

# MOB ATTACKS JEWS

## Soldiers Come to the Rescue and Prevent Second Massacre.

### SOLDIERS MUTINY, KILL OFFICERS

#### Troops Again Control at Bialystok and Government Will Prevent Further Rioting.

St. Petersburg, June 21.—Another outbreak at Bialystok Wednesday afternoon was only quelled when troops charged the mob and dispersed it. During the trouble one Jewish woman was killed and another wounded, while several persons were struck with stones and more or less hurt. A further demonstration is feared, and the government has been asked to send additional Cossacks there to cope with the situation.

The anti-Jewish rioting at Bialystok is now ended. The troops are in full control, and, in view of the outcry raised, it is certain that the authorities will not permit a renewal of the horrors recently witnessed at Bialystok. The most imperative orders to prevent further outbreaks have been issued to the governors and governor generals from St. Petersburg.

When the correspondent arrived at Bialystok Sunday morning, the worst was already over, but on all sides was revolting evidence of savage brutality on the part of the blood-drunken mobs, which sacked and burned the Jewish houses, shops and stores. Over 72 hours, with a slight abatement during the daytime, the mad orgy of blood and pillage went on unchecked. The inhumanity displayed would have done credit to the Mongol hordes of Genghis Khan, in his conquests of China and Central Asia early in the 13th century.

#### APPEAL TO CIVILIZED WORLD.

##### Jews of Russia Cable to Compatriots in All Countries.

New York, June 21.—Jacob H. Schiff has received cable messages from abroad asking aid from this country to prevent a general Jewish outbreak in Russia. Dr. Paul Nathan cabled on June 17 from Berlin that Bialystok is but the beginning of systematic massacres similar to those of October, and urging Mr. Schiff to exercise pressure through the United States government and financial circles.

Another cablegram reads: "The occurrence at Bialystok is evidently the beginning of a terrible scheme. Energetic intervention alone can prevent its being carried out."

On June 18 the Alliance Universelle cabled Mr. Schiff from Paris as follows: "We have received the following from Finland signed by a member of the douma, St. Petersburg: 'The awful occurrences at Bialystok signify a new scheme leading to most difficult complications. Intervention on your part alone would prevent disaster.'"

On June 18 Sir Samuel Montague cabled Mr. Schiff from London: "We are seeking intervention of our government. Try yours."

#### STATE WILL SUPPORT CLAIMS.

##### Attorney General to Defend Rights of Losers by Disaster.

San Francisco, June 21.—Deputy Attorney General George A. Sturtevant came to San Francisco today to commence the state's fight against the fire insurance concerns that have not lived up to the law. For some hours he was in consultation with Insurance Commissioner Myron Wolf.

"From now on it will be made the especial business of the attorney general's office," said Mr. Sturtevant, "to prosecute every action by which the state can conserve the rights of the insured who lost property in the great fire. We want the smaller losers, the mechanics and retailers who have become confused in their efforts to receive just treatment from the insurance companies, to feel that they have an office which is fighting their side of the case."

#### Will Not Be Pinned Down.

San Francisco, June 21.—Of the 120 insurance companies to which telegrams were sent by Mayor Schmitz and Governor Pardee calling upon them for some outline of their policies relative to the payment of insurance losses in this city, 49 have given answer. The majority of the companies operating here content themselves with the general statement that they will deal fairly with policy holders; that the claims against them will be settled equitably and that the insured can be confident of honorable and just treatment.

#### Tobacco Not Necessary.

Panama, June 21.—Serious differences may arise between the United States and the republic of Panama regarding the right of the former to import into the canal zone commissary supplies of tobacco free of duty. Panama denies this right, claiming that tobacco is not an article of first necessity nor one required in canal construction. The last Panama assembly established a duty of \$1 per pound on tobacco, which is practically prohibitive.

#### Wrecked by Big Wind.

Chicago, June 21.—One man was fatally injured, four were slightly hurt and the Illinois Steel company's plant at South Chicago was damaged to the extent of \$150,000 as the result of a violent rain, wind and hail storm.

