

# NEWS OF THE WEEK

a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

## HAPPENINGS OF TWO CONTINENTS

Resume of the Less Important but Not Less Interesting Events of the Past Week.

The Asiatic squadron has arrived at San Francisco.

There has been a small outbreak of cholera in China.

The strike of railroad boiler makers seems to have been broken.

There have been many deaths and much ruin from floods in Spain.

Judge Wickersham, of Alaska, has signed and will give up the fight.

The Deep Waterways commission has started down the Mississippi from St. Paul.

About 2,500 coal miners in Montana have received an increase in wages.

An entire town in Japan has been destroyed by the overflowing of a river and 600 lives lost.

Rumors are current in New York that railroad telegraphers may soon join in the strike with the commercial telegraphers.

Representative Lormier, of Illinois, has been appointed chairman of the committee on rivers and harbors in place of Burton, who has resigned to take a place on the waterways commission.

Clifton will send a new challenge for America's cup.

The Japanese government is settling Vancouver trouble with Canada diplomatically.

H. H. McCarthy has been nominated mayor by the San Francisco Labor party.

The Harriman and Fish factions are again fighting over the Illinois Central railway.

A general strike on the railways of Havana has started and may spread throughout the island.

Chicago's new ordinance covering street car lines will add \$1,250,000 a year to the income of that city.

It is estimated that John D. Rockefeller has given to various institutions, principally colleges, \$102,055,000.

The Indiana Pipe Line, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil, made a profit of \$91,022 in 1903 on a total investment of \$2,228,758.

Railroad Commissioner Wilson tried to convince the jury that Ford had nothing to do with bribing the San Francisco supervisors.

It is reported that the Federal grand jury in San Francisco has found six indictments against the Southern Pacific and Pacific Mail Steamship company for giving rebates.

Hearst says he has no idea of being candidate for president in 1908.

Daniel A. Ryan has been nominated mayor of San Francisco by the Republicans.

The government will spend \$42,000 removing obstructions from the Columbia above Wenatchee.

The influx of Chinese into Jamaica is becoming serious. Some action by the government is likely.

Barah will insist on trial, even if the rebels implicated in the Idaho lands escape on technicalities.

Every Hindu in British Columbia can raise the cash in going south before the cold weather sets in.

An attempt was made to kidnap ex-supervisor Lonergan, of San Francisco, witness in the Ford bribery trial.

Governor Chamberlain suggests that coal famine may be averted in Eastern Oregon this winter by the railroads paying a low rate on slabwood.

The American Bankers' association, in session at Atlantic City, N. J., decided against postal savings banks, favored government supervision of savings banks.

An Anglo-Russian treaty has been signed.

Nobel Moors have at last accepted French terms of peace.

The San Francisco city jail has been condemned as unsafe.

Honey feels confident of convicting L. Ford, of the United Railways, on trial.

Standard Oil lawyers say it is not policy of that company to drive to the wall.

The United States Circuit Court of appeals has decided that the Great Northern must pay its fine for giving rebates.

The Russian government has resumed its policy of shooting suspected revolutionists without trial.

The Standard Oil announces that as present suits are finished it reorganizes and enlarges its capital, that earnings will be published.

Judge Lochren, of the United States court, has issued an injunction which sends the Minnesota rate law pending final settlement of the case in the state.

## SMALL FOR ARBITRATION.

Tells Operators President Roosevelt Can End Strike.

Chicago, Sept. 24.—"I have positive inside information that the companies are ready to arbitrate, and I predict to you now that you will all be at work within ten days, and that victory will be yours."

This was the information given out by President S. J. Small, of the striking commercial telegraphers, at the best attended meeting held since the strike was declared. There were loud cries of "No arbitration" when President Small began speaking, but these grew weaker as he said:

"I think I have heard that cry before, but I want to say something on the other side. If President Roosevelt should ask the companies to arbitrate, and they consented, what position would it place you in if you refused?" "I don't know that you will get a chance to arbitrate," he said as the cries continued. "If Colonel Clowry has his way about it you won't be given the chance. We have had some bitter experience with arbitration, but if it comes this time with the stamp of the United States government on it I believe we can afford to accept it."

