

AMERICA IS READY

Many Troops and War Vessels Close to China.

MOVEMENTS MADE WITH SECRECY

More Troops in Philippines Than Any Time Since Pacification of the Islands.

Washington, Feb. 17.—It has been decreed by the administration that, come what may, American lives and American property in China shall be protected, even if it becomes necessary to resort to arms. Guided by the experiences of the Boxer outbreak of 1900, this government is quietly mobilizing a small army in the Philippines, within easy reach of Chinese ports, and is maintaining a fair-sized fleet of war vessels especially adapted to service in the rivers that reach important Chinese strongholds.

It is a fact that there are more troops in the Philippines than at any time since the pacification of the Philippines. There are now on the way to the islands two additional regiments of infantry and two batteries of artillery. As shown by the records of the War department, the military strength in the Philippines today includes four full regiments of infantry, in addition to two companies of engineers and three companies of the signal corps. These troops for the most part are in easy reach of Manila, and a comparatively large force could be landed on Chinese soil on very short notice and still leave an adequate garrison in the Philippines. To supplement the land force is the Philippine fleet, which includes the battleships Ohio, Wisconsin and Oregon, the last named under orders to return to this country. It is found, however, that the Oregon may not be able to undergo repairs at Puget sound for four or five months, and it may be determined to retain her in the Orient, at least until the Chinese disturbances blows over or comes to a head. In addition, there are the cruisers Baltimore, Cincinnati, Concord and Raleigh, the monitors Monadnock and Monterey, the gunboats Helena and Wilmington and a number of smaller gunboats, which were captured from Spain and brought into the United States navy.

STANDS BY EXCLUSION LAW.

Fulton Declares Boycott Cannot Accomplish Its Repeal.

Washington, Feb. 17.—In response to a request for his views on the Chinese boycott, Senator Fulton today made the following answer:

The real purpose of the Chinese engaged in the boycott of American goods is to secure the repeal of the exclusion law. No doubt the manner in which the law has been enforced has in some instances given just cause for complaint, and tended to intensify and accelerate the growing resentment engendered by the law, but the real animus is opposition to the law as a whole and the purpose is to enforce its repeal. To that we cannot accede. It is of great interest and concern to us that cordial and friendly relations with China shall be maintained and our trade and commerce with her increased, but, if such conditions can only be purchased by sacrificing the rights and imperiling the welfare of American labor, the price is greater than we can afford to pay.

We must not repeal or substantially modify the present exclusion law. So to do would work great hardship on and be unpardonable injustice to our own wage earners. We of the Pacific coast have learned in the school of experience how serious a menace to the peace, prosperity and morals of the community is a large influx of Chinese coolies and we will never consent to legislation making such conditions again possible.

Wood May Command in China.

San Francisco, Feb. 17.—The United States army transport Sherman sailed today for Honolulu, Guam and the Philippines, with 100 cabin passengers, a few troops and 4,000 tons of military supplies. Among the passengers were Major Generals Brooke and Weston, the latter going to Manila under sealed orders. In army circles it is surmised that General Brooke may succeed General Leonard Wood in case the latter should be ordered to China. Colonel William S. Patten also sailed on the Sherman.

Will Receive Famine Aid.

San Francisco, Feb. 17.—Judge Morrow, president of the California branch of the American National Red Cross, has made an announcement stating that in accordance with the appeal of President Roosevelt of February 13 for aid for the thousands of persons on the verge of starvation in Northern Japan by reason of the famine existing there, the public is informed that the California branch of the American National Red Cross will receive contributions.

Progressive American Consul.

Prague, Feb. 17.—The American consulate established today a department for commercial information. Consul Ledoux explained the task of the institution to many merchants, who declared it would greatly increase the respective exports and imports of the countries interested.

HEYBURN'S DRASTIC BILLS.

Would Stop Creating Reserves and Order General Survey.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 16.—Senator Heyburn is going after the president's forest reserve policy again. Today he introduced a bill far more drastic than anything he has heretofore attempted. It prohibits further withdrawals of public land for forest reserve purposes in Idaho, and stipulates that where land has heretofore been withdrawn, and has not been created into forest reserves, it shall immediately be restored to the public domain. It also provides that no reserve or withdrawal made for forestry purposes in Idaho shall include sections 16 or 36, title to which was in the United States at the date of the admission of Idaho into the Union. It further stipulates that no forest reserves shall be created in Idaho to include land heretofore classified as mineral.

