

Some people strike it rich through luck, but all merchants like it rich who properly advertise.

# East Oregonian

WEATHER FORECAST.  
Tonight and Tuesday fair, warmer.

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## RUSSIAN VESSEL AT GOLDEN GATE

### Warship Lena Arrives Unexpectedly in San Francisco Harbor.

### WHAT INTEND TO PREY ON AMERICAN SHIPPING.

San Francisco, Sept. 12.—The Russian warship *Lena*, which arrived unexpectedly yesterday, for the alleged purpose of being overhauled and made seaworthy, remained at anchor in the Union Iron Works all morning and nothing was done to indicate that the vessel would either go into the dock and dismantle, or leave according to the laws of neutrality. The fact that the New York and other vessels of the Pacific squadron are anchored within a mile of the *Lena*, Admiral McCalla, commander of the naval station, sent the boat Paul Jones, from the yard to a station almost alongside the *Lena*.

Collector of Customs Stratton announced this morning that the *Lena* must leave as soon as repairs are made. If repairs are necessary, or if repairs must leave at once, the Japanese consul called on the collector and demanded that the *Lena* be ordered to leave the port at the expiration of 24 hours, but was told on the ground that the captain of the *Lena* reports his vessel as seaworthy, and that inspectors had not yet reported on the claim that the vessel is unfit.

As soon as the inspectors go over the *Lena* and will determine whether she needs repairs, when Stratton will make known his decision. It is reported the *Lena* intends to weigh anchor this afternoon, but for what purpose is unknown.

### Cannot Prey on Commerce.

Washington, Sept. 12.—The opinion expressed in high official quarters that the Russian cruiser, *Lena*, will not be allowed to leave San Francisco harbor to prey upon American commerce, even though carried on Japanese bottoms.

The impression prevails that the *Lena* will be tied up in San Francisco until the end of the war. The crew may be kept on board unless the Japanese object. This is not likely.

View of the precedent established in the case of the *Askold*. They might be quartered on Yerba Buena island.

Meanwhile the officials are seeking to ascertain the condition of the vessel, whether she is really unseaworthy and entitled to remain for repairs.

### American Fleet Watches the *Lena*.

Washington, Sept. 12.—Instructions have been sent by the navy department to Rear Admiral Goodrich to keep the Pacific fleet close to San Francisco, to watch the Russian warship *Lena*. The collector of the port will be expected to make a survey of the vessel and determine the extent of the necessary repairs.

### Kuropatkin to Make No Stand.

Petersburg, Sept. 12.—Rain, storms at the front. The three armies of Oyama are reported to be north of the Taitse river. There are no indications that they are prepared to advance. Officials of the opinion that Kuropatkin will not make a serious stand at Muk-

### Japs Not Advancing.

Petersburg, Sept. 12.—General staff reports that the Japanese have not yet penetrated north of Tai in any considerable numbers. They have several large camps and railway south of there, to Liao Yang.

### Mitchenk Not Killed.

Petersburg, Sept. 12.—An official report received today denies general Mitchenk, who commanded the Russians at Liao Yang, killed in battle September 3.

### These Spies in St. Petersburg.

Petersburg, Sept. 12.—Two Japanese arrested here today. One had the Greek Catholic church priest a Russian woman. From

documents on both the Japanese they are believed to be naval officers acting as spies.

### Russians Use Dum-Dum Bullets.

Washington, Sept. 12.—Minister Takahira received the following from the foreign office today, at Tokio: "The Manchurian army reports two kinds of dum-dum bullets have been found among the munitions of war captured at the battle of Liao Yang. They resemble the cartridge used by the Russian rifle, type of 1891. It is supposed the wounds received by some of the Japanese in this battle were inflicted by this kind of bullet."

### PRINCE PROVIDED FOR.

### German Elöper Will Get 600,000 Marks After Marriage.

Manchester, Sept. 12.—The Dispatch says the crown prince, Frederick William of Germany, before his marriage to the Duchess Cecilia, will visit England as the guest of King Edward.