#### AFTER STANDARD OIL.

##### President Decides to Have Criminal Action Begun at Once.

Washington, June 22.—Plans to begin immediate criminal prosecutions against officials of the Standard Oil company for violations of the Sherman anti-trust law and prosecution against Standard Oil officials and high officials of railroads for violation of the Elkins rebate law have been completed by the administration, according to information from a high authority tonight.

These plans, it is understood, were considered at a mysterious meeting of five cabinet officers at the White House last night which aroused much speculation in all circles today. It is said to have been the intention to keep the matter secret for a few days until the department of Justice was ready to strike the initial blow.

Wall street, however, which seems to get information from every conceivable source, even when the secret is supposed to be confined to the president and his confidential advisers, got a "tip" today that Standard Oil and the railroads were in for new trouble, and on the strength of this stock tumbled. Reports from New York tonight say that Washington had already heard of the "leak" and that steps had been taken to locate it.

A person of high authority declares that the department of Justice, as a result of investigations conducted prior to and since the Garfield report, has enough evidence on hand to secure the conviction of high Standard Oil and railroad officials under both laws under which prosecutions are to be made.

#### PREDICTS MUTINY OF SAILORS.

##### Narodny Says Army and Navy Officers and Nobles are Rebels.

New York, June 22.—Ivan Narodny, a Russian who came here in the interests of the Revolutionists, said yesterday:

"There will be soon a great mutiny in the Baltic fleet at Cronstadt, with vastly more success than the already historic mutiny of the Black Sea fleet. The captains commanding are in sympathy with the revolutionary movement and will declare at the appointed time for reforms."

"The army officers drawn from the noble class are on sympathetic terms with the men from the peasant and artisan classes. The common people and the nobles in Russia are not separated by the gulf that stood between these classes under the ancient regime in France. The nobles throughout Russia, and the gentry, too, are the peasants' closest friends, on the most cordial and friendly footing. The nobles are the backbone of the revolution in Russia. The bureaucracy is drawn from neither class, and is hated by both classes."

"It is the system which causes riots like that at Bialystok. The reason why the bureaucracy stirs up this resentment against the Jews is that they are seen to be an element strong for revolution—radicals."

#### TEST CASE ON INSURANCE.

##### Lawsuit About Earthquake Clause—Losers Unite for Defense.

San Francisco, June 22.—Two test cases, brought by two women, who are refugees from San Francisco, against the Palatine Insurance company, of London, England, to recover \$600 insurance money, were tried in Justice of the Peace Quinn's court in Oakland yesterday and decided in favor of the plaintiffs. Notice of appeal was given in each case, and the matter will be thrashed out eventually in the superior courts.

The defendant company announced its intent to rest its defense on the legality of the "earthquake clause" in the policies.

The judge said no evidence had been produced showing that the loss was caused by the earthquake.

The several commercial bodies of San Francisco will meet Monday, June 25, to organize a policy holders' protective association for the purpose of securing prompt and fair settlements for their members from the various insurance companies in which they hold policies.

#### Britain Will Not Intercede.

London, June 22.—In the house of commons today Walter Runciman, parliamentary secretary to the local government board, in behalf of Foreign Secretary Gray, again declined to inform the government of Russia of the views of the British people concerning the anti-Jewish outbreaks. He said the impression made and the sympathy aroused not only in this country but everywhere by the disturbance and loss of life in Russia were known to the Russian government, and further protests would be useless.

#### Tulare Lake is Rising.

Porterville, Cal., June 22.—Tulare lake has now reached the limits it occupied in 1881, and is within a mile of Corcoran. It is thought that Corcoran will be flooded by the waters of the lake and that the new town of Alpaugh may be destroyed. The lake is steadily rising and is spreading at the average of a mile a day in a northwesterly direction towards its outlet in the San Joaquin river, with no prospect of abatement.

#### Hail Destroys Corn and Fruit.

Dallas, Tex., June 22.—A severe wind, rain and hail storm caused much damage throughout the Brazos river section tonight and has practically destroyed all the growing corn and fruit. Travel on the Texas Pacific railroad between Dallas and Fort Worth has been suspended because of washouts, and all of the section crews have been called out to repair the damage.

# OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

#### CHANGE CRIMINAL LAWS.

##### Attorney General Crawford Would Remedy Many Defects.

Salem—Attorney General Crawford has started a movement for the revision of the criminal laws of the state by removing defects and enacting new laws, so that the guilty shall not escape upon technicalities. He has addressed a letter to each of the prosecuting attorneys of the state, asking them to submit to him such recommendations upon the need of criminal legislation as they may think best, and he will lay the whole matter before the judiciary committee of the next legislature.

In his letter Mr. Crawford says that probably every district attorney has in his experience found some laws which are so defective in their terms that men who are guilty cannot be convicted, and have found some offenses for which no statute whatever is provided. He says that the time to remedy the defects in the criminal laws is during a session of the legislature, and, in order that this may be done properly, the laws should be drafted before the legislature meets.

The prosecuting attorneys, he thinks, are in the best position to learn of the defects in the laws, and he wants them to suggest the changes that should be made. With recommendations before him from all the prosecuting attorneys, the attorney general will be able to lay before the legislature information that will enable that body to place the criminal laws in a much better condition than they have ever been before.

A very striking illustration of the defective condition of the criminal laws was found when the state land fraud prosecutions were begun in Marion county something over a year ago. There was no law under which men could be convicted after they had sworn falsely in making applications for the purchase of school lands.

There was no statute making it a crime to sign a fictitious name to an application for the purchase of school land. There was no law to be found for the punishment of a notary public who affixed his seal to an instrument which he had drawn, and to which he had signed a fictitious name.

At nearly every term of court men who are placed on trial escape punishment, although proven guilty, because the statute does not quite cover the crime committed. It is defects of this kind that Attorney General Crawford wishes to remove. He is not seeking to make crimes of small offenses which are of no importance, but merely to correct the laws that it will be possible to secure conviction when men are found guilty of acts which every one recognizes as criminal in character.

#### Settlement Named After Wagon.

Arlington—Some 30 years ago a few men settled on a flat about 12 miles south of Arlington. In the crew was only one wagon—an old Schutler. In some way they began calling this neighborhood Schutler, from the old wagon. A few years later it was, as it is now, known as Schutler Flat. When the Condon branch railroad of the O. R. & N. Co. was built, a station was established near this place, and is named Schutler. This is one of the finest farming sections in Gilliam county, and thus from an old wagon a name is found for a fine wheat belt.

#### Grain Sack Problem Serious.

Pendleton—The grain sack problem promises to be serious for the farmers of Umatilla county, who will use 2,000,000 this year. At the present prices, 10 cents each, this means \$200,000 in this county. Other Eastern Oregon counties, it is estimated, will use at least 2,000,000 more, making a total of \$4,000,000 for this section. This entails the expenditure of nearly half a million dollars for grain sacks, which, together with the expense of harvesting the crop, represents an enormous expenditure of money before anything is realized from the crop.

#### Historic Sites To Be Marked.

Eugene—Acting upon a suggestion made by Professor F. G. Young, of the State university, the Native Daughters of Martha Mulligan cabin No. 3 have taken up the matter of marking some of the early historic places of interest in or about Eugene. Miss Ann Whiteaker has appointed committees of finance, location and program. It was decided to mark with basaltic columns, taken from Skinner's butte, the location of the Skinner cabin, the first built in Eugene, the first schoolhouse and the place where the first court was held.

#### Prunes Promise Great Yield.

Salem—The rains of the past two weeks have not done as much damage to berries in this vicinity as expected, and a good crop is being gathered. The wet weather has made pasturage excellent and an enormous crop is assured. With few exceptions, prune growers report bumper crops, and in some orchards the fruit is so abundant that weak limbs are already breaking. A few cherries have been cracked by the wet weather.

#### Bend Ships Horses.

Bend—Many horses are being shipped from Bend and vicinity to Portland and other points in the valley. Many riders are out on the ranges rounding up all available horses. It is feared that considerable horse thieving has been going on in this section, as a number of valuable horses are missing, and as some suspicious characters have been seen on the ranges of late it is feared that the animals have been run off.