The effect of this bill, if enacted, would be absolutely to put a stop to forest reserve extension in Idaho, but, like Mr. Heyburn's other forestry bills, it will not pass.

Mr. Heyburn also introduced a bill appropriating \$100,000 for the survey of all unsurveyed public land in Idaho. Mr. Heyburn says Idaho's development is being retarded by reason of the fact that only one-third of the state has been surveyed. Furthermore, the lack of surveys makes it impossible for the state to perfect many of its selections made under various special grants.

CHINESE ATTACK MISSION.

Viceroy Now Take Lead in Enmity to White "Barbarians."

London, Feb. 16.—The correspondent at Shanghai of the Standard telegraphs as follows:

News has reached here of another attack on a foreign mission at Nanking, province of Nankwei, on the left bank of the Yangtze Kiang river. No loss of life is reported.

Yesterday an attempt was made here by a trusted Chinese servant to murder the secretary of the French municipal council while he was asleep. The attempt was frustrated and the assailant arrested.

Many of the great provincial viceroys are displaying a marked anti-foreign attitude, which they would hardly dare so openly to assume unless they thought that Peking approved their conduct. In the foreign settlements of treaty ports efforts are being made quietly to recover privileges granted to foreigners.

In some quarters Japan is believed to view the possibility of armed intervention being necessary with equanimity, since it would provide her with occasion to obtain from China what she failed to exact from Russia.

In Shanghai two additional companies of volunteers are being raised. It is reported that the Municipal council favors strengthening the Sikh police force by 500 men. Unfortunately, it is at this juncture that it has been decided to reduce the British China squadron.

HE BLAMES THE GRAFTERS.

Rojevstevsky Says Bad Shipbuilding Caused His Defeat.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 16.—"Perhaps I am guilty to some extent for our defeat, and perhaps my subordinates did not do all they might have done, but at all events we who have fought the battles were not thieves," said Admiral Rojevstevsky, who addressed the Imperial Technical society yesterday evening upon the causes of the defeat of the Russians at the battle of the Sea of Japan.

The admiral made no specifications regarding rascality in the construction or equipment of the ships, but he commented at length upon the destructive force of the heavy Japanese shells, which, when they only exploded in the water near the Russian vessels, cracked their plates and opened great leaks, while those which hit the Russian ships squarely were as destructive as mines.

A young lieutenant during the discussion attempted to lay the blame on submarine boats, but the admiral denied that submarine boats or mines were used during the engagement.

Must Pay Wages for Shut-Down.

Warsaw, Russian Poland, Feb. 16.—Considerable comment has been caused by the judgment of the communal court at Widzewo, near Lodz, ordering the Coates thread factory to pay the wages of 800 employes during the ten weeks the factory was closed. The works shut down November 30 and a shortage of coal was given as the reason for doing so. The court in rendering judgment said it was not lack of coal, but the high price of coal which induced the closing, and found that this was not a good reason.

Believe Fire Under Control.

Honolulu, Feb. 16.—Water is now being pumped only at intervals into the hold of the steamer Texan, whose cargo took fire the other day while the vessel was lying at her dock. It is now believed that the fire is under safe control, and the agents of the vessel say that they expect that all her lime will be slaked by tomorrow and that they will then be able to discharge cargo. They think that the hull of the vessel is not damaged.

First Year Men Must Study.

Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 16.—The Harvard athletic committee voted tonight to concur with Yale and Princeton in an agreement excluding first-year men and graduate students of all departments from university athletics.

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

HE WILL CAN PINEAPPLES.

Prof. Pernot, of Corvallis, Will Test His New Process.

Corvallis—A shipment received at the State college a few days ago was a crate of pineapples from Honolulu billed to Professor Pernot, head of the bacteriological department. The fruit is to be canned for experimental purposes. Some time ago publicity was given to a new preserving process evolved by Professor Pernot, wherein fruits or vegetables in process of canning are subjected to only a low temperature. By this method the fruits are preserved in their original condition, without being cooked, both the fibre, taste and color being left largely intact. The extreme heat used is only 165 degrees.

