

STRIKERS FORM MOB

Drive Wisconsin Telegraph Operator From His Key.

OFFICE IS SACKED AND CLOSED

Western Union Office and Records at Arkansas City, Kan., Burned by Firebugs.

Chicago, Aug. 29.—Attacked by a mob of striking telegraph operator, John Laux, a non-union operator in charge of the Postal company's office in Waukegan, Wis., was forced to leave his key yesterday and flee for his life. The office was closed last night.

When the strike order was issued Mr. Laux refused to walk out. He was visited Tuesday by a committee of strikers from Chicago and urged to join in the fight against the companies, but he refused. Yesterday a large crowd of strikers went to Waukegan and proceeded to the office. As it entered Mr. Laux escaped through a rear door and hid under a barn, where he remained for several hours while the strikers searched for him. Telegraph blanks and others papers were torn up and thrown around the office and the strikers completed the job by nailing a big sign across the door with the word "scab" printed on it in large letters. The Western Union office in Waukegan is closed, the operator having quit when the strike was ordered.

In spite of the efforts of the telegraph companies to discover the men who are tampering with the telegraph wires, more trouble was experienced last night than at any time since the strike began. There is practically no trouble in sending messages East from Chicago, but the service to the Pacific coast and to the Southwest is uncertain.

"If the telegraph companies got competent operators they would have less trouble with their wires," said Secretary Wesley Russell. "We know of a dozen cases where incompetent operators have burned out the wires."

At the offices of both telegraph companies the usual information was given that all business was being handled promptly.

Dispatches from Arkansas City, Kan., today stated that the Western Union office there was completely destroyed by fire. All the records, furniture and instruments were destroyed and the local authorities say the fire was of incendiary origin.

LUKENS IS WITNESS.

Subjects to Severe Examination in Glass Bribery Trial.

San Francisco, Aug. 29.—State Senator Russell Lukens was a witness yesterday in the trial of Louis Glass, for bribery and was subjected by Assistant District Attorney Heney to an examination which could not have been more severe had he been placed on the stand by the other side.

Senator Lukens was preceded in the witness chair by Benjamin A. Pendleton and Eugene T. Thurston, Jr., who were members of the city council of Oakland in the fall of 1905 when the Home Telephone company was seeking a rival franchise in that city against the efforts of the Pacific States company to maintain its monopoly.

Mr. Pendleton and Mr. Thurston testified to hospitalities extended to them by Agent Halsey, of the old company, and by Lukens, who was in its employment as a lawyer, but no testimony was forthcoming of any improper offers being made to them. The prosecution will conclude today.

Deep Enough, but Not Too Deep.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 29.—The statement contained in yesterday's dispatches from Washington that most of the water for anchorage in Puget sound is more than 60 fathoms and that hence all of the naval vessels coming to the coast cannot be accommodated here has called forth the protest of Senator Piles, members of the chamber of commerce and others. They point out that the government charts show the harbor at Bremerton and vicinity has an average depth of about seven fathoms, with an extreme depth of 24 fathoms.

Will He Trust Lawyer?

Georgetown, Ky., Aug. 29.—Caleb Powers, in commenting on the proposition made by Governor Beckham to furnish W. S. Taylor with a military escort to protect him if he comes here to testify in the Powers case, said: "If Taylor refuses to come to Kentucky will he agree to let any competent lawyer in the state, agreed upon by three non-partisan Democrats in the state not actively engaged in politics, try his case if appointed as special judge?"

Cleveland Is Very Ill.

New York, Aug. 29.—It is announced that Governor Cleveland has again been attacked by acute indigestion, and has consequently relinquished his idea of visiting his summer home in New Hampshire. Mrs. Cleveland has returned to Princeton from New Hampshire with their children.

JAPAN WILL NOT FIGHT.

Luke Wright Says She Has No Money for Gigantic War.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 30.—Luke E. Wright, ex-ambassador to Japan and prior to that governor of the Philippines, returned to this country today on the steamer Minnesota. Speaking of Japanese conditions, Mr. Wright said:

"There will be no war between this country and Japan. In the first place I do not believe that Japan is able financially to wage such a war as a conflict with America would involve. Besides, it is a fact that the Japanese government is sincerely in favor of peace and will bend every effort to keep the relations between the two governments amicable.