The prince is expected toward the end of October. It is understood the prince will be amply provided for after his marriage. The kaiser will allow him 200,000 marks yearly. The reichstag will vote 400,000 marks additional.

### Chicago Wheat Climbs.

Chicago, Sept. 12.—New September wheat opened at \$1.03 and closed a cent and three-quarters higher. May wheat opened at \$1.12 and closed at an advance of 2 1/2 cents. Corn opened at 53 cents and closed at 52 1/2 cents.

### Local Wheat Dull.

There appears to be a disposition on the part of local buyers not to take on any more wheat until they can unload what they already have on hand. Since Thursday there has been practically no local quotation, although the value of the cereal is the same. Wheat on the local market today is worth 70 cents for club and 75 cents for bluestem.

### Herreros Victorious.

Berlin, Sept. 12.—Reports from German Southwest Africa state that the main body of the Herreros has broken through the ring of troops and escaped to the southeast with a loss of 50 killed. This is believed to mean an indefinite prolongation of the campaign.

## THOUSAND CARS OF FRUIT TO GO

### ROBERT BURNS SPEAKS OF WALLA WALLA.

### Says the Fruit Shipping Industry Will Almost Reach the 1000-Car Point This Season—Most of It Grown Adjacent to Walla Walla—Freewater Fruit Shipped From That Station and Not Walla Walla.

"Walla Walla is becoming a great fruit shipping center," remarked Robert Burns, agent for the O. R. & N. company in the Garden City, who arrived in Pendleton yesterday afternoon. "Within a year or two, if business keeps increasing, a thousand cars a season will be shipped out of the town. That limit will be exceeded pretty heavily this year."

"The fruit comes mostly from the Walla Walla country. There is a little Milton stuff sent out from the larger place, but most of the freewater flat products go from the home point."

"Walla Walla has a good country back of it and business is not only good at certain seasons, but throughout the entire year. The town may appear slow to the casual observer, but to one who has taken the time to look around, the business of Walla Walla is appreciated as very large."

Mr. Burns states that a great many farmers in the Walla Walla country are buying property this fall and are moving their families in from the ranches. "There is lots of money in the country," he continued, "and all the farmers have done exceedingly well this summer."

### \$6000 for Broken Heart.

Portland, Sept. 12.—Birdie McCarty of Lakeview, who sued James D. Herryford, a rich stockman, for \$70,000, for breach of promise, has accepted \$6000 in a compromise. A jury returned her a verdict for \$22,000 a year ago, but the case was appealed.

### The Germania Aground.

New York, Sept. 12.—The steamer *Germania* which ran aground near Sandy Hook last night, was floated early this morning. She sustained no damage.

### French Steamer Lost.

London, Sept. 12.—The French mail steamer *Tamise*, for Haiphong, from Tonquin, has arrived on the coast of Anam, a total loss. The crew was saved.

## PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT GIVES FIRST SIGNAL FOR THE BATTLE

### Letter of Acceptance Outlines the Principles of His Party for the 1904 Campaign.

### Defends His Position and the Action of the Government in the Panama Affair—Asserts His Intention of Carrying Out the Same Policy Now Being Pursued, if Elected—Says Big Navy Is Necessary to Maintain Position of the United States—Says the Trusts Have Been Vigorously Prosecuted.

Oyster Bay, Sept. 12.—President Roosevelt's letter of acceptance was given to the press this morning.

It contains about 14,000 words. The following are excerpts covering the subjects of Panama canal, the trusts and his enforcement of the constitution.

### Defends Panama Canal Policy.

So well has our work been done that our opponents do not venture to rectify the facts about our policies or acts, and then oppose them. They attack them only when they have first misrepresented them; for a truthful recital would leave no room for adverse comment.

Panama offers an instance in point. Our opponents can criticize what we did in Panama only on condition of misstating what was done. The administration behaved throughout not only with good faith, but with extraordinary patience and large generosity toward those with whom it dealt. It was also mindful of American interests.

