NO. 4604

with Killing the they Torture and Children.

COMPELLED TO WIT-MURDER OF CHILDREN.

Left Bound in Isolated -Sisters of Mercy

other things they placed red poured burning petroleum feet. In some cases they or 70 prisoners together and em in isolated places in a

at named Sterana, of the vil-Padesh was forced to drink upired as the result of un- he was sworn. Elder Nickoe village of Leahko, after beed to witness the torture and to death. The priest of the of Seltha was compelled to the murder of a score of ind went mad. The inhabitants large villages have fled to to avoid the Turks, and are ing of cold and hunger.

PROTECT THE WEST.

of Agriculture Will Make Effort to Stamp Out Diseases

indications are that we will wrest success from fortune ful in stamping out the reaches this secthat district is that the dis-na standstill. The next reticide the number of men end to New England. But ware a large number will man; days have passed. have passed have passed in the New England will be instructed to my my, sheep and hog. I weeks or four weeks or the disease.

be asked for a spec-Mion to cure the disease I intend to ask for a the for this purpose.

the temorrow night.

fican Sanitary Congress. ingion, D. C., Dec. 2,-The conference of the American which executive alded by the bureau of republica has been prepar nearly a year past, was for-bened in this city today. attendance include delegates he United States, San Salvador, Rea Ecuador, Honduras and her countries of the Western The sessions will conbalth will be considered from tional standpoint, the object to secure concerted action by as governments in prevent spread of epidemics, such as or, and above all, yellow fever mentatives of the United a the conference are members arious national state and muare men who are scientific as sustained and ractical workers in the fields trantine and sanitation. It is the conference will result in reement for co-operation be-the health officials of the varquatries for a uniform system cantine and for the eventual to of all quarantine between the which join in the sanitary

be began yachting, about 50 to, Lord Brassey has sailed \$22,000 miles in a dozen of varying tonnage.

and business men are consid-the advisability of incorporat-Northwest football association.

TURKS PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S AN-NUAL MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

PENDLETON, UMATILLA COUNTY, OREGON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1902.

Reiterates His Belief That This Government Would Fail To Do Its Duty Furniture Supposed to Be Burned Is Should It Now Refuse to Meet the Demands of Cuba.

At 12:30 the president's message was submitted and the reading began

immediately. The senate had today lost a part of Alger, of Michigan, reposed many gavel fell with but few spectators.
Alger's credentials were presented presented a chalice. Three sisters of and he reported at the desk where

He took a seat between Beveridge and Dryden and was given an informal reception until the president's

message was received.
The president's message was received.
The president's message was received women, was himself ceived with careful attention. Those parts of the document referring to

vital topics are here given: To the Senate and House of Repre

sentatives: We still continue in a period of un-tounded prosperity. This prosperity in not the creature of law, but un-doubtedly the laws under which we work have been instrumental in creating the conditions which made it pos-sible, and by unwise legislation it would be easy enough to destroy it. There will undoubtedly be periods of depression. The wave will recede; but the tide will advance. This nak in the East.

Dec. 2.—The West is not because of the epidemic of mouth disease of cattle.

This has tion is seated on a continent flanked by two great oceans. It is composed of men the descendants of pioneers. mouth disease of cattle, or, in a sense, pioneers themselves; sheep in the New England of men winnowed out from among the mys Secretary of Agriculture nations of the old world by the enwho arrived in Chicago last ergy, boldness, and love of adven-attend the International Live-ture found in their own eager hearts. will surel

As a people we have played a large part in the world, and we are bent "My latest report from upon making our future than the past. In particular, events of the last four years have definitely decided that, for woe or for weal, our place must be among the nations. We may either fail greatly or succeed greatly; but we can not avoid the endeavor from which either great failure or great success must come Even if we would, we can not play a small part. If we should try, all that would follow would be that we should play a large part ignobly and shome

The Sons of Soldiers.

But our people, the sons of the mer of the civil war, the sons of the men who had iron in their blood, rejoice in the present and face the futur high of heart and resolute of Ours is not the creed of the weakling and the coward; ours is the gospel of hope and of triumphant endeavor We do not shrink from the struggle There are many problems for us to face at the outset of the twentieth century-grave problems abroad and still graver at home; but we know that we can solve them and solve them well, provided only that we bring to the solution the qualities of head and heart which were shown by the men who, in the days of Washington, founded this government, and in the days of Lincoln, preserved it.

Not Accidental.