Although he did not say so, President Small gave the inference that President Roosevelt was in a fair way to end the strike. He said it had already cost the companies \$12,000,000.

Chairman Wesley Russell said the cotton growers of the South are clamoring for better telegraph facilities, and that many Southern associations had appealed to President Roosevelt. The situation, he said, looked decidedly hopeful.

M. J. Reidy, of Boston, and S. K. Koenekamp, of Pittsburg, members of the national executive board, said the strike would be over in two weeks.

## HAGUE MEETING BARREN.

Delegations Go to Peace Conference Without Preparations.

The Hague, Sept. 24.—After having been in session for over three months, and adjournment probably a month in the distance, it is recognized generally and even by the most optimistic in the peace movement, that the second international peace conference has been and will be at its conclusion, barren of results leading to permanent measures of benefit to the peace of the world.

Even the proposition for a future meeting of the conference, which was unanimously adopted has been so altered as to suppress its most important part, namely, the periodicity of meetings, merely providing for the calling of a third conference, but establishing nothing with regard to convening of the future conferences.

The prevailing opinion as expressed by one of the leading delegates is that the absence of results in the conference on the great questions was due to the lack of preparation by all the countries represented. This, he said, was especially striking in the case of the American delegation, which was supposed to have come here in complete accord with the Latin-American countries.

## HIS VACATION DAYS OVER.

President Roosevelt Returns to Washington and Hard Work.

Oyster Bay, L. I., Sept. 24.—President Roosevelt's summer vacation at his Sagamore Hill home will end at 10 a. m. Wednesday, when he, with Mrs. Roosevelt, members of the family and the executive staff, will take a special train for Washington.

During the three and a half months the president has occupied the homestead he has had the quietest and at the same time the busiest vacation he has indulged in since he became an occupant of the White House. The records show that since June 12 the president has received 125 persons at Sagamore Hill. Some of the callers have been distinguished foreigners and a few have made purely social calls, but the majority of them have been officials on strictly government business.

While visitors have been comparatively few, the work which the president has accomplished in other directions has been great. His annual message to congress is practically completed. The document needs only finishing touches, and but few of them.

## Thirty-two Hurt in Wreck.

Washington, Sept. 24.—Thirty-two passengers were injured, none seriously, by the derailment of the Chattanooga & Washington limited train on the Southern railway, just north of Ryan's Siding, Virginia, early today. A broken rail was the cause of the accident. The entire train, composed of a baggage car, day coach and three sleepers, being almost destroyed by fire. A special train was quickly made up and proceeded to this city with all the passengers of the limited. The track was blocked several hours.

## Leased Wire Men to Remain.

New York, Sept. 24.—A determined effort to pass a resolution calling out on strike regardless of their contracts, all newspaper wire and broker office operators, was made at a meeting of the local telegraphers' union today. After a long debate, the resolution which has before been introduced at meetings of the strikers, was again tabled, but it was said later with the understanding that it would be taken up at a meeting tomorrow.

## Moorish Camps Burned.

Casa Blanca, Sept. 24.—Negotiations for the cessation of hostilities having failed, General Drude today resumed the offensive, and burned the Moorish camps at Sidi Ibrahim, south of Casa Blanca, and dispersed the tribesmen, who offered but little resistance.

# NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

## SEVERELY CENSURES FRANCKE.

Uhler Says Dakota Was Lost Through Captain's Carelessness.

