

CHINESE REPUBLIC IN HARD STRAITS

President Unable to Put in Effect Plans for Uniting Country.

BLOODY REVOLT FEARED

Chaos Reigns in High Places and Underlings Do as They See Fit.

Many Measures of Relief Offered.

PERKIN, Aug. 17.—(Special.)—The troubles of the new republic seem to be growing deeper. Chinese papers take a gloomy view of the outlook, particularly as regards the south. Here administrative affairs are reported to be in a state of inextricable confusion. According to one journal, the country is arousing itself to a pitch of revolt compared with which, when it breaks out, the bloodiest days of the revolution may pale into insignificance. In endorsing this view, the North China Herald remarks that everywhere the sweeping reforms of the past few months have been viewed with apprehension, because it was patent to all foreigners that they were instituted without adequate foresight, knowledge or definite constitutional policy. The determination to obliterate all signs of the old regime at any cost is the only definite policy that has existed, and now that the initial destruction is virtually completed, it is found to be far easier to pull down than to build up. It has been urged repeatedly that a considered, well-considered policy of evolution alone could effect the salvation of the country and its people; that responsible outside assistance is indispensable, and that those who possess the power to make or mar the republic must be content to progress step by step. The President also takes this view, but he seems to be quite unable to put it into practice.

Today the south is a seething cauldron, while no one dares to prophesy what any day will bring forth in Central or Northern China. In the south, as in the north, the key to the situation is finance. At the time that Canton declared its independence, large numbers of banknotes for which there was no silver reserve, were printed and issued. Now that there is greater financial stringency, the people are beginning to realize that these notes are only the value of so much paper.

Wages Low and Supplies High.

Meanwhile little business has been done in the silk trade, and the Prepared Optimum Guild, which made considerable profits in the early days of the revolution, has thrown in its lot with the malcontents, owing to restrictions which have recently been placed upon its trade. Rice and firewood are very dear, the supply of both being seriously affected by the lawless condition of the country. Work is scarce, rates of wages are low, and the exercise of the so-called martial law has made the conditions of life almost unbearable. The stories of unthinkably atrocious and licensed butchery, often the fulfillment of private revenge, are such that few correspondents care to relate more than the barest facts.

Little surprise is occasioned in those circumstances when it is reported that secret meetings are being held at which retaliatory measures of the severest kind are being planned. It is only natural that those who possess the means should flee from the country. Hopelessly incompetent, the authorities seem to be endeavoring to demonstrate their power and to enforce submission by intermittent massacres of the innocent with a sprinkling of the lawless. Most officials seem to be a law unto themselves. With chaos in high places, official underlings, equally with notorious criminals, realize that they have an unprecedented opportunity to wreak vengeance or to fill their pockets. Powerful outlaws today openly command recognition from the officials; under the Manchu regime even if an official closed his eyes to pillage and murder, he had at least to make some semblance of carrying out his duties. Little short of a miracle will bring China through the trials that confront her.

An exhaustive statement of the republican government's policy was presented at a recent sitting of the Advisory Council. With one exception, the members of the Cabinet attended, and each made a speech outlining the measures contemplated in connection with affairs pertaining to his department. Hsuing-Chi-Ling, Minister of Finance, who spoke for nearly an hour and a half, stated that the country was on the verge of bankruptcy. As a result of the revolution each province had proclaimed its administrative and financial independence, so that the central government had received no revenue. The southern provinces, which were rich, could afford to stand independent in the matter of finance, but it was otherwise with the north. The unification of finance was thus an urgent necessity.

Deficit May Reach \$168,000,000.

The deficit in the budget last year was estimated at \$7,000,000, but it stood at about \$23,500,000 owing to the increase in the interest payable on foreign loans and to the war expenditure, coupled with a decrease in the tax revenue consequent upon the revolution. Besides, extraordinary expenditure, amounting to about \$1,000,000, was necessary for the disbandment of the troops and the establishment of the new government. The deficit this year was calculated to reach about \$168,000,000. The proposed measures of relief consisted of the disbandment of troops to decrease the war expenditure, the establishment of national and private banks to give an impetus to the development of commerce and industry, the unification of the currency system, the readjustment of taxation, including the abolition of illicit, the raising of the customs tariff, the inauguration of a stamp duty, the increase of the silk tax, the establishment of a tobacco monopoly and the readjustment of the salt tax.