No country has ever occupied nigher plane of material well-being han ours at the present moment. This well-being is due to no sudden or necidental causes, but to the play of the economic forces in this country health organizations, and all for over a century; to our laws, our continuous policies; above all, to the high individual aver age of our citizenship. Great fortunes have been won by those who have taken the lead in this phenominal industrial development, and most of these fortunes have been won not by doing evil, but as an incident to action which has benefited the community as a whole. Never before has mater ial well-being been so widely diffused amonk our people. Great fortunes have been accumulated, and yet in the agregate these fortunes are small indeed when compared to the wealth The plain of the people as a whole. pople are better off than they have ever been before. The insurance companies, which are practically mu-

tual benefit societies—especially help-

were sparcely filled today when or resent accumulations of capital which ness to the historic truth that wise ployee alike should endeavor to appear and the sure safeguard members were absent from their There are more deposits in the save against revolution. members were absent from their heats.

The Evening Post new committee appointments. Among the largest in this country, evolution is the members were absent from their his batts. The speaker announced his new committee appointments. Among more well-paid wageworkers in this new committee appointments. Among the largest in this country, evolution is the members were absent from their his batts. The speaker announced his new committee appointments. Among the largest in this country.

We Are No more important the surface of the late Russell of Massachus history. Of course when the condition is the members were absent from their history of course when the condition is the members were absent from their history. atrocities inflicted upon the ceed the late Russell, of Massachu-in Christians by the Turks, setts, on the ways and means. Pal-tions have favored the growth of what ther things they placed red upon the heads of the Christee.

was good they have also favored somewhat the growth of so much that was evil. It is eminently necessary that we should endeavor to cut out this evil, but let us keep a due sense of proportion; let us not in fix-ing our gaze upon the lesser evil forits holiday appearance though upon get the greater good. The evils are condition to slowly starve to the desks of Simon of Oregon, and teal and some of them are menacing, but they are the outgrowth, not of beautiful floral remembrances. The misery or decadence, but or prosperi ty-of the progress of our gigantic industrial development. This indus trial development must not be checked, but side by side with it should go such progressive regulation as will diminish the evils. We should fall in our duty if we did not try to rem-edy the evils, but we shall succeed if we proceed patiently, with practical common sense as well as resolution, separating the good from the bad and holding on to the former while en-deavoring to get rid of the latter.

Trusts.

In my message to the present con gress at its first session I dis cussed at length the question of the regulation of those big corporations monly doing an interstate business, often with some tendency to monopoly, which are popularly known as trusts. The experience of the past year has emphasized in my opinion. the desirability of the steps I then A fundamental requisite of ргоронес. social efficiency is a high standard of individual energy and excellence; but this is in no wise inconsistent with power to act in combination for aims which cannot so well be achieved by the individual acting alone. A fundamental base of civilization is the inviolability of property; but this is in ociety to regulate the exercise of the artificial powers which it confers upon the owners of property, under the name of corporate franchises, in such a way as to prevent the misuse of these powers, Corporations, and es pecially combinations of corporations should be managed under public regu lation. Experience has shown that under our system of government the necessary supervision can not be ob tained by state action. It must there fore be achieved by national action

Aim Not to Destroy. Our aim is not to do away with cor porations; on the contrary, these big aggregations are an inevitable devel opment of modern industrialism, and the effort to destroy them would be futile unless accomplished in ways that would work the utmost mischiel to the entire body politic. We can do nothing of good in the way of regu lating and supervising these corpora tions until we fix clearly in our minds that we are not attacking the corpora-tions, but endeavoring to do away with any evil in them. We are not hostile to them; we are merely deter-mined that they shall be so handled as to subserve the public good. We draw the line against misconduct, not wealth. The capitalist who alone of in conjunction with his fellows, per forms some great industrial feat by which he wins money is a welldoer not a wrongdoer, provided only he works in proper and legitimate lines We wish to favor such a man when We wish to supervise he does well. and control his actions only to vent him from doing ill. Publicity can do no harm to the honest corporation; and we need not be overtender about sparing the dishonest corpora-

In curbing and regulating the com binations of capital which are or may become injurious to the public must be careful not to stop the great enterprises which have legitimately ternational industrial world, not

Washington, Dec. 2.—The galleries | ful to men of moderate means-rep- tempt at betterment, betrays blind- importance that employer and em-