Wide attention was attracted by the announcement and letters of inquiry have reached the department from all parts of the world. Among them came a letter from Honolulu, written by Mr. H. Grant, head of a large canning establishment there, who said his attention had been attracted to the new method by an article in the Saturday Evening Post. The shipment of the pineapples to Professor Pernot for canning in the bacteriological department as an experiment is the result of the correspondence that ensued.

Part of the canned product will be retained at the college, to be opened from time to time and tasted, and a part will be shipped to Honolulu, so that the merits of the method may be tested by a tropical climate and a sea voyage.

Wallows to Raise Poultry.

Wallows—Demand for poultry brought buyers here from La Grande and other points recently. One representative of a mercantile house secured 70 dozen in Wallows this week, paying \$3 for choice Plymouth Rocks. It costs little to raise fowls here, and the ranchers think the price received will fully pay them for feed consumed. Interest in poultry raising for market to increase the revenue of the farm, is gaining constantly in the Wallows country, and the industry promises to become a practical feature of development in this section.

Stockmen Form Organization.

Pendleton—Owners and raisers of horses and cattle of Umatilla county met here and perfected a permanent organization. The object of the association is to form a central body large enough to act in concert and effectively in all matters affecting horse and cattle growers, including matters of range, highway and contagious diseases among stock. The officers of the association are: John Fodd, president; Aaron Isaac, vice president; E. S. Wilbur, secretary, and D. A. Peebler, treasurer. The charter members of the association, number about 20.

Want Macadamized Road.

Pendleton—The Pendleton Commercial association held its annual meeting last week and elected officers as follows: Leon Cohen, president; C. J. Smith, vice president; F. W. Lampkin, secretary; Mark Moorehouse, treasurer. The association discussed the proposition by the government to construct a mile of macadamized road near this city and passed a resolution requesting the county to appropriate necessary funds to carry on the work. The estimated cost to the county is about \$3,000.

Lane County Will Spray.

Eugene—County Fruit Inspector H. F. McCormack has made a report to the County court of his examination of orchards. He reports the San Jose scale present in nearly all orchards, and particularly abundant on fruit trees and shrubbery in the city of Eugene. He finds the owners nearly all willing to assist in the extermination of the pests, and a large amount of spraying has already been done. A few orchards that were badly infested were destroyed.

Tillamook Creamery's Work.

Tillamook—At a meeting of the Maple Leaf Creamery association, James Williams, Peter Heisel and C. A. Svenson were re-elected directors and George Cohn treasurer, with the Tillamook County bank as its depository. Although the factory was not completed until last April, 2,598,975 pounds of milk were received in the nine months it was running in 1905. The factory made 269,117 pounds of cheese, for which it received \$31,505. The price of butter fat ranged from 21.7 cents to 31.1 cents per pound.

Albany a Distributing Point.

Albany—The Southern Pacific company has left 100 empty freight cars at Albany, for distribution from this point to the several feeders of the line which run out of Albany. This city has become the distributing point for the railroad in the valley, and the depot yards at this place are always congested with cars being switched to the points where they are needed to move the products of the valley and mountain.

Large Attendance at Chemawa.

Chemawa—The Indian school never had as large an attendance as at present. There are now more than 550 pupils and more coming nearly every day. The enrollment this year is 660. Superintendent Kyselka, of the Hoopa Valley school, California, has gone home. He brought a party of 18 bright pupils from his school to get an advanced education along industrial lines at Chemawa.

BUILDING BOOM IN BAKER.

Many Structures Planned and Contractors Engage Men Early.

Baker City—Building in Baker City this year promises to exceed that of any previous year. Three new structures have just been announced, totaling in cost more than \$50,000.