It acted in strict compliance with the law passed by congress. Had not Panama been promptly recognized, and the transit across the isthmus kept open, in accordance with our treaty rights and obligations, there would have ensued endless guerilla warfare and possibly foreign complications; while all chance of building the canal would have been defeated, certainly for years, perhaps for a generation or more.

Criticism of the action in this matter is simply criticism of the only possible action which could have secured the building of the canal; as well as the peace and quiet which we were, by treaty, bound to preserve along the line of transit across the isthmus.

The service rendered this country in securing the perpetual right to construct, maintain, operate, and defend the canal was so great that our opponents do not venture to raise the issue in straightforward fashion; for if so raised there would be no issue.

The decisive action which brought about this beneficial result was the exercise by the president of the powers vested in him, and in him alone, by the constitution; the power to recognize foreign governments by entering into diplomatic relations with them, and the power to make treaties which, when ratified by the senate, become under the constitution part of the supreme law of the land.

### Has Enforced Constitution.

Neither in this nor in any other matter has there been the slightest failure to live up to the constitution in letter and in spirit. But the constitution must be observed positively as well as negatively. The president's duty is to serve the country in accordance with the constitution; and I should be derelict in my duty if I used a false construction of the constitution as a shield for weakness and timidity, or as an excuse for governmental inopulence.

### No Change in Future Policy.

Similar misrepresentation is the one weapon of our opponents in regard to our foreign policy, and the way the navy has been made useful in carrying out this policy. Here again all that we ask is that they truthfully state what has been done, and then say whether or not they object to it; for if continued in power we shall continue our foreign policy and our handling of the navy on exactly the same lines in the future as in the past.

### Concerning Trusts.

As for what our opponents say in

reference to capital and labor, individual or corporate, here again all we need by way of answer is to point to what we have actually done, and to say that if continued in power we shall continue to carry out the policy we have been pursuing, and to execute the laws as resolutely and fearlessly in the future as we have executed them in the past. In my speech of acceptance I said:

"We recognize the organization of capital and the organization of labor as natural outcomes of our industrial system. Each kind of organization is to be favored so long as it acts in a spirit of justice and of regard for the rights of others. Each is to be granted the full protection of the law, and each in turn is to be held to a strict obedience of the law; for no man is above it and no man below it. The humblest individual is to have his right safeguarded as scrupulously as those of the strongest organization, for each is to receive justice, no more and no less. The problems with which we have to deal in our modern industrial and social life are manifold; but the spirit in which it is necessary to approach their solution is simply the spirit of honesty, of courage, and of common sense."

### Praises Trust Busting.

The action of the attorney general in enforcing the anti-trust and interstate commerce laws, and the action of the last congress in enlarging the scope of the interstate commerce law, and in creating the department of commerce and labor, with a bureau of corporations, have for the first time opened a chance for the national government to deal intelligently and adequately with the questions affecting society, whether for good or for evil, because of the accumulation of capital in great corporations, and because of the new relations caused thereby.

These laws are now being administered with entire efficiency; and as, in their working, need is shown for amendment or addition to them—whether better to secure the proper publicity, or better to guarantee the rights of shippers, or in any other direction—this need will be met.

It is now asserted "that the common law, as developed, affords a complete legal remedy against monopolies." But there is no common law of the United States. Its rules can be enforced only by the state courts and officers. No federal court or officer could take any action whatever under them.

It was this fact, coupled with the inability of the state to control trusts and monopolies, which led to the passage of the federal statutes known as the Sherman anti-trust act and the interstate commerce act; and it is only through the exercise of the powers conferred by these acts and by the statutes of the last congress supplementing them, that the national government acquires any jurisdiction over the subject. To say that action against trusts and monopolies should be limited to the application of the common law is equivalent to saying that the national government should take no action whatever to regulate them.

### Trusts Born of Favoritism.

Undoubtedly, the multiplication of trusts and their increase in power has been largely due to the failure of officials charged with the duty of enforcing the law to take the necessary procedure. Such stricture upon the failure of the officials of the national government to do their duty in this matter is certainly not wholly undeserved as far as the administration

preceding President McKinley's is concerned; but it has no application at all to republican administration.

