation, legislation and prosecution, with their disclosures, we are evolving some new ideas of right and wrong. New ideas of legal right and legal wrong. We are getting to the point where we are not afraid to call a spade a spade and a thief a thief. We are getting to the point where we shall modify our definition of theft so that it shall in clude the most extensive kinds of theft and provide for the punishment of the thleves. We are not going back on our fundamental principle that a man's property shall not be taken from him without due process of law, but we shall extend the application of the principle so that it shall protect the poor as well as the rich. The masses of people of this country are thinking. and thinking masses are dangerous to

"WITH FAITH IN GOD AND THEM-SELVES." The simplicity of the Norwegian per

ple was reflected in the coronation cereonles at the ancient capital of the kingdom, Trondhjem, last week. Aside from this simplicity, the individuality of the Norwegians and their loyalty to the traditions of the ancient realm of the Hankons were the most marked features of the occasion. The story was told in the following words of the bishop who placed the crowns of medi-eval Norway upon the heads of King Haakon VII and Queen Maude: the ceremony enacted today the great past meets the greater present and the broken threads of our nation's glory are twined together." Perhaps this reaching back over six buried centuries, gathering up the broken threads of history and joining them with the events of today could be accomplished nowhere else in the civilized world so readily as in Norway. This, however, seemed the thing for Norway to and it may be added that she has done it gracefully, reverently and, to all the world outside of Sweden, satisfactorily The country was fortunate in secur ing from the open market of Princes in

Europe a King of democratic tastes, a

King born and brought up a Scandina-

Norway's ancient days. They further more are fortunate in having as Queer a daughter of Alexandra, who went to England as Princess of Wales more than forty years ago and was hailed by Lord Tennyson, then poet laurente of Great Britain, as-

A sea king's daughter from over This sea king's daughter broa her children in the ways of simplicity marked the almost povertystricken court of her father, the late King Christian of Denmark. three daughters, one is married to a subject of the realm, the Duke of Fife another is at home in the English court sensible, unvexed maiden now past her early youth; the third is Queen Maude of Norway, who was married few-years ago to Prince Charles of Den her first cousin, then without prospect of promotion to a throne,

This is the stock from which the new rulers of Norway sprung. These, are the sovereigns to whom the people of Norway appeal to give them back their place among nations. They can do little more than make a beginning, but if their son, the little Crown Prince grows up according to the expressed hope of the people, "in the spirit of Norway, learning to live the life and think the thoughts of a Norwegian after the manner and in the language dear to the Norwegian heart," he may when his turn comes as King Olaf, meet the hope that lies in the simplicity individuality and earnestness of a peo ple who "have faith in God and them

FORESTS, RAINFALL AND IRRIGATION. Forests have little to do with regulation of rainfall, but rainfall has much to do with production of forests. Yet to clear the forests out of a country will cause the rainfall to run off rapidly and carry the soil into the streams and through the streams into the sea Because rainfall is most abundant where forests exist, many believe the forests exert an important influence on he amount of precipitation. The case however, should be stated in opposite or inverse terms. Rainfall is the great factor in controlling the distribution

and density of forests. In no part of the world is this fact more apparent than in the Oregon The great timber west of the country. Cascade Range, reaching to the crest of the mountain chain, is due to the preeipitation that feeds it. From the crest of the mountain chain towards the east the growth of timber diminishes, and within a few miles, in many localities, it disappears altogether. Then, going east still further, there is no more tim ber till the heights of the Blue Mountains are reached. There, again, the precipitation becomes abundant enough or timber to grow. Passing the Blue Mountains, the country again is tree ess, till we reach the Bitter Root and Rocky Mountains, whence the main streams are supplied that make the great Columbia River.

Precipitation occurs wherever the air s suddenly cooled below the dew-point. The most effective cause of this is the expansion of air on ascending. The upward movement is caused by winds carrying air currents to the higher altitudes of mountain chains.

Possibly forests have some effect in oling the air below the dew-point; but that is uncertain. Formerly it was most commonly and positively asserted than low. Devotees to forest studies tell us that the evidence derived thus far from many series of observations conducted in Europe and elsewhere is so conflicting that a definite answer to this question, having the stamp of scientific accuracy, is not possible.