"I hope nothing will happen that would induce this government to consider giving up possession of the Philippines. We must retain those islands and develop them as they are capable of being developed. Furthermore, we need them to strengthen our trade relations with the Orient."

ITO'S REFORM PLAN.

Would Get Greater Revenue From Corea Out of Land.

Tokio, Aug. 29.—An important state council which was to have been held today has been postponed until Friday, owing to the fact that some of the ministers and elder statesmen from out of town have been detained on account of the recent flood and consequent damages to the railways. The council has been specially called to consider Marquis Ito's plan of Korean policy, necessitated by the new relations established by the last convention between Corea and Japan.

The details of Marquis Ito's plans are unknown, but the fundamental points are believed to consist in effecting a thorough reform in the land system, which is now in a chaotic condition, and also the establishing of a new system of judiciary and police on the Japanese plan. These measures will naturally be considerable of a drain on the Japanese treasury. It is thought that Marquis Ito plans to ask an extra annual outlay of a little over 1,000,000 yen for a period of five years.

Scared Foreigners Flee.

Pittsburg, Aug. 30.—With their houses slipping and creaking and windows breaking, several hundred foreigners have deserted their homes at Port Vue, a suburb, fearing death in a landslide which threatens to bury Scott street and 25 dwellings. The trouble is caused by the digging of a new railroad cut 100 yards below. The earth between the cut and the hillsides where the houses stand is underlain by a soft shale soapstone, and the whole mass is slowly moving towards the cut. The past 24 hours 100 yards of Scott street dropped 30 feet below its original level.

Anarchy Rules French Navy.

Paris, Aug. 30.—A full report of the senatorial commission on the explosion March 12 at Toulon, which destroyed the battleship Iena, just published, charges that the disaster is directly traceable to irresponsibility, general indifference and lack of harmony prevailing in the navy. The report demands the inauguration of several reforms, and says that the various branches of the naval service are divided by jealousy and there is no superior authority. Each branch works apart, resulting in a state of anarchy.

Want American Education.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 30.—Tactical Wan, a mandarin of the second rank, came to Seattle today on the Hill liner Minnesota in charge of a party of ten young men and six young women, picked by the Chinese government for education in this country. The girls will be taken by the mandarin to Wellesley for a five year course of training and the young men are to enter Yale and Columbia universities. Some will be graduated as engineers and the others given a preliminary training for diplomatic missions.

Criticize the President.

Boston, Aug. 30.—The 100th anniversary of the abolition of the slave trade was observed by representative colored citizens of the country who were attending the annual meeting of the Nicaragua Movement society. At the evening meeting an address was adopted calling upon colored voters to oppose any candidate for president endorsed by Roosevelt. The address severely criticized the president and the governor of Georgia.

Oppose Anti-Japanese Agitation.

Boston, Aug. 30.—The Boston chamber of commerce today adopted resolutions deprecating agitation as tending to call forth all feelings between the United States and Japan. It declared opposition to any legislation intended to discriminate against Japan or her citizens.

Will Trap Hostile Moors.

Casa Blanca, Aug. 30.—General Trude has decided to dispatch a portion of the French force five miles south to endeavor to trap the Moors. The preliminary trials of 60 prisoners charged with assassination, pillage and connivance with hostile Moors has begun.

Sultan May Be Killed.

London, Aug. 30.—The Tangier correspondent of the Tribune telegraphs under reserve that there is a rumor that Sultan Abdul Aziz has been assassinated in the palace at Fez.

Mazagan Acclaims New Sultan.

Tangier, Aug. 30.—It is announced that the sultan's brother has been acclaimed sultan by the entire population of Mazagan.

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

BIG CROP IN LANE.

Fruits of All Kinds Promise Well—Hop Outlook Bright.

Eugene—Reports from over the county give a much better account of the grain crop than the estimate given some time ago. On the whole, the crop will be above the average.

The work in the hop yards has commenced and the yield will be good. If pickers can be secured to get in the hops during the good weather a splendid showing will be made—a full average crop of splendid quality, with less bad effect from lice than usual.