We Are Not Helpless, No more important subject can titude of sour hostility and distrust come before the congress than this coward the other. Few people de-of the regulation of the interstate serve better of the country than those business. This country can not all representatives both of capital and employed for that purpose. The house ford to sit supine on the plea that under our peculiar system of government we are helpless in the presence of new conditions, and unable to grapple with them or cut out whatever of evil has arisen in connection with ployers and emplayed. Above all, we them. The power of the congress to need to remember that any kind of regulate interstate commerce is an class animosity in the political world absolute and unqualified grant, and is, if possible, without limitations other than those even more destructive to national prescribed by the Constitution. The welfare, than sectional race, or religcongress has constitutional authority to make all laws necessary and proper comment only upon condition that we for executing this power, and I am keep true to the principles upon which satisfied that this power has not been exhausted by any legislation now on the statute books. It is evident, therefore, that evils restrictive of commercial freedom and entailing restraint upon national commerce fall within the regulative power of the residence, is that he shall act well residence is that he residence is that he shall act well residence is that he shall act well residence is that he shall act well residence is that he resid congress, and that a wise and reason and honorably by his neighbor and able law would be a necessary and by his country. We are neither for proper exercise of congressional authority to the end that such evils man as such nor for the poor man as such; we are for the upright e eradicated.

Evil Can Be Prevented.

believe that monopolies, unjust discriminations, which prevent or cripple competition, fraudulent overcapitalization, and other evils in trust organizations and practices which injuriously effect interstate trade can be prevented under the power of the congress to "regulate commerce with for

thereof, and those engaged therein.
I earnestly recommend this subject to the consideration of the congress with a view to the passage of a law reasonable in its provisions and ef-fective in its operations, upon which ment we definitely took the ground the questions can be finally adjudicated that now raise doubts as to the ity of constitutional amend-if it prove impossible to acnecessity complish the purposes above set forth by such a law, then, assuredly, we should not shrink from amending the constitution so as to secure beyond peradventure the power sought.

Labor and Capital.

How to secure fair treatment alike for labor and for capital, how to hold check the unscrupulous man. whether employer or employee, without weakening individual initiative without hampering and cramping the industrial development of the country, is a problem fraught with great difficulties and one which it is of the highest importance to solve on lines of sanity and far-sighted sense as well as devotion to the right. This is an era of federation and combination. Exactly as business find they must often work through corporations, and as it is a constant tendency of these corporations to grow larger, so it is often necessary for laboring men to work in federations, and these have become important factors of modern industrial life. Both kinds of federation, capitalistic and labor, can do much good, and as a necessary corollary they can sire to show ourselves disinboth do evil. Opposition to each kind by and effectively their friend. of organization should take the form of opposition to whatever is bad in the conduct of any given corporation or union-not of attacks upon corporations as such nor upon unions such; for some of the most far-reaching beneficient work for our people has been accomplished through both corporations and unions. Each must refrain from arbitrary or tyrannous interference with the rights of others.

For the General Public.

Organized capital and organized b bor alike should remember that in the civilized nations, although as yet the long run the interest of each must be reduced the cost of production, not to brought into harmony with the interabandon the place which our country est of the general public; and the con-has won in the leadership of the in- duct of each must conform to the funin- duct of each must conform to the fun-to damental rules of obedience to the strike down wealth with the result law, of individual freedom, and of of closing factories and mines, of justice and fair dealing toward all. of closing factories and mines, of justice and fair dealing toward all, from which great consequences for turning the wage-worker idle in the Each abould remember that in addithe welfare of all mankind may flow. streets and leaving the farmer with-tion to power it must strive after the out a market for what he grows. In-sistence upon the impossible means erous ideals. Every employer, every the wealth sistence upon the impossible means they have insurance tically mutally helpthe sistence alike of what is good and the stubborn they have the resolute effort to obstruct any at-

come upon both in the long run if night, was of incendiary origin. even more wicked, We can get good govtous animosity. satisfied that this power has not been this nation was founded, and judge man, rich or poor. So far as the con-stitutional powers of the national government touch these matters of general and vital moment to the nation, they should be exercised in conformity with the principles above set forth.

Reciprocity With Cuba.

! hope soon to submit to the senate reciprocity treaty with Cuba. On May 20 last the United States kept eign nations, and among the several its promise to the island by formally vacating Cuban soil and turning Cuba states" through regulations and re-quirements operating directly upon such commerce, the instrumentalities had chosen as the first officials of the new republic.