Were our mountains wholly denuded of their timber, if that were possible, the rainfall, and the snowfall on the greater altitudes, would reproduce it: though the "wash" would be so great that in many places much time would be required. Diminution of streams is, however, in almost all places a sure onsequence of the excessive destruction of forests; for the forest is the mos effective agent known in regulating the disposition of the precipitation after it reaches the ground. Where the forests are cut away the run-off is so rapid that many springs dry up; and

evaporation also is faster. How easy it is to grow trees of many kinds on any of our lands hitherto dry but brought under irrigation, experience tella us, in every direction. Were there precipitation enough there would be no scarcity of trees anywhere. Irrigation is the problem of taking the water from streams, that gather it in the mountain regions where precipitation is abundant, and leading it over the plains in the lower courses of these streams, instead of allowing it still to roar idly away through the deep canyous formed by erosion, through the course of ages. Much has been done and more will be done; but it is not reasonable to expect that irrigation will ever be extended throughout the whole arid country. Insufficiency of water supply, in many localities, difficulties of engineering and cost of aqueducts, will make the future problem a slow one The easy undertakings will, however, as we may hope and expect, go on rapidly, and wonders will be achieved within the next twenty years

GRAFT IN DRAINAGE BILL. The Hansborough bill, which has been passed by the Senate and favorably reported by the House, appropr ating \$1,000,000 from the reclamation fund for the drainage of swamp lands in North Dakota, is the beginning of a graft that will make the scripping grafters blush to think of the relative smallness of their thefts of public lands. The Hanshorough bill has some reason in its support, but it marks the beginning of an improper use of the reclamation fund and establishes a cedent which will lead to the wrongful diversion of many millions of dollars from the public treasury. North Dakota is entitled to have money appropriated from the reclamation fund for that state has contributed to the fund from which it is drawn, but in this case the use to which the money

is to be put is wholly wrong.

The land which it is proposed to reclaim by drainage is owned by private persons who will get the benefit of the expenditure. This vicious measure was passed by the Senate with the aid of members who in turn will want improper appropriations from the fund. and by means of the pernicious system of trading, the reclamation fund will be diverted from its original purpose of opening new lands to settlers and will be used for the enrichment of wealthy holders of cheap land. One wrong leads to another. Other states, which did not contribute to the reclamation fund, are now asking for appropriations, also for the purpose of draining private lands, and the East and South, outvoting the members from the West, will be able to rob the arid states of the fund which they have created and which was set aside for their benefit. Possibly the House may

acouraging for the Western The greatest hope is that the President will veto the bill if it should be passed

The German Emperor and Mr. Nick Longworth seem to have been greatly pleased with each other. The imperor discussed affairs of moment in the best Hamburg English, and Mr. longworth made a great impression by his familiarity with German that h learned down on the Rnine in Cinciniati. It was a great occasion. It was an especially fine idea for the Emperor to make his three younger sons pass the plates at luncheon. It was a dell cate attention to a young American couple who have always been accusomed to be served thus by the im ported scions of royalty and nobility hat invariably adopt the haughty pro fession of hotel waiters when they do anything in this country. Some thoughtful Congressman should cer-tainly put through the House a vote of thanks to the Emperor before the present session draws to a close.

President Amador, of Panama, sucseeded in "carrying the primaries" at n election held Sunday, but, according to advices, "threats of assassination are freely made, and it is openly asserted by the Liberals that Dr. Amador will hardly live much longer." From this would seem that the cares and perplexities of political life are fully as strenuous down in the languid climate the isthmus as they are farther north. The announcement that 300 American marines with Gatling guns had been sent out by Governor Magoon shows possibilities for the United States to break into the game. It will not do, of course, to have revolutions going on at a time when they would divert the attention of our canal builders, and Uncle Sam may yet be obliged to administer a spanking to both of the factions that are perpetually

President Corey of the steel trust, answering his wire's petition for divorce, denies that "he ever abandoned her." Barring an occasional eccentricity involving a chorus girl or two, and the lavish expenditure of time, money and jewelry on one particularly handsome young woman, not a member of his immediate family, Mr. Corey has been a model of conjugal fidelity. The steel trust goes far to increase the profound public respect for and confidence in the virtuous purposes of that corporation when it insists on retaining as its presi dent such a domestic paragon as Corey.