In potatoes and late vegetables the yield will be large. The recent rain was worth hundreds of dollars to potato raisers, who will get a bumper crop and a good price for it.

Grapes will be better this year than for many seasons. There are not many vineyards here, but those who have carefully looked after this fruit have found it a most satisfactory crop to raise. Peaches are a good crop; the same is true of pears, but the apple crop is a little light.

The question of help to do the harvesting may lessen the profit of the farmer of Lane county, but nothing else threatens his return this year. The whole county is experiencing a prosperity it has never before known, and the merchant who is watching the conditions is looking toward the largest and best trade from the farmer in the history of the county.

TRUE TO MONMOUTH.

Alumni and Friends Rally to Support of "Mother Normal."

Monmouth—The conditions required by the new state board of normal schools will be met by the Monmouth school and it will continue to run. President Ressler says that the canvass for funds has proceeded far enough to justify him in making this definite announcement, although only one day's time was given to meet the terms imposed by the board.

Many letters are being received from the alumni of the school sending in their pledges and assurances of loyal support, and the loyalty of the citizens of Monmouth, which has always been an important factor of the "mother normal," is again manifested in the quick response with pledges to complete the cash deposit asked by the board.

By the loyalty and sacrifice of the faculty all department of the school will be maintained the same as heretofore and the institution will open promptly at the announced time.

Moore Heads Blind School.

Salem—County Superintendent E. T. Moore has been elected superintendent of the State Blind school to succeed George W. Jones, who has accepted a position as superintendent of the state blind school of Illinois. Moore is a graduate of Monmouth Normal school, a teacher of several years' experience in the public schools and has served seven years as superintendent of the Marion county schools. Mrs. Moore will succeed Mrs. Jones as matron of the institution. The change will take place September 1.

First Brick Kiln in Coos Bay.

Marshfield—J. W. Utter, formerly of Idaho, has just completed the first brick plant of any size on Coos bay. It is located on Isthmus inlet, one of the tributary rivers, and a kiln of 75,000 brick has been completed for the market. This is the first really successful attempt at brick making in the vicinity of Coos bay and that the material can be produced here at a reasonable cost promises to revolutionize the building, as brick shipped here sell at a practically prohibitive price.

Appeal to State Commission.

Salem—The Jacobson & DeHaven company, of McMinnville, has filed with the Oregon Railroad commission a complaint alleging that the company had a carload of sulphur shipped from Albany on August 16, and so far have been unable to get delivery of the same. After spending \$1 telephoning, the company learned that the car was still in Albany on the date of complaint, August 24. The railroad commission will investigate.

Will Rebuild Shipyards.

Bandon—The Price shipyards, which were destroyed several weeks ago by fire, are in the course of reconstruction, and will be within the city limits instead of two miles up the river as formerly. The new location is adjoining the Cuddy mills, which are nearly completed and which will have a daily output of 100 000 feet of lumber, thereby making ship timber available at little cost.

Farmers Will Hold.

La Grande—Threshing in the Grand Ronde valley is now well under way, and grain is being delivered to different warehouses. A few sale contracts for wheat have been made at 68 cents per bushel, the purchaser being the flour mill companies. Most of the farmers do not care to sell now and are holding with the hope of receiving 75 cents.

Supreme Court Rules Published.

Salem—The new rules of the Supreme court have been published in pamphlet form and Clerk V. C. Moreland has sent a large number of them to lawyers in various parts of the state. If any lawyers who desire copies have been overlooked, they will be supplied upon application to Mr. Moreland.

TO PROMOTE DAIRY INDUSTRY

Special Interest in Mild Production Evidenced on Coos Bay.

Marshfield—The chamber of commerce of Marshfield will on September 10 and 11 hold a big meeting for the advancement of the dairy and horticultural interests of Coos county. Those who have accepted invitations to deliver addresses on this occasion are President J. W. Kerr, Professor C. I. Lewis and Dr. James Withycombe, of the State Agricultural college at Corvallis; Mrs. Waldo, State Grange lecturer, of Portland, and William Schulermerik, of Washington county. They will talk on dairying and horticulture, and Dr. Kerr will also speak on some educational theme. It is expected that Congressman W. C. Hawley will also be present on this occasion.