It is also undoubtedly true that what is most needed is officials having both the disposition and the courage to enforce existing law. This is precisely the need that has been met by the consistent and steadily continued action of the department of justice under the present administration.

So far as the rights of the individual wage worker and the individual capitalist is concerned, both as regards one another, as regards the public, and as regards organized capital and labor, the position of the administration has been so clear that there is no excuse for misrepresenting it, and no ground for opposing it unless misrepresented.

### AFTERMATH OF STRIKE.

### Eight Thousand Who Applied for Old Places Were Turned Away Today.

Chicago, Sept. 12.—Four thousand strikers were given work in the packing houses this morning, but 8000 who applied were turned away.

The disappointed men thronged back to their homes or to the headquarters in an angry mood. The packers, however, seemed to be doing all they could to find places for the strikers, but they still had 15,000 non-union workers whom they had promised work for. Only 250 out of 700 teamsters were taken back today.

### 3000 Apply at Omaha.

Omaha, Sept. 12.—About 3000 strikers applied at the packing plants this morning. Only 300 were taken back. It is reported that when conditions were normal nearly all would be reinstated.

### George Chandler Robbed.

Baker City, Sept. 12.—George Chandler, ex-state senator, and recent member of the state agricultural board, was robbed of \$150 in greenbacks, last evening while getting on the train to leave for Salem to attend the state fair. He had a roll of bills in his hip pocket and in the rush to get on the train, while everybody was crowded about him, some one took the roll from his pocket and he did not miss it until he was seated in his berth and began to think about paying for a bed. It was all the money he had with him, but he wired ahead to have a friend meet him at Portland when the train arrived.

## FIRST TEMPLAR RETURNS HOME

### SIR KNIGHT A. R. McEWEEN FROM THE CONCLAVE.

### Speaks of the Magnificent Reception Tendered the Delegates by San Francisco—Hot Weather Was the Greatest Drawback—Mr. McEween Formerly Lived in California Before Coming to Athena.

A. R. McEween of Athena, in the first pilgrim to the Knights Templar convolve to return, arriving here early this morning, and leaving on the morning train for Athena.

Mr. McEween was greatly pleased with the trip, especially with the reception and entertainment given the visiting knights, who were entertained royally from start to finish.

The San Franciscans let themselves out, and seemed to enjoy the affair as much as the visitors possibly could.

The principal drawback, in fact the only one, was the heat; much of the time the thermometer registered 87 degrees, which was in strong contrast with the representations made of that climate in the schedule of inducements extended to Oregonians to come to the convolve. Nevertheless, the trip and the events at San Francisco will be long treasured by all who attended.

Twenty-eight years ago Mr. McEween came from Mariposa county, California, to Umatilla county, where he has since resided. He had lived in California for several years, but has never ceased to congratulate himself because he left and came here. In his opinion, there is no comparison at all between the states—either in opportunities, or in desirability of climate.

Until Red Bluff is reached, coming north, there is so little change noticeable in California as indicating advancement and prosperity that the difference between the entire central and northern parts of California and Eastern Oregon is simply astonishing.

In the country there has been little apparent change in 30 years—so little that the average Oregonian actually wonders upon what the Californians base their claims of either increasing wealth or population, or any other kind of prosperity.

## POSTAL CHIEF ENDS HIS LIFE

### Captain David Leibhardt, of the Dead Letter Division, Commits Suicide.

### LETTERS SAY HE HAD A MANIA FOR SUICIDE.

### Was Chief of the Division of Dead Letters in the Government Postoffice Department—Three Letters Left By Dead Man, Say He Had Tried to Shake Off the Desire to Kill Himself, But Had Failed—Had Tried Christian Science in Vain—Daughter Was Secretary to August Machen When That Official Was Arrested.