A heavy bear raid in the New York stock market yesterday knocked down values all along the line, the sole exception being Southern Pacific, which scored an advance of two points. is a circumstance which is certainly remarkable under present conditions. The Southern Pacific and San Francisco have so much in common, and are interdependent to such a large extent that the stock at the present tim might be expected to show signs of weakness on the slightest excuse.

The \$900,000,000 appropriated by the irst session of the present Congress makes the old billion-dollar Congress of the early '90s look like 30 cents. If the short session does as well, it will make a record as a two-billion-dollar Congress. But this is a two-billion-dollar country. If we are going to have the Panama Canal and the largest battleship on earth or sea, and sundry other things, we must pay for them.

From Tillamook to Ontario the eagle will chortle and the people again re-joice that we threw off the hated tax on tea and so forth that King George would impose. Yet Portland and some other small Oregon towns will do noth-It is a question whether sanity increases or decreases with the advent of Summer.

Oregon keeps ahead of other states n every respect. It has now produced the fastest 100-yard sprinter on earth A fit match for Hood River straw berries, Rogue River peaches, Yambii Umatilia wool, Columbia salnon, Yaquina oysters, Bull Run water, and,-but let's enjoy this fine weather.

recounts is to use voting machines. If this had been done in Multnomah County June 4, the community would not now be subjected to long-drawnout uncertainty as to Sheriff, and in a close count there would not be satisfaction arising out of rejected bal-

One way to escape faulty ballots and

A young woman has committed sui-"whose mind was weakened," it is said, "by study of Christian Science We await patiently the true version of the affair from Mr. Ogden. If Mr. Ogden doesn't believe it, it can't be so Or perhaps it can't be so because Mr. Ogden doesn't believe it.

In their proud progress toward the goal of equal rights for all and the ballot for everybody, the woman suffragists of England have got as far as the and were arrested. This is official recognition with a vengeance

Seattle's Chief of Police announces that after July 1 owners of buildings rented for immoral purposes will have to pay a monthly fine. Such a plan to pay a monthly fine. pursued in Portland would indeed be an "occupation" tax for it would be all the work some people did.

Cherrygrowers of Cove, in the Union County fruit district, have contracted their cherry crop for five years at 4 cents, to an optimistic cannery pany. That is the kind of faith that builds business in any region

What a splendid world it would be it we were all unselfish and altruistic enough to let our brother get the best of it, or the profit, in every trade we

Portland's Postoffice has been raised to "first class" rating and the Postmaster's salary has been increased to \$5000 a year. Good thing all around. About the only thing that does not

get on the bargain counter is the marriage license; and if it did it would We hardly think Creffield will rise from his grave, at least not until

-They keep on plugging holes in Stevens' plurality, but somehow he keeps afloat. Pleasant hot-weather game,

Mitchell is safely hanged or put away

Mr. Brownell doesn't grie. A law-giver need not go to the Legislature A lawnot pass the bill, but the outlook is not as Clackamas has abundantly proved. pany was in no way concerned in it."

Sees Annexation Designs in Pan-American Congress at Rio. NEW YORK, June 25 .- The Tribune to

Advices from Caracas say that Ver eguela will not be represented at the Pan-American Congress at Rio. The reaon given, semi-officially, is that General oriano Castro, whose "resignation" from the presidency has not been accepted, and who will return to office July 5, fears that the United States seeks to use the Congress for the purpose of obtaining control over the South American republics. One of the Castro newspapers says Venezuela will not take part in the Pan American Congress at Rio because there is no disposition on her part to serve as the instrument of the United States 'in the latter's emission designs against the weak republic of South America."

The present attitude of the Venezuelan covernment toward the Pan-American lungress recalls the action of President Castro when the congress convened at Mexico City a few years ago. It was at the time that Colombia and Venezuela were involved in controversies which threatened to precipitate a war between the two countries. General Rafael Reyes now president of Colombia, was one of the delegates from his country to Mex-ico City, and Venezuela was also rep-resented. The congress cabled President Castro suggesting that these differences be submitted to arbitartion. Castro re-plied: "Please don't meddle in our af-He also withdrew Venezuela's

delegates from the congress.