Cuba lies at our doors, and whatever affects her for good or for ill affects us also. So much have our peothat Cuba must hereafter have closer relations with us than with any other power. Thus in a sense Cuba has become a part of our international political system. This makes it necessary that in return she should be given some of the benefits of becoming part of our economic system. It is, from our standpoint, a short-sighted and mischievous policy to fail to recognize this need.

Moreover, is is mighty and generous nation self the greatest and most successful office boxes are being vacated republic in history, to refuse to stretch out a helping hand to a young and weak sister republic just entering upon its career of independence We should always fearlessly insist insist upon our rights in the face strong, and we should with grudging hand do our generous duty by the weak. I urge the adoption of and even now, it seems that reciprocity with Cuba not only be livery is one of our oldest cause it is eminently for our own interests to control the Cuban market and by every means to foster our supremacy in the tropical lands and waters south of us, but also because we, of the giant republic of the north, should make all our sister nations of the American continent whenever they will permit it we desire to show ourselves disinterested-

International Arbitration.

As civilization grows warfare be omes less and less the normal condi-The last tion of foreign relations. century has seen a marked diminubetween tion of powers; wars with uncivilized powers are largely mere matters of international police duty, essential for the welfare of the world. Wherever possible, arbitration or some similar nethod should be employed in Heu of war to settle difficulties between world has not progressed sufficiently to render it possible, or necessarily desirable, to invoke arbitration in ev-The information of the in ery case. ternational tribune which alts at The Hague is an event of good omen It is far better, where possible, to invoke such a permanent tribunal than to create special arbitrators for a given purpose.

First for Arbitration. It is a matter of sincere congratu-

Continued on page 8.

THEFT AND ARSON

Fact Established That Arson Was Employed to Hide the Evidence of Robbery.

MRS, BLANCHARD'S HOUSE

ROBBED AND BURNED.

Located in Second-Hand Store-Authorities Endeavoring to Locate the Thief.

It has been proven beyond a doubt that the fire which destroyed Mrs.

Mrs. Blanchard was out of town at the time and had left her house in contained all her furniture and house keeping furnishings and upon returning to her home, she naturally looked for the stoves and other articles which would not burn up entirely, but which should have been found in the ruins. Not a trace of stoves or other imperishable furniture remained in The welfare, than sectional, race, or relig- the ashes and she notified the officers, who immediately instituted a Yesterday search for the property. afternoon most all of the household goods were located in various seconded by fire to hide the theft.

SPEEDY JUSTICE.

Robber Caught, Tried and Sentenced in Seven Days.

The Dailes, Dec. 2.—The department store of A. M. Williams & Co., of this city, was robbed November 25. The robber was traced to Umatilla, arrested, brought to this city, charged with the crime by District Attorncy Menefee, and is now in the penitentiary at Salem serving a sentence of four years for the crime.

FIRST DAY'S RECORD.

Free Delivery Takes Its Place Gracefully Among the Institutions of the City.

It may be that the new mail boxes were objects of delight to the small were also boy yesterday, and they well patronized by the business men, sweethearts, and others who write and are written to. If the mail boxes could talk, they would perhaps record some pleading duns sent out Monday on the first of the month. However, 200 letters passed into the brand new receptacles on the first day, and Postmaster Lot Livermore expresses his keen delight at the readiness with which Pendleton people adapt themselves to the better way. The postsoon the business population cease visiting the office, except keep up their acquaintance with the postmaster. A great many of the city patrons of the office have apof the plied for free delivery, and applications continue to come-in. riers are all familiar with the city and even now, it seems that free detions

RAN OVER A DOG.

E. J. Oeding Has His Hand Mashed by Being Thrown From Hand Car. employed by the E. J. Oeding, employed by the Washington & Columbia River Railway Company, was brought to Dr. Smith Monday afternoon, suffering

with a badly mashed hand, Mr. Oeding and another man were riding down the track between here and Hells and ran over a dog. two front wheels were torn from the car and the dog cast to one side, but he was not injured. Mr. Oeding was thrown in front of the car and the wheels of the car passed over his hand. Three fingers were quite hadly mashed and skinned, but no bones were broken nor is the injury so bad-that he will lose any of the fingers.

CRACKER CREEK FACTS

The value of the Company's operat-ing on the mother lode is as follows, based on the same capital as South Pole

Columbia \$1 per share E. and E. 90c per share North Pole \$5 per share Golconda started at 10c now selling at 50c and worth more South Pole is starting at 15c

The time to buy is on the first offer-ing of stock and profit by all advances. Gahagan at Hartman's abstract office.