Washington, Sept. 26.—In an official communication to Captain Emil Francke, who was commander of the ill-fated steamship Dakota, wrecked on Kinkone reef, coast of Japan, March 3 last, George Uhler, supervising inspector general of the steamship inspection service, severely censures him on account of the loss of the ship. The local board of steamship inspectors at Seattle had investigated the wreck of the Dakota and suspended the license of Captain Francke for two years. The captain appealed to Supervising Inspector General Uhler. Mr. Uhler, after having analyzed thoroughly the evidence adduced at the hearing, says in his letter to Captain Francke:

"I am forced to the conclusion that the stranding of the vessel and her subsequent total loss was due entirely to your careless and indifferent navigation, as an hour before the disaster you assumed charge of the watch and took the bridge and directed the navigation of the ship yourself. 'It is evident from the testimony adduced at the investigation that a large portion of the ship remained above the water many days, and yet within two hours from the time the ship struck she was totally abandoned, not a single man being left aboard to protect her, and the ship left a prey to those who looted her without restraint and without meeting any protest from any one.'"

## Wu Ting Fang is Impeached.

Washington, Sept. 27.—Secretary Root today received a cablegram from Minister Rockhill at Peking notifying him of the appointment of Wu Ting Fang as minister to Washington. There is reason to believe that unofficially some representations have been made at the State department within the last 24 hours, impeaching the character of the proposed new minister, not only on the ground of his conduct when formerly in Washington, but it is stated Mr. Wu Ting Fang took advantage of an abnormal state of affairs in Peking to secure his reappointment to this post.

## May Burn Alaska Coal.

Washington, Sept. 26.—The lowest bid for coal for the battleship fleet while on the Pacific coast was submitted today by the Pacific Coal & Transportation company, which offers to deliver 40,000 tons of Chignik, Alaska, coal at San Francisco, half at \$8 to \$9 a ton, the other half at \$8 per ton, provided the department takes the full amount of the bid. This is cheaper than the department can buy and transport either Welsh or West Virginia coal to San Francisco, but the Navy knows nothing about Alaskan coal.

## Water on Land Next Year.

Washington, Sept. 24.—A part of the Umatilla irrigation project in Eastern Oregon will be supplied with water during the season of 1908, but the project as a whole may not be ready for cultivation until the season following. The Umatilla River Water Users' association recently forwarded to the Oregon delegation a letter indicating some uneasiness because the project had not been thrown open to settlers this season.

## Honey Put in Charge Again.

Washington, Sept. 26.—It was announced today at the Department of Justice that Special United States Attorney Honey, who has been active in the California land fraud cases has been given charge of some of the criminal cases growing out of the land frauds in Oregon. Other cases will be conducted by the district attorney.

## Sloop Saratoga Not Sold.

Washington, Sept. 28.—Only two bids were received for the sloop Saratoga, which the Navy department proposed selling, the highest bid, from John H. Gregory, of Perth Amboy, \$2,000. As the department appraised the vessel at \$4,300, it is probable that both bids will be rejected. No action has yet been taken.

## No Objection to Wu Ting Fang.

Washington, Sept. 28.—President Roosevelt announced today that he assumed there would be no objection to the appointment of Wu Ting Fang as Chinese minister to the United States. He added, however, that he had not formally taken the matter up with the State department.

## Call Central American Conference.

Washington, Sept. 25.—President Roosevelt and President Diaz have invited the presidents of the five Central American republics to send delegates to a conference to be held in Washington in November to agree upon a plan for the peaceable settlement of all future disputes between these countries.

## Root Starts for Mexico.

Washington, Sept. 27.—Secretary Root left at 3:30 this afternoon to visit President Diaz, of Mexico. He traveled in the private car Signet, attached to a regular Pennsylvania railway train. Accompanying him were Mrs. Root, Miss Root and Percival Cassett, his private secretary.

## Metcalf's Secretary Resigns.

Washington, Sept. 25.—Leon A. Clark, private secretary to Secretary Metcalf, has resigned and will leave here Monday for Oakland, Cal., to devote himself to law. Mr. Clark has been associated with Mr. Metcalf for seven years.

## REDUCED RATES TO TROOPS.

Law May Be Amended to Avoid Hardship to Them.