This action caused Dr. Eduardo Blanco Minister of Foreign Affairs, to resign. I is said that Venezuela's real reason for not taking part at Rio is Castro's failure to have gratified his desire that the con-gress meet this year at Caracas.

Complaint of Bahama Negroes. NEW YORK, June 25 .- Passengers arriving here today from Nassau on board the steamer Niagara brought in-formation to the effect that the Governor of Bahamas had left Nassau to ernor of Bahamas had left Nassau to investigate reported complaints of ne-gro iahorers employed on the Panama canal. The laborers upon returning home said that they had not been paid for their work on the isthmus. The passengers say it is generally believed at Nassau that the negroes were paid. but that they squandered their earn-ings at the isthmus and on returning home hatched up the complaints in question to account for their lack of

Suit Against Fitzgerald Concesison. NEW YORK June 25 -- A special cable Willemstad, D. W. I., to the New

York Herald says: Advices received here from Caracas an sounce that the Attorney-General of Ven requels has begun proceedings in the High Federal Court against the Manoa & Orinoco Companies, Ltd., cailing for amulment of the Fitzgerald concession. The government also demands damages on account of the alleged failure to fulfill the terms of the contract by which the concession was granted.

Will Buy San Juan Docks.

SAN JUAN June 25.-The Insular Gov. gard to the harbor facilities and following the recommendations of the executive council, will assume full control of the harbor and will purchase the New York Steamship Porto Rico buildings and warehouses and other piers.

MUST LABEL THE SAUSAGES

New York Board of Health Insists That Preservatives Be Named. NEW YORK, June 25 .- Within the last

two weeks, it is learned about 50 manufacturers of sausages have been called before the Board of Health and warne that they will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law if they do not at once comply with the provisions of the sani-tary code and label their product with a lescription of any preservative used.

Investigations made by inspectors and analysis made by the department chemists have shown that practically all th While it is not claimed that all these preservatives are deleterious, the Health Department will take no chances will insist that the purchaser shall know just what he is buying. Dr. Darlington was asked how he could

get after the sausage product of the Chi-cago packers, since, apparently, his only recourse in law was under the sanitary "In cases where I find such sau sages on sale without a label showing the preservative, if any used," said the doctor, "I shall get after the man selling them. I think I shall have a clear against any retaller selling such goods.

Independent Packers Cleaning Up. CHICAGO, June 25 .- Insanitary conditions have been found to exist in some of tions have been found to exist in some of the independent packing establishments, according to a report made today by Chief Sanitary Inspector P. L. Hendrick to Health Commissioner J. H. Whelan, fol-lowing an inspection of smaller plants at the Union Stockyards. Others were found to be low well contilled. to be clean, well ventilated and in a generally satisfactory condition. The plants criticised in the report 1

some instances already have begun the work of improvement. In specific cases orders are being prepared requiring alterations. Floors out of repair, defective plumbing, clogged gutters and lack of ventilation are the chief points in which the inspector found the buildings at fault.

Chemicals Found in Meats.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 25 .- Dr. J. N Hurley, secretary of the State Board of Health, and H. E. Barnard, chemist of the State Board, acting on the ador the State Board, acting on the advice of Dr. T. Henry Davis, of Ricamond, president of the State Board of Health, and Attorney-General Miller this afternoon presented to Judge Fremont Alford, of Marion County Criminal Court, and Prosecutor Charles E. Benedict the result of 85 analyses of meat found on sale in the Indianapolis city market as a basis for prosecutions to be instituted against the dealers whose meats were found to contain preservative chemicals.

FOUR LIGHT EARTHQUAKES.

No Damage Is Reported From Disturbance at Guantanamo.

HAVANA, June 25 .- There were four slight earthquake shocks at Guantanamo

Take Advantage of the Mayor.

HAVANA, June 25.—The Moderate membership of the Havana City Council, in the absence of the Mayor tonight, secured a majority and filled five vacancies in the Council with Moderates, thereby giving that party full control.

Denies Big Timber Deal.

HOQUIAM, Wash., June 15 .- (Special.)-Manager Paine of the National Lumber and Box Company tonight denied the story sent out from Montesano regarding

story sent out from Montesano regarding the reported sale of a section of timber in Chehalis County to his company by the Weyerhaeuser syndicate.