#### WILL SHIP 400 CARS.

##### Bountiful Yields From Grand Ronde Orchards is Assured.

La Grande—It is estimated by the principal fruit growers of Grand Ronde valley that the output for this section this year will be 400 carloads. The estimate on apples, which are the largest crop, is 314 cars; pears, 65 cars; peaches, plums and cherries, 20 cars. These figures are considered reliable, as there was but little variance in the different estimates given and the estimates on pears all agreed. This forecast is made on the expectation of a continuation of the present favorable conditions, which could hardly be improved upon; the fruit is set on the trees as full as it can be to give first-class quality.

In securing the foregoing report it was also possible to obtain some interesting figures relative to the enormous increase in the apple orchard acreage. There are now 200,000 apple trees in this valley and of this number 146,000 are in bearing. That is to say, this is the number of trees of five years old and upwards. Five years hence, when the whole number of trees are in bearing, the yield of an average crop year will be a million boxes, or about 1,666 car loads. It is not too much to say that within a short time the apple crop income of this valley will be a million dollars a year.

Even at the older factory price of \$5 per ton, ten-year-old trees will on average years yield at the rate of \$142.63 per acre.

While the apple is in the ascendancy as the commercial fruit of this valley, the cherry plays quite a part. Cannery representatives are here now making contracts for cherries at 4 to 4½ cents per pound. The La Grande fruit growers will have about 20 tons to offer, but this includes only the sweet varieties suitable for canning, such as Royal Anns and Centennials.

Old cherry trees in some orchards in the valley have yielded as high as 800 pounds to the tree. The price paid is \$80 per ton and at this rate old trees will yield \$3,200 and upwards per acre.

All these figures and estimates are based on as reliable facts as are obtainable. It is not necessary to exaggerate the fruit industry of Grand Ronde. The truth is good enough.

#### May Test New Law.

Salem—Just what additional revenue will come to the state treasury as the result of the passage of the laws taxing the gross earnings of telegraph, telephone, express and other corporations is not known for a certainty. The Western Union Telegraph company will have to pay about \$3,800. The Pacific States Telephone company will have to pay more probably. None of the corporations will pay until it has tested the law in the courts, so it is said. Some have estimated the revenue at from \$50,000 to \$100,000 a year.

#### Working for Coast Railroad.

Newport—J. F. Stewart, William S. Smith and O. Krogstad, members of the Toledo corporation organized for the purpose of securing the right of way for the coast railroad, were in this city last week agitating the forming of a company of Newport people to help in the endeavor to bring the railroad through this section. They succeeded in arousing the citizens to such an extent that a company with \$5,000 capitalization is proposed to be formed.

#### PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 72@73c; bluestem, 74@75c; red, 70@71c; valley, 72c.

Oats—No. 1 white feed, \$31.50@32; gray, \$31.50 per ton.

Barley—Feed, \$24@24.50 per ton; brewing, nominal; rolled, \$25@26.

Hay—Valley timothy, No. 1, \$12.50@13 per ton; clover, \$7.50@8; cheat, \$6@7; grain hay, \$7@8; alfalfa, \$13.

Fruits—Apples, \$2.50@3.50 per box; apricots, \$1.25@2 per crate; cherries, 75c@1 per b-x; strawberries, 5@7c per pound; Logan berries, \$1.75 per crate.

Vegetables—Beans, 6@8c; cabbage, 13c per pound; lettuce, head, 15@25c; onions, 8@10c per dozen; peas, 4@5c; radishes, 10@20c per dozen; rhubarb, 3c per pound; spinach, 2@3c per pound; parsley, 25c; turnips, \$1@1.25 per sack; carrots, 65@75c per sack; beets, 85c@1 per sack.

Onions—New, 1½@2c per pound.

Potatoes—Fancy graded Burbanks, 50@60c per hundred; ordinary, nominal; new California, 2@2½c per pound.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 17½@20c per pound.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 21@22c per dozen.

Poultry—Average old hens, 13@13½c per pound; mixed chickens, 12@12½c; broilers, 15@16½c; roasters, 9½@11c; dressed chickens, 13@14c; turkeys, live, 17@17½c; turkeys, dressed, choice, 20@22c; geese, live, 8½@9c; ducks, old, 11@12c; young, 12½@13c.