Washington, Sept. 24.—The War department will recommend to congress at the coming session that an amendment be made to the railroad rate law, permitting the railroads to grant reduced fare to members of families of army officers and enlisted men. Prior to the passage of the rate law, reduced fares were frequently issued in such cases, but the Interstate Commerce commission has held that the new law will now prohibit a continuance of the practice.

This restriction has worked great hardship on officers and men who have been ordered to far distant posts. There have been cases where companies and regiments stationed on the Atlantic coast have been ordered to the Philippines. Transportation across the Pacific is furnished by the government, but the men with families have been compelled to go into their pockets to the extent of about \$100 for each member of their family, and this is a tremendous tax, particularly upon non-commissioned officers and enlisted men, whose families accompany them. There would appear to be considerable justice in the claim of these men, for their change of station is not of their choosing, but at the bidding of the department, and the enactment of such an amendment is not altogether improbable.

## Prohibition for Washington.

Washington, Sept. 28.—A determined effort will be made next winter, it is said, to bring about the enactment by congress of a law making Washington a "dry town" in every sense of the word. Information received here today from Norfolk, Virginia, where the Anti-Saloon league of America has been in session, to the effect that a campaign having as its object the eradication of the saloon from this city will be inaugurated at once by the leagues and other temperance organizations in the states, and that pressure will be brought to bear upon senators and representatives from many sources, urging them to vote for the proposed law for total prohibition in the District of Columbia.

## Hepburn's Sensational Views.

Washington, Sept. 26.—Representative Hepburn, of Iowa, chairman of the house committee on interstate commerce and father of the rate bill which forced the senate to action in 1906, on his return here from a trip to Europe. "I do not see," he said, "how any man can have courage to invest in American railway stocks after the way they have been manipulated, after \$182,000,000 of indebtedness has been saddled on the Union Pacific, with probably not more than \$30,000,000 of actual expenditure."

## Harriman is Pirate.

Washington, Sept. 28.—Congressman Hepburn, of Iowa, in an interview criticizing everybody, including President Roosevelt, says the president is backing the project for the deepening of the Mississippi, which is another scheme to raid the treasury. He referred to E. H. Harriman as a "financial freeloader," and declared if congress fails to enact legislation to regulate the stock issues in interstate corporations there will be nothing to check "the Wall street sharks."

## Bids for Coal for Warships.

Washington, Sept. 26.—Bids were opened at the bureau of equipment of the Navy department for the transporting and supplying of coal for the use of the Atlantic battleship fleet during its coming voyage to the Pacific coast in December. The proposals contemplate the shipment of a supply of this coal to be delivered at various points in the West Indies, on the South American coast and at Magdalena bay and Mare Island, at San Francisco.

## Negroes Oppose Taft.

Washington, Sept. 25.—A concerted anti-Taft-Roosevelt movement among negroes all over the country is alarming the Taft supporters. The negroes have a permanent organization and branches have been formed in Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. W. Calvin Chase, a colored lawyer and editor of The Bee, a Republican paper published here, is the leader of the movement.

## Washington Wins Contest.

Washington, Sept. 27.—The secretary of the interior has decided in favor of the state of Washington in the case of that state against a large number of settlers involving about 50,000 acres of valuable lands. There were several classes of claimants, but the secretary held against all except those who had settled on their land before the state's selections were made.

## Recruit Engineers to Limit.

Washington, Sept. 25.—All the engineer companies in the army are to be recruited up to the maximum limit of the law. This action was decided upon with a view to complying with a request made by Major General Leonard Wood, commander of the Philippine division, that two additional companies of engineer troops are designated at that station for service.

## Baker City to Have More Clerks.

Washington, Sept. 27.—Civil service examination for a postal clerk and letter carrier will be held at Baker City October 16.

## ESTABLISH PRIZE COURT.

Hague Peace Conference Votes on Great Tribunal.