General Tian, Minister of War, announced that the government intended to disband about one-half of the troops then being maintained. He also briefly referred to the contemplated enforcement of the conscript system and the manufacture of arms. Sung-Chiao-Jen, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, said the government would protect and encourage agricultural and forestry enterprises. He emphatically asserted that there was no danger in the investment of foreign capital in productive enterprises. Wang, Minister of Justice, emphasized the necessity of the independence of judicial functions and the inviolability of personal rights. He also dwelt on the necessity of the adoption of the jury system and on prison improvement. The Minister of Communications explained that the government would endeavor to enter into the restoration of the means of communication, either destroyed or damaged during the revolutionary disturbances. The Minister of Commerce and Industry dwelt on the necessity of adopt-

ing a protective policy, in order to foster domestic commerce and industry, with a view of driving foreign articles from the Chinese market. The Minister also advocated the codification of the commercial law and the encouragement of the formation of commercial companies to develop the national resources. He expressed himself strongly in opposition to foreign loans, holding them to be detrimental to the interests of the state. Lin-Kuan-Hsiang, Minister of the Navy, asserted that it was impossible that China could possess a fleet worthy of the name inside of 10 years. In the meantime they must endeavor to train a good, reliable stock of sailors, and to provide for the education of Chinese naval officers on the ships of foreign powers. Particulars given by a Peking journal of the Chinese draft election law, indicate that Parliament is to consist of two assemblies—a Senate and House of Representatives. The term of the latter will be four years, and that of the Senate six years, one-third of the Senators retiring every two years. Each session will last four months, although this period may be extended.

GLONADA VOTES TO INCORPORATE BY DECISIVE MAJORITY.



George H. Colter, First Mayor of Glonada.

FLORENCE, Or., Sept. 4.—(Special.)—At a special election held in Glonada Saturday on the question of incorporation, the vote stood 23 to 2 in favor of incorporating. Glonada lies on the south side of the Stuslaw River, five miles from its mouth, and directly opposite the Town of Florence. It will profit much from the opening of the railroad and the harbor improvement now being carried on at the mouth of the Stuslaw. It is the town nearest the Tillamook Lake Summer resort. The officers chosen were Mayor, George H. Colter; Treasurer, E. Lowe; Recorder, Edward T. Maher; Marshal, C. E. Harwood; Aldermen, E. R. Mummy, C. H. Holden, N. R. Hull, J. G. Wisdom, R. A. Lowe and E. J. Monroe. Mr. Colter came to Glonada 25 years ago, and since that time has resided there continuously. He built the Glonada Hotel and managed it for several years. Mr. Colter has planned much for the development of the town, to be celebrated at a banquet was given at the Glonada Hotel Saturday evening by the Glonada Commercial Club.

LIVESTOCK GOES UP. Insufficiency of Supply Forces Prices Higher.

RISE IN YEAR .85 TO 1.85

Omaha Scale Above Portland Except for Hogs—Several Years Will Be Necessary to Restore Normal Conditions.

The insufficiency of the supply of livestock available for the local market is gradually forcing prices upward. There were advances yesterday in all lines at the North Portland stockyards. Cattle prices were lifted 10 to 25 cents a hundred, hogs 10 cents and sheep 5 cents. For choice steers buyers readily paid \$7.25 a hundred, for the best cows \$6.35, for hogs \$9.35 and for yearling sheep \$4.65. These quotations are from 55 cents to \$1.85 a hundred more than prevailed a year ago. On this date last year the best steers were bringing \$5.75, cows \$4.50, hogs \$8.50 and sheep \$3.50. Although livestock is high, the present Portland market is, except in the case of hogs, much lower than those current in the Omaha and Chicago markets. Steers sold in the East yesterday up to \$10.00, and the best cows brought \$8 and the best sheep \$5.60. Hogs sold there at \$9.10, or a quarter less than the Portland price. The indications are that livestock values will continue to ascend throughout the winter season, not only in this market, but everywhere in the United States. Production has fallen below consumption and it will take several years, especially in the case of cattle, to replenish the supply sufficiently to bring about normal prices again. In the meantime Portland consumers are fortunate in being able to buy meats much cheaper than the people in the Eastern states.

BEER CONTENTS PROBED. ALCOHOL PERCENTAGE SOUGHT BY ROSEBURG COURT.

Trial of Brewery for Alleged Violation of Local Option Laws Calls Upon Chemists.

ROSEBURG, Or., Sept. 4.—(Special.)—That the Roseburg Brewing & Ice Company sold to Joseph Bartholemey on July 3, a keg of beer, which, according to Chemist Shinn, of the State University, contained alcohol in excess of 4 per cent, was the most important evidence brought out by the prosecution in today's trial of the brewery corporation and its directors. The brewery and five directors are indicted, jointly accused of violating the local option laws. Bartholemey testified that he purchased the keg of beer in question and that it was delivered at his resort by an agent of the brewery. The liquid was later paid for by Bartholemey as the evidence of the brewery book-keeper. Chemist Shinn, of the State University, testified that he analyzed samples of the beer taken from Bartholemey's resort and found it to contain a trifle over 4 per cent alcohol. Chemist Fulton, of Corvallis, testified that he analyzed samples taken from other resorts during the raid and in one instance the beer contained 4 1/2 per cent alcohol. The state rested its case tonight and the defense will begin taking testimony early tomorrow. Important among the witnesses for the defense will be a chemist, who will testify that the beer taken from Bartholemey's resort contained but 2 per cent alcohol. Just prior to adjournment tonight the defense moved the court to dismiss the action as far as the directors were concerned. The court will pass on this motion early tomorrow.