There has been a lively interest in the dairy and creamery business in Coos county since State Food and Dairy Inspector Bailey's recent visit here. He pronounced Coos county an ideal place for the dairying business and expressed the belief of possibilities of great increase in that line. Addresses to the resident of the rural district were made by Mr. Bailey and he appointed Mr. Yoakum, owner of a dairy farm, to act as deputy dairy inspector for the county.

Apple culture is also receiving more attention than formerly. P. Duffy, an apple buyer, of Sydney, Australia, is on Coos Bay looking over the orchards. He has bought for shipment all of the Gravenstein apples procurable and the fact that outside buyers are coming in to this territory has given new interest to the culture of apples.

Danger in Using Stamping Machines.

Albany—By a most peculiar injury to his hand, growing from continued use of a stamping machine, County Recorder Grant Frohman has been confined to his home for more than a week and will not be able to use his hand for some time. He was indexing instruments and using a stamp, the handle of which he struck with the palm of his right hand, for several days two weeks ago. Though the work caused no pain, the palm of the hand suddenly grew very sore and his entire hand swelled up. It has already been necessary to lance the hand three times. Local physicians have characterized the injury as catarrh of the hand.

Reduction is Appreciated.

Eugene—The recent action of the Southern Pacific in lowering the shipping rates on fruit in and out of Eugene is generally appreciated here. The change not only benefits the canning and packing company, but indirectly the man engaged in raising any kind of fruit. Heretofore the cannery has limited its output to certain varieties of fruit that would also be in demand on the market. Since the change of rates the cannery wants all kinds of fruit.

Best Quality Ever Produced.

Wallowa—The wheat crop in this valley is just being threshed. The quality is the best ever produced here, and the yield is the largest for several years, being from 30 to 60 bushels per acre for fall sown wheat and from 25 to 35 bushels per acre for spring sown wheat. The barley and oat crops are also above the average in quality and yield.

PORTLAND MARKETS

Wheat—(New crop)—Club, 82c; bluestem, 83c; Valley, 80c; red, 79c. Oats—(New crop)—No. 1 white, \$23.50; gray, \$23. Barley—(New crop)—Feed, \$22.50@23 per ton; brewing, \$24@24.50; rolled, \$24.50@25. Corn—Whole, \$28 per ton; cracked, \$29.

Hay—Valley timothy, No. 1, \$17@18 per ton; Eastern Oregon timothy, \$19@20; clover, \$11; cheat, \$11; grain hay, \$11@12; alfalfa, \$12@13. Butter—Fancy creamery, 32 1/2@35c per pound.

Poultry—Average old hens, 13c per pound; mixed chickens, 12c; spring chickens, 13c; old roosters, 8c@9c; dressed chickens, 16@17c; turkeys, live, 15@16c; geese, live, 8@10c; ducks, 10c.

Eggs—Fresh ranch, candled, 26@27c per dozen. Veal—Dressed, 6 1/2@8 1/2c per pound. Pork—Block, 75 to 150 pounds, 8c 1/2c; packers, 7 1/2@8c.

Fruits—Apples, \$1@1.75 per box; cantaloupes, 75c@1.50 per crate; peaches, 40@85c per crate; blackberries, 4@5c per pound; prunes, 50@75c per crate; watermelons, 1@1 1/2c per pound; plums, 25@75c per box; pears, 75c@1.25 per box; grapes, 75c@1.50 per box.

Vegetables—Turnips, \$1.75 per sack; carrots, \$2 per sack; beets, \$2 per sack; asparagus, 10 per pound; beans, 3@5c; cabbage, 2 1/2; celery, \$1.25 per dozen; corn, 25@35c per dozen; cucumbers, 10@15c per dozen; lettuce, head, 25c per dozen; onions, 15@20c per dozen; peas, 4@5c per pound; pumpkins, 1 1/2@2c per pound; radishes, 20c per dozen; rhubarb, 3 1/2c per pound; squash, 50c@1 per crate; tomatoes, 40@50c per crate; sweet potatoes, 4c per pound. Onions—\$2.25@2.50 per hundred. Potatoes—New, \$1@1.25 per hundred.

Hops—4@6c per pound, according to quality. Wool—Eastern Oregon, average best, 16@22c per pound according to shrinkage; valley, 20@22c, according to fineness; mohair, choice, 20@33c per pound.