Plans for a \$25,000 two story brick building on the northwest corner of First and Washington streets are being drawn, the structure to be occupied by the Queen City Furniture company. On the opposite corner will be the Knights of Pythias Castle hall, at a cost of from \$25,000 to \$40,000. A one story stone building will be erected as soon as spring opens, on First street between Valley avenue and Court street, to be occupied by a steam cleaning and dye works. Various other brick and frame buildings are planned for the early spring and the contractors are already engaging men.

Milton Farmers Hopeful.

Milton—Farmers report wheat in excellent condition. The acreage is probably 25 per cent greater than last year and the weather is favorable. Considerable spring work has been commenced, the soil being in excellent condition. Fruit ranchers are anxious over the early warm weather, which in some districts has already started the sap in the trees. If cold weather comes the frost would probably damage peaches and small fruits. Last year a heavy frost in March played havoc with the peach crop.

Water Users Increase Stock.

Hermiston—The East Umatilla Water Users' association will hold a meeting March 10 when the stock will be increased from 9,000 to 20,000 shares. The increase will raise the capitalization to \$1,200,000. Great preparations are being made for the meeting and a large gathering is expected. The association was organized to work in conjunction with the government in carrying on its large irrigation project in Umatilla county.

Horse Fair for Corvallis.

Corvallis—A horse show and sale with speed contests and other features to last two days is probably to be held here late in May. A committee of arrangements was appointed at a meeting of the Citizens' league and details of the plan are being worked out. The final decision as to whether or not the show will be held has not been reached, but all the signs so far are favorable to the scheme.

Bad Showing for Lane County.

Eugene—The official report of Dr. J. W. Harris, health officer for Lane county, to the County court, shows more cases of contagious diseases in this county than were ever known since a record has been kept. There were reported 74 cases of typhoid fever, 34 of measles, 4 of diphtheria, 5 of smallpox and 1 of scarlet fever.

Platform Cannot Be Amended.

Salem—That a candidate for office cannot amend his petition for nomination after he has filed it, is the ruling made by the secretary of state, in response to a request from an aspirant for a state office. The request was that he be permitted to amend his platform by inserting additional measures he would advocate if elected.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 69@70c; bluestem, 70@71½c; red, 66@67c; valley, 72c. Oats—No. 1 white feed, 28@29; gray, 27.50@28.50 per ton.

Barley—Feed, 23.50@24 per ton; brewing, 24; rolled, 24@25.

Buckwheat—\$2.25 per cental. Hay—Eastern Oregon timothy, \$13@14 per ton; valley timothy, \$8@9; clover, \$7.50@8; cheat, \$6@7; grain hay, \$7@8.

Fruits—Apples, common, 75c@81 per box; choice, \$1.25@1.50; fancy, \$2@3; pears, \$1.25@1.50 per box; cranberries, \$13@13.50 per barrel.

Vegetables—Cabbage, 2@2½c per pound; cauliflower, \$1.90@2 per crate; celery, \$3.50 per crate; bell peppers, 35c; pumpkins, ½ @ 1c per pound; sprouts, 6½@7c per pound; squash, 1½ @ 1½c per pound; parsley, 25c; turnips, 90c@1 per sack; carrots, 65 @ 75c per sack; beets, 85c@1 per sack.

Onions—Oregon, No. 1, \$1.10@1.25 per sack; No. 2, 70c@81.

Potatoes—Fancy graded Burbanks, 60@65c per hundred; ordinary, nominal; sweet potatoes, 2½@2½c per pound.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 27½@30c per pound.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 19@20c per dozen.

Poultry—Average old hens, 12@13c per pound; mixed chickens, 12½@13c; broilers, 19 @ 20c; young roosters, 12@13c; old roosters, 10@11c; dressed chickens, 14@15c; turkeys, live, 16 @ 17c; turkeys, dressed, choice, 18@20c; geese, live, 9c; geese, dressed, 12@14c; ducks, 16@18c.

Hops—Oregon, 1905, choice, 10@11c per pound; prime, 8½@9c; medium, 7@8c; olds, 5@7c.

Wool—Eastern Oregon average best, 16 @ 21c per pound; valley, 24@26c; mohair, choice, 30c.

Beef—Dressed bulls, 2 @ 2½c per pound; cows, 3½ @ 4½c; country steers, 4@5c.