"The National Lumber & Box Company has never held an option on this block of timber." he said. "One of the stockhold-ers secured an option on the land once, but it was a personal matter and the com-

CASTRO IS VERY SUSPICIOUS RUSSIAN ARMY IS DISAFFECTED DEFICIENCIES IN DEPARTMENTS

Government Seeks to Check Movement Among the Peasants.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 25.-Appreher sion of the government with regard to political agitation in the army is the direct cause of its efforts for the suppres-sion of the development of the peasant organization. As the majority of the sol diers come from the peasant class, any disaffection in the army is sure to be spread in the peasant interest, based or the Parliament's settlement of the agra-rian question. Therefore, the government is anxiously watching the peasant move-ment and taking strong measures toward preventing its further development, and to this end is trying to balk meetings of the organized peasant group in Parliament and the Peasants' League, which latter is organizing an agrarian strike movement. and which was forbidden by the police to noid a proposed convention in this city. Orders have been issued and sent to the provinces not to allow the communes to elect deputies to the proposed convention of the Peasants' League, and if deputies are elected, to see that they do not reach

St. Petersburg, as, in the eyes of the govst. Petersonics, as, in the eyes of the government, the meetings will be illegal.

The agitation among the Jews is still manifested in a deluge of appeals to members of Parliament for protection against attacks. From Zehitomir, Dvinsk and Zolotomasha comes news of the circulation of the Black Hundred propaganda. Deputy Twinsky today received. Dvinavo today received a telegram from Rzhev, stating that provocators had arrived there and were spreading the rumor that three orthodox Catholics had been brutally killed by Jews. The dispatch added that the town was greatly agitated

and the Jews were fleeing.

The mutiny of a portion of the garrison of Bitum is reported, principally artillerymen and engineers. Cossacks surround the mutineers, but at latest advices ther

had been no firing. There are many rumors current tonight of disaffection. It is stated that several arrests were made at the Krasnoye-Selo camp after a meeting of disaffected guards. It is also asserted that a ring eader of the revolutionary movement among the chasseurs of the guard, Ser-geant Silynski, was captured after having taken to flight. Sinister rumors are cir culated about the morale of the troops

JEWS FLEEING TO AMERICA

Fear Dissolution of Douma Will Be Followed by Massacre. ODESSA, June 25.-Jewish immigration

from all of the chief southern cities of Russia is assuming a volume equal to that attained after the massacre of October, 1965. Third-class railway accommodations must be arranged for several days in advance. One leading Jew in Odessa says that 45,000 Jews, women and children inluded, will have left this city before the

The Jews believe that the Douma will be dissolved, and when that occurs they say the southern provinces will become a verifable Hades for their race. America seems to be their main hope

Detectives Murdered in Streets.

WARSAW, June 25 .- At 5 o'clock this evening in the outskirts of this city a band of terrorists, armed with revolvers, attacked three detectives, of whom they killed two and wounded the third. When an ambulance arrived and the doctors tried to assist the wounded detective, two men approached and fired twice, killing the injured man.

The shots attracted Cossacks and in-fantry to the scene, and the soldiers barred the street, firing several volleys by which sympathizing workmen were

WORK WITH MEAT AMENDMENT

Conferees May Refuse to Order In spection Date on All Cans. WASHINGTON, June 25,-After a brief

ession devoted to the minor amendments, the conference on the agricultural appropriation bill adjourned until 19 o'clock tomorrow, when they will again meet. Two sessions will be held daily until an agreement is reached.

It is expected that the meat inspection

amendment will be reached late tomor-row. The general impression is that the Semate conferees will consent to the House provision that the Government shall pay for the inspection of meat, but it is not likely the conferees will insist on the date of inspection being placed on all

cans of meat.

President Roosevelt, it is said, has stated that he will not be satisfied with the bill unless this provision of the Senate bill is retained.

Assistant Secretary to President.

WASHINGTON, June 25 .- M. C. Latta of Oklahoma, has been appointed assist-ant secretary to President Roosevell to succeed Benjamin F. Barnes, appointed Postmaster at Washington. Mr. Latta has for several years acted as the President's personal stenographer.