EVIDENCE PILES UP.

San Francisco Supervisors Bribed by Telephone Company.

San Francisco, Aug. 28.—Secretary Treasurer F. W. Eaton, of the Pacific States Telephone & Telegraph company, was called to the stand yesterday by the prosecution in the case of the Glass bribery trial. He testified again to the drawing by him of about \$50,000 worth of checks in February of 1906 for which no vouchers were turned in. He did not know who ordered the checks drawn or who signed them. The records thereof were destroyed in the fire. Cashier William J. Kennedy was called. He testified to the drawing of \$10,000 and \$5,000 checks in February, and told of the subsequent return to the company of \$7,000 or \$7,500 inferentially comprising the bribe moneys returned by several supervisors on demand of Halsey, after the granting of the Home Telephone company's franchise application, according to the claim of the prosecution.

Mr. Heney introduced memoranda from five local banks showing the withdrawal of approximately \$50,000 in February, corresponding to the total amount alleged to have been paid to the supervisors at that time. Thomas E. Sherwin, formerly traveling auditor of the telephone company, testified to a similar \$50,000 entry on the books of the corporation, which he was auditing when they were destroyed in the fire.

JUDGES FOR HAGUE COURT.

United States Proposes the Allotment Among Nations.

The Hague, Aug. 28.—The United States delegation announces its willingness for all countries on the American continent, including the United States, to have four judges of the new international court appointed for the 21 countries of this continent, on the understanding that this reduces the number of judges to 15. It is understood that the Americans hope Asia will be allotted two judges and Europe nine.

The examining committee has completed the first reading of the revised version of the American permanent tribunal proposition. Mr. Choate explained some doubtful jurisdictional points. The Mexican delegation announced that it opposed the court because it is impossible to secure equality for all countries in the appointment of judges.

Ruy Barbosa, of Brazil, made a long speech in which he protested against the appointment of judges as projected in the American proposition. He insisted that this question must be settled in a manner which fully recognized the equality of the powers. The meeting was then adjourned until September 2.

TREELESS IN TEN YEARS.

Secretary Wilson Predicts Future Unless Forests Are Saved.

Chicago, Aug. 28.—Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson, who was in Chicago today on his way to Washington after inspecting the government forest preserves in the West, declared that if better care, more general propagation and a fostering of conditions are not observed, the forests of the country will practically be wiped out in ten years. "Forest fires," he said, "should be guarded against, and for that protection the government has employed thousands of men to watch for fires. A person can ride for miles through Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota and see barren sections where formerly grew great pine forests. Fires have wiped out millions and millions of dollars' worth of the best of hardwood.

"President Roosevelt has done much for the preservation of the forests. He has added more than 150,000,000 acres to the forestry reserves and would have made more had not the last congress cut him down. He appreciates more than many private citizens the great worth of our forests. The East is dependent entirely upon our Western forests for its best timber."

Bomb Sent to Cortelyou.

Philadelphia, Aug. 28.—The explosion of what appears to have been a large percussion cap in a package addressed to the secretary of the treasury, George Cortelyou, created excitement in Nicetown, a suburb of the Philadelphia postoffice, today. The box, which was collected from a box in the northern section of the city, was received by Mr. Roberts, a clerk, who says it was four inches long by two inches wide. What was inside the package, aside from the explosive, the officials will not say.

Has Columbia Name Plate.

San Francisco, Aug. 28.—After toiling for weeks over miles and miles of water, the shattered name plate of the ill-fated Columbia has been picked up on the ocean shore by the wife of an old sailor who cruised in the wrecked vessel when she was one of a proud fleet on the Atlantic coast. It was Mrs. A. Gibson who recovered the broken name plate of the Columbia. Mr. and Mrs. Gibson live at Edgemoor on the ocean shore near Mussel rock.

Big Fire in Frisco.

San Francisco, Aug. 28.—The book and printing establishment of John B. McNicholl, at 615 Sansome street, was totally destroyed by fire last night. The firms of Bacigalupi Rossi & Co. and Main & Winchester, adjoining on Sansome street, also suffered severely, as did Greenwood, Heise & Co. and H. Rothenberg, on the Washington street side. The total loss is estimated at \$60,000.