Mutton—Dressed, fancy, 8½@9c per pound; ordinary, 4 @ 5c; lambs, 7 @ 7½c.

Veal—Dressed, 3½@8½c per pound. Pork—Dressed, 6@8 per pound.

CHINA IN FERMENT.

Hatred Spreads to All Foreigners, Including Japanese.

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 14.—According to advices by the steamer Pleiades, which arrived today, Chinese newspapers are daily devoting more and more space to foreigners, and strong anti-foreign feeling was being shown. Japanese correspondents in Peking, in noting this, stated that the anti-Japanese feeling is also growing in China, and considerable feeling is displayed by prominent officials because of the continued influx of Japanese into Manchuria, Mongolia, Shinkiang and Kiangsi within the last few months.

Cantonese literati recently spread a manifesto that the real menace of China's integrity came from Japan and this, augmented by the reports of the recalcitrant students who have returned to Shanghai from Tokio, as well as the sentiments of politicians who detect in Japan's action in Corea the germs of an extensive aggressive policy, has fanned the anti-Japanese sentiment.

Everywhere the feeling of aggressiveness against the foreigner is being fostered, the boycott being but an incident, and Russian activity was borne passively before feeling of Chinese national spirit came into being. China is now demanding indemnities from Russia for riots which involve Chinese losses consequent on the war and its effects. Meanwhile Japanese correspondents at Peking accuse Russians of having secretly furnished arms to Mohammedans at Sinkiang and in Mongolia, with a view of inciting rebellion.

ASKS NATION TO AID.

Roosevelt Recommends Contributions for Famished Japanese.

Washington, Feb. 14.—President Roosevelt, in an appeal today, took official cognizance of the famine, which has grown to serious proportions in Northern Japan. The appeal follows: "The famine situation in Northern Japan is proving much more serious than at first supposed, and thousands of persons are upon the verge of starvation. It is a calamity such as may occasionally befall any country. Nations, like men, should stand ever ready to aid each other in distress, and I appeal to the American people to help from their abundance the suffering men of the great and friendly nation of Japan.

"I recommend that contributions for this purpose be sent to the American National Red Cross, which will forward such funds to the Japanese Red Cross, to be used as the Japanese government may direct. Contributions can be made to the local Red Cross treasurers, or sent direct to Hon. Charles Hallam Keep, Red Cross treasurer, United States Treasury department, Washington, D. C."

DELEGATES STILL HOPEFUL.

Admit Deadlock on Questions of Politics and Finance.

Algiers, Feb. 14.—The reports current in European capitals that a crisis has been reached at Algiers are not warranted by the actual conditions here. The negotiations upon the politics and finance questions are proceeding uninterrupted, but have reached a bedrock point on which neither the French nor the German delegates show any disposition to yield. This firmness on both sides has caused some apprehension of an eventual deadlock, but the delegates, so long as the negotiations continue, will not admit that a crisis has been reached.

BIG ORDER FOR CARTRIDGES.

Government Getting Ready to Supply Troops for China.

Philadelphia, Feb. 14.—An order for 4,000,000 ball cartridges has been received from the Ordnance department at the Frankfort arsenal here. They are to be of 30 caliber and of the Krag-Jorgensen type. Although no information could be obtained at the arsenal as to the reason for the order, they are intended for troops in the Philippines. These troops, it is understood, use the Krag-Jorgensen rifle exclusively, and it is intimated that the increased order is in anticipation of possible trouble in China.

Beef Trust Trial Dragging.

Chicago, Feb. 14.—But two witnesses were on the stand today in the packers' trial, both of them employes of Swift & Co. Their testimony was simply a rehash of what others have told relative to the matter for which the agents of the government asked for at the office of the packers and of how they received it. When the court met pursuant to the noon adjournment, Judge Humphrey asked the attorneys if they could not agree to hold longer sessions, saying that the trial was dragging and that he desired to expedite it.

Vesuvius Spreads Destruction.

Naples, Feb. 14.—Mount Vesuvius' eruption is assuming alarming proportions. The funicular railway track has been damaged at six points, and the principal station is threatened with destruction. An effort is being made to save the station by the construction of masonry reinforced by embankments of sand. Streams of lava are flowing with considerable rapidity. The authorities are taking precautions to prevent loss of life.