The Hague, Sept. 23.—The sixth plenary sitting of the peace conference today attracted an unusually large audience. The members of the International Seismological and Dairy congresses, which were meeting here, were present. In the course of the discussion regarding the establishment of an international prize court, Senor Esteve (Mexico) announced that the Mexican delegation would now vote in favor of the proposition, as the modification permitting a country interested in a case to have its own judge on the tribunal largely does away with the objectionable features of the earlier proposition which he said contravened the principle of the equality of nations. Senor Esteve added that while Mexico would support the proposition to establish a prize court, she did not withdraw her opinion, repeatedly expressed, against the project to establish an international court of permanent arbitration, if based on a principle contrary to the equity of the states.

The proposition to establish an international prize court was ultimately approved, Brazil alone casting a vote against it. Russia, Japan, Siam, Venezuela, Turkey and Persia abstained from voting. On the motion of President Nelidoff, the resolution in regard to convening the third peace conference, introduced September 19, was unanimously adopted, together with the expression of gratitude to Emperor Nicholas, as the initiator of the conference and to Queen Wilhelmina for her hospitality.

Prior to the vote, M. Teukul, head of the Japanese delegation drew cordial applause because of his expression of appreciation of the personal initiative of Emperor Nicholas in bringing about the meeting of the convention.

## JOHN D. TO TESTIFY.

Federal Government Wants to Know of Standard Oil.

New York, Sept. 23.—John D. Rockefeller, genius extraordinary of the gigantic Standard Oil trust, will be forced to take the witness stand and under oath divulge certain secrets of the combination's history, which he, better than any other, is able to render accurately. Other leading figures in the trust, who, it was expected, would escape the ordeal, also will be called to face Deputy Attorney General Frank Bellegg's formidable inquisitorial battery.

Those in charge of the government's case in the Federal suit to dissolve Standard Oil as a corporation violator of the Sherman anti-trust law decided today that the issuing of more subpoenas is necessary. Although Mr. Kellogg would not tell who will be compelled to testify, the fact remains that the only men in possession of many much sought secrets who have not been subpoenaed are John D. Rockefeller, William Rockefeller, W. H. Flagler, Oliver H. Payne, John D. Archbold and H. H. Rogers.

It is believed that, with the possible exception of William Rockefeller and H. H. Rogers, all these men can be forced to appear in court. William Rockefeller suddenly disappeared from the city the other day and Mr. Rogers is declared to be in no condition to undergo examination.

## NO EFFORTS TO HIDE FACTS.

San Francisco Health Officials Will Tell Truth About Plague.

San Francisco, Sept. 23.—At a joint meeting today of the Federal, state and municipal authorities to discuss the bubonic plague situation, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "Resolved, That it be the sense of this meeting that the fullest authorized publicity be given to the plague situation in the city at all times; that the newspapers be requested to publish such reports as may be furnished by the department of public health; that the interests of the city are best served by this course."

The decision henceforth to encourage publicity is in line with the views held from the beginning by the federal authorities. The total number of verified cases of plague to date is 39; deaths, 22; unverified suspects, 23.

## Japan Excludes Foreigners.

London, Sept. 23.—A dispatch to the Times from Peking today says that the labor troubles at Vancouver are being followed with much interest in the Far East, where an analogous problem has now arisen between China and Japan. Japanese imperial ordinance No. 325, of July 27, 1899, vigorously forbids all foreigners, whether Europeans, American or Chinese, from working in Japan as laborers in agricultural, fishing, mining, manufacturing and other classes of industry outside of the narrow residential settlements.

## Get After the Paper Trust.

New York, Sept. 23.—Members of the American Newspaper Publishers' association have appointed a committee and instructed it to call the attention of President Roosevelt to what the association asserts is an unlawful combination of paper manufacturers to keep up the price of white paper and to demand relief from what they consider an oppressive burden. The action is the subject of numerous opinions here from both sides.