DECORATIONS SELL WELL. Fact That Orders Are Bogus Does Not Impede Trade.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—(Special.)—Five prisoners have appeared in one of the correctional courts in Paris on the charge of selling bogus decorations, and the hearing of this case has not been without a certain number of amusing anecdotes. The original inventor of the scheme, a certain Valensi, a native of the South of France, is in an insane asylum, and cannot be prosecuted. But his five accomplices have all been decreed of sound mind, which perhaps would not be easy to prove in the case of some of their dupes. Valensi & Company had a simple method of getting a wholesale quantity of decorations. They ordered the forms by the thousand from a printer. In this way they had beautiful certificates of some of the following orders and imaginary orders, namely, the Order of the Golden Crown, that of the Great National Oath, the Red Cross of Morocco, and the Order of San Luis, Saint Catherine, the Knights of Duty, the Life-Savers of Laeken, the Academy of Progress, the Academy of Literary and Agricultural Sciences, and the Partisan Academy of Rome. The judge's questions showed the price which was charged for sheets of paper that cost at most a penny each. A Dutchman paid \$400 for the Academic Palm; a Swede gave \$500 for the same; a good man from Lille handed out \$250 for the Order of Nichan; and another paid \$200 for the appointment to the post of Honorary Consul of the Cunaui Free State, wherever that Free State may be. Among the prisoners is a rough old soldier, a former aide-de-camp to a General. He said that he joined the gang merely for the glory of the thing. It gave him a chance to shine on the eyes of other old veterans when he was able to tell that he could get any decoration he liked from the Bey of Tunis. Another of the prisoners stated that he got no profit out of the bogus decorations. It simply pleased his vanity to distribute decorations among his friends. The old soldier gave a humorous account of how he had the first 1000 of the Order of Nichan printed. "I went to the printer," he said, "and I could not very well ask for only one sheet, so I told the printer that I wanted 1000." The two chief culprits were sentenced to four months' imprisonment, one for three months, and the other two to two months' each.

SCHOOL TO TRY IRRIGATION. Idaho Industrial Institute Will Branch Out From Dry Farming.

WEISER, Idaho, Sept. 4.—(Special.)—Plans for irrigation of the extensive acreage owned by the Idaho Industrial Institute, a privately-controlled educational institution, are well under way and President Paddock hopes to have the system installed and in operation at an early date. The institute, which gives practical training in farming methods, as well as in printing, broom-manufacturing, machine work, carpentering and many other branches, has owned for several thousand acres of fertile land, just north of Weiser. This land occupies a high bench and has been in cultivation in dry-farm grain, orchard, broom and other crops, the students at the school doing actual work in the fields. It is proposed to construct two dams and several miles of canals and flumes, delivering ample moisture to the institute area by natural gravity. One of these dams will be located on Jenkin's Creek, about nine miles north-east of Weiser and above this dam, on Mann's Creek, another dam is in course of construction. The first has reached a height of over 20 feet and will be built to a height of 50 feet. Its width will be approximately 350 feet. From this reservoir the water will be brought to the institute lands. As the students have already met with success in experimental cultivation of lemons, tobacco and other crops on dry farm land, it is expected that the delivery of water to the soil will materially improve production there.

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of the road by highwaymen, heavily armed with pistols and daggers. Among the passengers was a brigadier of carabinieri named Niceto, who was on leave for the purpose of visiting his aged father, who lay dying. While the other tourists were commanded to descend and prostrate themselves with their faces to the ground, Niceto was shot through the breast. He, however, managed to leap on one of the frightened horses as it scampered away, but a few minutes later he fell dead.

Woman Recommended for Office.
SALEM, Or., Sept. 4.—(Special.)—Bertha M. Klopston has been recommended to the department at Washington by Representative Hawley for the position of postmaster at Bonanza, in Klamath County. This is the second largest postoffice in that county.

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STAGE ROBBERS KILL ONE
Brigadier Shot by Highwaymen Near Milan—Others Unhurt.

MILAN, Aug. 17.—A stage coach conveying a dozen passengers from Collesano to the renowned country fair at Campo Felice, near Palermo, was suddenly surrounded in a lonely part