Cement for Irrigation Work.

Washington, Feb. 14.—The secretary of the interior has called for proposals for furnishing 8,000 to 10,000 barrels of Portland cement for use in connection with the Klamath irrigation project. Bids will be opened at Los Angeles.

REVOLT IS AT HAND

Army and Navy Gathering Forces in the Philippines.

MAKING READY TO FIGHT CHINA

American Boycott and Reform Movement Against Manchus Stir Empire Into Ferment.

Washington, Feb. 15.—Though there is no abatement in the warlike preparations by this government to cope with contingencies in China, a tendency is apparent at the State department to counteract the inferences based upon statements of officials of that department and the War department that there is danger of a general outbreak of the empire.

News of the dispatch of troops to the Orient has caused the receipt of many telegrams and letters of inquiry from persons having relatives in commercial or missionary pursuits in China, while one or two missionary boards in this country have informed the department that their advices do not indicate the presence of conditions there warranting the reported action of the War department. Several business concerns have written that their cable and mail communications from certain points in China contain no news of threatened uprisings.

The most conflicting statements emanate from sources apparently equally informed and competent to judge of the truth. Some authorities whose views have been presented to officials here, hold that a masterly plan being made by the Chinese toward the removal of restrictions to Chinese immigration to this country. Others hold that there is nothing to warrant the government activities and that influences are at work to obtain a display of force to overawe the Chinese government into a real suppression of the boycott.

Consular reports from China on the effect of the boycott show that only certain American interests have been damaged. Chief of these is the oil trade. The Standard Oil company is the dominating factor in the Chinese American oil business. The American Tobacco company's exports to China have fallen off greatly. A certain sewing machine company's business in the southern provinces has been a special object of boycott orders by the merchants' guilds, for what reason nobody knows.

In this latter case the boycott has been so effectively worked that at Singapore it is worth a Chinaman's life to be seen entering that company's store.

SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

Features of the Measure Approved by the Senate.

Washington, Feb. 15.—As passed, the ship subsidy bill establishes 13 new contract mail lines and increases the subvention to the Oceanic lines running from the Pacific coast to Australia. Three leave Atlantic coast ports, one running to Brazil, one to Uruguay and one to Argentina and one to South Africa; six from ports on the Gulf of Mexico, embracing one to Brazil, one to Cuba, one to Mexico and three to Central America and the Isthmus of Panama; four from Pacific coast ports, embracing two to Japan, China and the Philippines direct, one to Japan, China and the Philippines via Hawaii, and one to Mexico, Central America and the Isthmus of Panama.

The bill also grants a subvention at the rate of \$5 per gross ton per year to cargo vessels engaged in the foreign trade of the United States and at the rate of \$5.50 per ton to vessels engaged in the Philippine trade, the Philippine coastwise law being postponed until 1909.

Another feature of the bill is that creating a naval reserve force of 10,000 officers and men who are to receive rations after the British practice. Vessels receiving subsidies are required to carry a certain proportion of naval reserve men among their crews.

Dare Not Buy American Goods.

Washington, Feb. 15.—The general purport of the advices to the State department is that there has been great interference with American trade in China by the boycott, but that there is lack of tangible evidence of an uprising. American petroleum, condensed milk, tobacco, sewing machines and the like have been placed under the ban. Even as far south as the Straits settlements, outside of China, it is reported a Chinaman would jeopardize his life if he offered for sale or purchased an American sewing machine.

Agree on Rate Bill in Ohio.

Columbus, O., Feb. 15.—At the meeting of the house committee on railroads today, announcement was made by W. S. Thomas, of Springfield, president of the Shippers' association, and T. Livesley, attorney for the Pennsylvania railroad, that the shippers and railroads had agreed to the enactment of a law creating a State Railroad commission. The Wertz bill, introduced in the house, has been agreed upon as the basis for the proposed law.

Hawaii to Raise Tobacco.

Washington, Feb. 15.—It has been arranged that Hawaii shall send a representative here to study tobacco growing, and Secretary Wilson has promised to assist him in every possible way.