Europeans Leave Capital.

Fez, Morocco, Aug. 28.—The European residents of Fez, excepting the Germans, left here yesterday for El Arash. They were escorted by troops.

BRIDGE COLLAPSES

Scores of Workmen Thrown Into St. Lawrence River.

DEATHS REACH AT LEAST SIXTY

Structure Near Quebec Was Mile and Half Long, and Half of It Fell Without Warning.

Quebec, Aug. 31.—A section of the new bridge across the St. Lawrence river, five miles below this city, collapsed late yesterday, carrying scores of bridge workmen and mechanics into the water. It is estimated that the loss of life is at least 60, and may exceed that number by 20.

The bridge was about a mile and a half long and half of it, from the south shore to midstream, crumpled up and dropped into the water. Ninety men were at work on this section of the structure, and the whistle had blown at 5:30 for them to quit work for the day, when there came a sudden grinding sound from the bridge midstream.

The men turned to see what had happened, and an instant later the cry went up: "The bridge is falling."

The men made a rush shoreward, but the distance was too great for them to escape. The falling section of the bridge dragged others after it. The snapping girders and cables loomed like a crash of artillery.

Terror lent fleetness to the feet of the frightened workmen as they sped shoreward, but only a few of them reached safety before the last piece of iron work on the south shore was dragged into the river.

Near the shore the wreckage of the bridge did not go below the surface of the water and eight workmen who remained above water were rescued and taken to the hospital at Levis.

The steamer Glenmont had just cleared the bridge when the first section fell. The water thrown up by the debris came clear over the bridge of the steamer. The captain at once ordered out all the small boats. They plied backward and forward for half an hour, but there was no sign of life.

The Quebec bridge was begun about seven years ago, and was to have been finished in 1909. Subsidies had been granted by the Federal and Provincial governments and the city of Quebec, and the estimated cost for work was \$10,000,000. The Phoenixville Bridge company, of Pennsylvania, had the contract for the construction of the bridge.

STRAW COMPANY FORMED.

Organized by Pacific States Concern to Keep Out Rival.

San Francisco, Aug. 30.—The task of showing that the Pacific States Telephone & Telegraph company in 1905 sought to prevent the entrance into Oakland of the Home Telephone company by organizing a "straw" Home Telephone company and obtaining for it a franchise was resumed at the continuation of the Glass bribery trial yesterday. William A. Beasley, an attorney of San Jose, testified that he had bid in the franchise and furnished a surety bond of \$2,500 to the Oakland council, and then had signed and delivered through Halsey all of his stock holdings in the "straw" company to E. J. Zimmer who at that time was auditor of the Pacific States Telephone & Telegraph company. Subsequently the scheme was abandoned and Zimmer went to the clerk of the Oakland council and caused the franchise to be forfeited and the bond released. He received for his services \$100 a month and about \$11,000 for expenses.

Delmas elicited from the witness the statement that the legal papers connected with the attempts of the telephone company to suppress opposition had been prepared by the legal department of the company presided over by Mr. Pillsbury, who on the stand swore that this work had been solely under the direction of Glass.

New Call for Arbitration.

Salt Lake City, August 31.—The Commercial club of Salt Lake City today passed and through its committee on arbitration telegraphed to President Roosevelt, the presidents of both the big telegraph companies, the president of the Commercial Telegraphers' union and over 50 commercial clubs in various parts of the country a resolution urging that the differences between the companies and their striking operators be submitted to arbitration. The good offices of the local commercial club to this end were tendered.

Say Strikebreakers Desert.

New York, Aug. 31.—In a circular sent out today by the officers of the telegraphers' union it was declared that the strikers would ignore any suggestion of a compromise and stand immovable on all demands. It was also asserted that many strikebreakers had left the companies and wholesale desertions are alleged to have taken place from the working forces in the offices yesterday. The public was asked to use mails instead of the wires.

Enjoins New Rates to Creameries.

Chicago, Aug. 31.—Judge Kohlstatt, in the Federal court, on complaint of 14 creamery concerns of the Middle West, temporarily enjoined 14 Western railroads and five express companies from establishing, September 1, new rates for transporting milk and butter.