Hops—Oregon, 1905, 9½@12c.

Wool—Easter Oregon average best, 18@23½c; valley, coarse, 22½@23c; fine, 24@25c; mohair, choice, 18@30c per pound.

Veal—Dressed, 4@7c per pound.

Beef—Dressed hogs, 3c per pound; cows, 4½@5½c; country steers, 5@6c.

Mutton—Dressed, fancy, 7@8c per pound; ordinary, 5@6c; lambs, with pelt on, 8c.

Pork—Dressed, 7@9c per pound.

#### DISHONEST MORTAR THE CAUSE

##### Japanese Tells How to Make Earthquake-Proof Buildings.

San Francisco, June 20.—"Dishonest mortar—a corrupt conglomeration of sea sand and lime—was responsible for nearly all of the earthquake damage in San Francisco," said Dr. T. Nakamura, professor of architecture of the Imperial university of Tokio and a member of the committee dispatched to this city by the Japanese government to investigate the effects of the tremors and fire. Dr. Nakamura will sail on the Korea today, to report to his government.

"I find," said Dr. Nakamura yesterday, "that much of the damage to San Francisco from the earthquake was due to poor mortar and faulty construction, and the greater portion of the damage to the class 'A' buildings by fire was the result of misguided use of hollow tiling and so-called fire blocks instead of concrete."

"There has developed as a result of the earthquake in San Francisco, great prejudice against brick buildings. However, they are largely employed in Japan, where earthquakes of greater severity than the one experienced in this city are not uncommon. The secret of their success, however, lies in the fact that good mortar is used. The mortar should either be composed of one part cement to two parts of sand, or of one part cement, three of lime and five of sand. The bricks should be thoroughly wet before being laid, and when the mortar has set under these conditions, a wall becomes practically one stone."

#### COMPANIES WOLF MAY SUE.

##### Names Those Which Disobey Law and May Forfeit Licenses.

San Francisco, June 20.—The following insurance companies, by reason of their failing to comply with Insurance Commissioner Wolf's demand that they either sign stipulations extending the time for filing proofs of loss to August 18 or furnish the commissioner with their lists of policy holders, have rendered themselves liable to forfeiture of their right to do business in the state of California:

Agricultural, American of Boston, American of Philadelphia, Dutchess, Eagle, German of Peoria, Germania, Globe and Rutgers, Girard, New York of New York, Northwestern Fire & Marine, National Union, North German of New York, Spring Garden, Security of Baltimore, Traders, Union of Philadelphia, Westchester, Western Underwriters.

Commissioner Wolf intends to proceed against these companies without delay unless advised to the contrary by the attorney general of the state. He made this statement yesterday and added:

"Furthermore it will be my business to see that these companies are compelled to meet their just obligations. If any retire without paying, I shall ask that action be taken against them by the insurance commissioners of the state under whose laws they are incorporated."

#### SHAW WILL MAKE BIG DEPOSIT

##### San Francisco Assured of \$12,000,000 of Government Funds.

Washington, June 20.—A tacit agreement was reached today by the president, Secretary Shaw and the delegation of representative citizens of San Francisco by which substantial aid will be given San Francisco by the government. It is proposed that the United States treasury deposit with the San Francisco banks \$12,000,000 of government money, with bonds of the city as security, the money to remain in the banks until the government shall call for it.

Under the law the secretary of the treasury has authority to deposit government funds in this way, but cannot bind his successor. It is hoped in California to organize a corporation with a capital of several millions of dollars, to issue bonds to guarantee the government against loss through the banks.

Other plans have been suggested for the raising of money to enable the people of California to rebuild their homes and business houses, but thus far nothing has been proposed that will meet the ideas of congress.

#### Troops in Mutiny.

Odessa, June 20.—General Kaulbars has received word from 11 of the best garrisons in Russia to the effect that the troops there are mutinous and have refused to act as police in quelling street disturbances. The identity of these garrisons is being concealed, but all the facts have been telegraphed to the minister of war. It can be stated on the authority of a general officer of the staff that the reason why the government has not carried out its plan to mobilize 700,000 Cossacks is the fear of civil war.