Bill Completed by House Committee

Carries Total of \$10,245,509. WASHINGTON, June 35.-The general deficiency appropriation bill was com-pleted by the House committee on approriations today and reported to the House. The bill carries a total of \$10,245,509 to supply deficiencies in the various depart nents of the Government. The chief

Rems are as follows: Under the State Department-Transpor tation of diplomatic and consular officers, under new law for 1907, \$30,000; contingent expenses, foreign missions, \$30,000; con-

tingent expenses at consulates, \$40,000; payment to Germany in settlement of Samoan claims \$50,000.

Under the Treasury Department—Collecting the revenues from customs, 1907.
\$3.000,000; engraving and printing, \$22,222; collecting internal revenue, facely versue.

collecting internal revenue, fiscal year, 1967, 250,000; public buildings on Pacific Coast, repairs of 250,507.

Under the War Department—Statue of Liberty, New York Harbor, equipment and lighting, \$52,800; payment to State of Texas of money paid state troops from 1855 to 1890, \$375,418; state or territorial homes for soldiers, \$120,009.

Under the military establishment—Mileage, officers of the army, \$50,000; replacing military stores at the serveyable.

ing military stores, etc., destroyed by earthquake at San Francisco, \$1,304,895. Under the naval establishment - For general account of advances, 1904, and prior years \$352,465; for pay, miscellaneous, \$30,000; marine corps, \$416,758; maintenance yards, and docks, \$20,000; neval prison administration building at Ports

prison administration building at Portsmouth, N. H., \$90,000.
Under the Interior Department—Transportation of Indian goods, \$25,000.
Under United States courts—Fees of clerks, \$25,000; assistants to the Attorney-General in special cases, \$45,000.
Under the postal service—Transportation by steamboats, \$30,000; transportation by railroads, \$28,000; regular wagon service, \$55,000; transportation of foreign mails, \$215,000.
House of Representatives—\$100,457.

House of Representatives—\$100,457.
Public printing and binding—27,009.
Under the District of Columbia—General expenses, etc., \$55,853.

The remaining sums in the bill are for varying amounts less than \$20,000, for judgments of courts and claims audited and certified to Congress

There are several legislative provisions in the bill. In one of them authority is given the Secretary of War to use the 42,506,000 relief fund heretofore appropriated for San Francisco not only in the purchase of relief supplies, but to replace the supplies taken from the Army stores Secretary Taft has estimated that some thing like \$400,000 of this fund remains un expended. In view of statehood for Oklahoma, the

amounts available for the payment of exto be turned into the Treasury when the state government is organized. The Secretary of the Treasury is here-

after to furnish Congress detailed esti-mates of expenses of collecting the revenues from customs.

At a full committee meeting of the

At a full committee meeting of the appropriations committee, the following important amendment was adopted to the general deficiency bill reported by Littauer: "That the tariff dury, both import and export, imposed by the authorities of the United States or of the provisional military government thereof in the Philippine Islands, prior to March 8, 1962, at all ports and places in said islands, upon all goods wares and merchandise upon all goods, wares and merchandise imported into said islands from the United States or from foreign countries, or exported from said islands, are hereby legalized and ratified, and the collection of all such duties prior to March 8, 1902. is hereby legalized and ratified and con-firmed as fully to all intents and pur-poses as if the same had, by prior act of

poses as if the same had, by prior act of Congress, been specifically authorized and directed."

This amendment is made to meet cases arising under the decision of the Supreme Court in the Warner-Barnes case, which was against the Government, and would was against the Government, and would compel the refunding of duties collected amounting to more than \$4,000,000. The amendment will not affect cases already adjudicated

Kellner Slayers Arraigned.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25,-The preliminary hearing of the five men charged with murdering Andrew Kellner began to-The five men are Port Captain Daniel T. Hill, Frank Martin and Clarene McConnell. They are each separately charged with the murder of Kellner, who was killed on the launch Escort by bullets fired by armed members of the crew of

Pays \$87,546 for Timber Land.

ASTORIA, Or., June 25.—(Special.)—One of the largest timber deals closed in the Lower Columbia River district for several months was consummated Saturday, when the Deep River Logging Company purchased from a syndicate of Oshkosh Wis., 1440 acres of timberland for a con-sideration of \$7,546. The land lies adjacent to the company's logging road in Pacific County, Wash., and is estimated to contain 50,000,000 feet of fir timber.

PRESIDENTIAL IMPOSSIBILITIES







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-From the New York Press