## Army of Shoeworkers Out.

St. Louis, Sept. 23.—A conservative estimate places the number of shoe factory workers out here, at 25,000. The companies, at a meeting today, decided not to accede to any demands made by the strikers.

# WILL PROTECT CHINA

President Roosevelt Cognizant of Japan's Game.

## COREA ONLY A STEPPING STONE

Japan Blustered About School Question in California Only to Get Free Hand in China.

San Francisco, Sept. 24.—That the Japanese question has not been settled but is merely in its infancy is the belief of a large number of naval officers who have arrived at San Francisco with the advance guard of the fleet that is to be mobilized in Pacific waters. According to these authorities, the fleet has been ordered to the Pacific not so much as a warning to Japan for her past actions as for a floating protest against her contemplated seizure of China. In fact, these naval men interpret that the presence of the fleet on this side of the continent as a message to Japan clearly saying: "Thou shalt not steal China."

These authorities bring forward a number of interesting facts to support their contention. In the first place they point out that a treaty existed between the United States and Korea which was the nearest thing to an alliance that the United States has undertaken. This treaty under a possible construction pledged the American government to protect Korea against just such a coup as Japan has carried to a successful conclusion. It is said that immediately after the Portsmouth treaty was signed, in which, by the way, Japan guaranteed the independence of Korea, the island empire busied herself tying the hands of all the big European powers by means of treaties and alliances. The United States government was the only big power with the exception of Germany not included in this arrangement.

The naval officers above referred to give it as their opinion that the ill feeling stirred up between the United States and Japan was the work of the Japanese government. While Japan was belligerently protesting against the attitude of the Californians toward the Japanese, it was doing nothing more or less, according to the authorities cited, than holding America at a distance with one hand while with the other it was choking the life out of Korea.

The naval officers hold that as soon as Japan took possession of Korea Mr. Roosevelt was convinced that the next move would involve China, and accordingly began preparations for active interference. The United States sat quietly by while Japan put Korea in its back pocket. It will not sit quietly by if Japan makes the effort to deal in the same manner with China.

The big fleet of warships to be gathered on the Pacific coast will serve to remind Japan that the foreign policy of the American government. To just what lengths the country will go to preserve the Chinese empire from Japan is yet to be determined.

## LAST TECHNICALITY FAILS.

Supreme Court Upholds Indictments of Accused Bribers.

San Francisco, Sept. 24.—The state Supreme court late yesterday rendered a decision upholding the validity of the so-called Oliver grand jury. On this decision depended the fate of the indictments found subsequent to the March last.

The attack was made on the grand jury by William M. Abbott, of the United Railroads; Frank G. Drum, John Martin and Eugene De Saba, of the San Francisco Gas company, and other defendants to test the validity of the indictments charging them with bribery. They contended that in February last the names for a new grand jury were drawn and that, while the Oliver jury had not been discharged, its powers lapsed with the first step taken to impanel its successor. Justice McFarland filed a dissenting opinion.

## Plague Not Epidemic.

San Francisco, Sept. 24.—Dr. Rupert Blue, marine hospital service, and President William Ohlms, of the city board of health, today united in the following statement to the press relative to the bubonic plague situation: "From our knowledge of plague, the prevention of a sudden outbreak in epidemic form can be predicted with assurance, but a certain number of cases will continue to appear for a considerable period in spite of preventive measures." No new cases appeared today.

## Several May Defend Cup.

New York, Sept. 24.—Preparations for the defense of the America's cup has begun. At least one syndicate is being organized and possibly more. Everyone appears to be of the opinion that the management will be vested in E. D. Morgan. Those mentioned as generous subscribers are Edward H. Harriman, Colonel Robert M. Thompson, C. K. G. Billings and Roy A. Rainey. The cost of producing the Reliance would be upward of \$500,000.

## First Snow in Chicago.

Chicago, Sept. 24.—A few flakes of snow fell here late yesterday. The fall was not large enough to be recognized by the weather bureau, but for several minutes it was plainly visible.