#### Swedish Town Burned Up.

Stockholm, June 20.—Fire started Sunday night in the little city of Hudikval, and, fanned by a strong easterly gale, spread with such rapidity that all efforts to extinguish it were fruitless. Practically the whole town was wiped out and 1,500 families were made homeless. The fire extended to the borough of Avik, where 2,000 persons were burned out. The total loss is estimated at about \$2,000,000. Many large factories were destroyed.

#### Militia Fund is Doubled.

Washington, June 20.—The militia bill, which passed congress yesterday, will double the annual allotment to various states for their National Guard. Under the new apportionment Oregon will receive \$15,958; Washington, \$19,947, and Idaho \$11,984. This annual appropriation will begin July 1, 1906.

# INJUSTICE TO WEST

## Congress Likely to Divert Money Meant for Irrigation.

### USE IT TO DRAIN PRIVATE LANDS

#### Bills Now Pending for North Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Florida and Other States.

Washington, June 23.—Early in the present session of congress bills were introduced authorizing the expenditure of \$1,000,000 out of the reclamation fund for draining lands in his state. When the bill was before the committee on irrigation it was found that every acre to be drained was in private ownership, and that if enacted, would not open to the single acre of public land. Notwithstanding these disclosures, the committee ordered a favorable report out of courtesy because Hansbrough, a member of the committee, had then stated that a majority of the committee believed the bill a bad one. It was stated by several senators that it would never be permitted to pass. Nevertheless the bill did pass, and is now before the house, where chances of passing seem equally good.

A bill is now pending to drain the Dismal swamp in Virginia and North Carolina; another to drain the Everglades of Florida only a few days ago a bill was introduced to take another \$3,000,000 to expend in draining the big swamp of Arkansas and Missouri, and, in addition, there are two bills providing the drainage of swamps in Minnesota and three general bills providing the government drainage of swamps in all parts of the United States.

If the Hansbrough bill passes, it opens the way for these other bills of similar character, and it will be a short time before the greater portion of the reclamation fund, instead of being used for irrigating the desert of the West, as originally intended, will be expended in reclaiming swamps in states that have contributed no cent to the reclamation fund and will contribute. This legislation ranks injustices to the West, which counting on using its own public receipts for the reclamation of its lands, and unless somebody calls the work of government irrigation soon be brought to a standstill.

It must be remembered that this precedent is established, and it is easy for delegates from the East, South to combine and force the bills for the drainage of the swampy non-a-rid states, and if the East South ever do combine for this purpose the West will never have enough to check the onslaught.

#### REGISTER FOR CROW LANDS

##### Crowds of Easterners Are Arriving in Billings, Montana.

Butte, June 23.—A minor epidemic from Billings states that Easterners flocking to that place by the train to register for the Crow lands. They numbered approximately which is 200 greater than in any day. The crowds which arrived were larger than any since the registration began, which was a week ago. The delegation of 200 came in this morning on the Burlington train from the East. Most of those on board from Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska, while another gave his address as South Carolina.

The Northern Pacific brought numbers from Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. Many of the private settlers have secured tents and gone to the reservation, where they will establish camps and make a rough inspection of the lands. The present rate the registration in this will not exceed 10,000.

#### Appeals to English Women.

London, June 23.—The news this morning print an appeal from the women of Georgia, Russia, to the men of England, complaining of the order of the Russian government sacks invaded the central and western provinces of Georgia and destroyed and looted four towns and villages, treating the population with the utmost brutality, not even the escaping murder. The names of the signers are withheld at their request, but they include a prominent list of many high officials.

#### Dowie's Place of Refuge.

Chicago, June 23.—Walter G. Root was again on the stand in a hearing today. He told of Dowie's room in the basement of Dowie's house, the door of which was closed with steel. He said Dowie had been there many times that he had seen this chamber for a refuge because he believed members of the Marshall were constantly plotting against his life. Dowie frequently declared, said, that he was in constant danger.

#### Root Considers Action on Marshall.

Washington, June 23.—Senator Root is giving considerable thought to the fish massacres in Russia, having discussed them with the president. He has taken no action.