Washington, Sept. 12.—Captain David Leibhardt, superintendent of the dead letter division of the postoffice department, committed suicide Sunday in his office, by shooting himself. The shot brought out clerks and janitors who found the superintendent dying with a bullet wound in his head.

### Had Mania for Suicide.

Washington, Sept. 12.—Captain David Leibhardt, superintendent of the dead letter department, who shot himself in his office yesterday, left three letters on his desk, two addressed to friends and one to his wife.

In one letter he spoke of the mania that possessed him to kill himself. He said he had tried Christian Science for relief, but without success.

No other motive is known for the deed. Leibhardt's daughter, Miss Inez, who was chief clerk to August Machen, at the time of his arrest, is now a clerk in the postoffice at Los Angeles.

### MRS. FLAGLER ROBBED.

### Wife of Millionaire Robbed of \$25,000 by Beautiful Kleptomaniac.

Newport, Sept. 12.—Society in again started today by the news that a mysterious thief has robbed the beautiful second Mrs. Flagler of her jewels and money to the value of \$25,000. The money consisted of \$6000 in money, two drafts on a New York bank for \$10,000, and a chain valued at \$4000.

The most remarkable feature of the case, a feature which developed in other recent Newport robberies, is the assurance to Mrs. Flagler, received in a letter that the property will be returned to her. It is understood the thief is a rich young woman who is a confirmed kleptomaniac.

### BOY MURDERS FATHER.

### Leonard H. Buckland, of Stockton, Shot by Drunken Son.

Stockton, Sept. 12.—Leonard H. Buckland, a respected business dealer, aged 54 years, was shot and killed by his own 15-year-old son this morning in his store, because the father had slapped the boy's mother. The murder was premeditated, as the boy got whiskey at a saloon on the way to attempt the deed.

### Hoo-Hoo-Come to Portland.

Portland, Sept. 12.—E. D. Irman, head of the Oregon delegation of the Hoo-Hoo, or lumberman's order, now in session in St. Louis, has wired here that the 1905 meeting will be held in this city. Oklahoma City was the only opponent of Portland for the convention.

### Bad Weather for Mabie Election.

Portland, Me., Sept. 12.—Reports from various points in the state indicate unfavorable weather for today's election. It is feared unless the conditions change a vote will be small.

### Grand Ronde Land Sold.

Washington, Sept. 12.—The government has accepted a bid of \$66,587, for 16,313 acres of Indian land on the Grand Ronde reservation, in Western Oregon.

### LARGE CATTLE DEAL.

### 2025 Head and Nearly \$60,000 Cash Change Hands.

J. C. Louerger has completed the purchase of 2025 head of cattle—a deal of between \$55,000 and \$60,000. These animals are to be delivered for shipment in Pendleton about October 15, consigned to Frye-Bruhn, of Seattle. The cattle were bought of the following persons:

Brown & Summerville, of Bear valley, 250; I. M. Mills, of the southern part of Grant county, 200; John Combs, of John Day, 175; Henry Trowbridge, of Izee, 500; Dave Magill, of Izee, 350; John Laycock, of Izee, 400; James Angell, of Izee, 150.

## DRUNKEN MAN PASSED FORGED CHECK

After spending his harvest wages for drink, John Wilson cashed a check last night on his former employer which the First National Bank refused to honor and he is locked up in the city jail on a charge of forgery.

Wilson had been working for J. S. Todd, a farmer. He came to Pendleton Saturday night and became intoxicated. Last night he cashed a check on Todd at the saloon of Griffin & Murrell for \$27. When G. B. Griffin took the paper to the bank this morning it was pronounced worthless.

He returned to the saloon and found Wilson there. The man admitted that he drew up the check, but declared he would make it all right as soon as he could get word to Todd. Griffin started to the office of the chief of police with Wilson, but the latter dodged down an alley and escaped.

Shortly before noon Marshal Carney found Wilson asleep under some farm machinery at the hear of Kunkel's implement store. The man was locked in jail and the information charging him with forgery, was sworn out. The man was drunk when placed under arrest.