

NEWS OF THE WEEK

In a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

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

The Korean revolt is spreading. Japan plans to monopolize the trade of the Orient. Fire at Los Angeles destroyed a block in the wholesale district. A number of Russian newspapers have been suppressed for printing news of the Bialystok massacre. The house has passed a bill granting California 5 per cent of the net proceeds of the sale of public lands. It is expected that the Italian government will soon issue an order for the complete exclusion of American canned meats. Count Witte expresses the opinion that the Russian drama is becoming revolutionary in its character. He also says the Jews have brought their troubles on themselves. A submarine eruption recently threw up a small island near Boroslov, an island in Alaskan waters. Boroslov was upheaved in the same way 100 years ago and another small island in 1882. Dr. W. T. Harrie, commissioner of education, has tendered his resignation to the president and the latter has announced the appointment of Dr. Elmer E. Brown, professor of education at the California university, as his successor. Revolutionary feeling is spreading in Russia. Tobacco trust officials have been indicted for conspiracy. Evidence is being found that Dreyfus was convicted by forgery. California is pushing the fight on "six-bit" insurance companies. The president and house committee have agreed on a meat inspection bill. The Hermann land case trial at Portland is expected to take place the first of July. The Russian nobility will refuse to divide their estates with the peasants in order to prevent a revolution. The 131st anniversary of the battle of Bunker hill was celebrated at Boston, where the day is always regarded as a holiday. A. L. Craig, general passenger agent of the O. R. & N., has resigned to take a better position with the Great Northern. William McMurray, of Portland, will likely be Mr. Craig's successor. Presbyterial churches throughout the United States are raising a fund of \$300,000 with which to rebuild the edifices of that denomination destroyed by the San Francisco earthquake and fire. Japan has suppressed the outbreak in Korea. Castro will resume the presidency of Venezuela July 5. The army will soon abandon San Francisco relief work. The czar is preparing for an open revolt in Southern Russia. A Texas negro has been sentenced to be penitentiary for 999 years. Half of San Francisco's present water supply is wasted by leaks in the mains. The Blackfoot Indian reservation in Montana will be opened to settlement. Germany is planning to spend \$50,000,000 in widening and improving the Kiel canal. A pretended president of the Philippine republic has surrendered to the authorities. The house committee on agriculture has agreed to Roosevelt's demands on the meat inspection bill. Mrs. E. H. Conger, wife of the ex-minister to China, has sold for \$7,000 a ring which she bought in Peking for 90. A movement has started to depose the insane king of Bavaria. Many Oregon and Washington postmasters have received an increase in pay. Mayor Schmitz, of San Francisco, has decided that saloons may open July 5. Light earthquake shocks are felt frequently at San Francisco, but no damage is done. Rioting has been resumed at Bialystok, Russia, and parliament has sent a committee to investigate. Leaders in congress agree to loan 0,000,000 to San Francisco banks for use in rebuilding the city. Roosevelt condemns the meat inspection bill and threatens to call an extra session if action is not taken on the bill. The naval bill provides \$65,000,000 with which to establish wireless telegraph stations along the coasts of Oregon, Washington and California. The governor of California and mayor San Francisco have joined in an appeal to the insurance companies for a deal to San Francisco.

CRYING FOR HARVESTERS.

Unemployed Men for Kansas Grain Fields Hard to Find.

Topeka, Kan., June 19.—Kansas is sending out the strongest appeal of her history for men to work in the harvest fields. The difficulties of the last few years getting help to gather the wheat before it becomes dead ripe and scatters in the gathering will be intensified this year if the advance signs are token of what is to come.

At least 25,000 more men than are in sight now will be needed, and desperate measures will be adopted to draft men into the service behind the self-binders. Competition for labor is stronger this year than ever before. There seems to be no idle men anywhere.

Appeals have been addressed to the employment agencies in Chicago, St. Louis and other large industrial centers. The answer has come back in almost every instance that it is impossible to fill the orders.

Factories are running at full capacity all over the country. Building operations are going on on a scale exceeding anything of the kind in past years. These activities, in addition to the many public improvements that are in progress, have absorbed the bulk of the labor of the country, skilled and unskilled.

State Free Employment Agent Gerow holds that a number of railroads are largely to blame for the shortage of harvest hands. He says the railroads need every man they can get to complete their own work, and for this reason have refused to grant the 1 cent a mile passenger rate that is usually made for the harvest hands. They fear, it is said, that the call from the wheat fields, with the attractive wages, will draw away their laborers, who get only \$1.25 for working on tracks.

The Rock Island and Union Pacific have given the harvesters' rate, but the other lines are obdurate.

There will be no room for complaint on account of compensation. The farmers, if need be, will pay as high as \$3 a day for good men. The ordinary wage will be \$2 to \$2.50. Board and lodging are also given. Farmers will co-operate with each other, and there will be less "stealing" of the hands of others than in past years.

The flat has gone out unofficially that there must be no able bodied men in Kansas at harvest time. The loafer who can work will be obliged to toil or leave the state. Local authorities in cities and towns hitherto have co-operated with the agriculturists in enlisting the whole available force for field work. They will do so again this year.

Present indications are that Kansas will harvest 65,000,000 bushels of wheat. The usual migration from the Texas and Oklahoma fields will recur this year, but this source of aid of itself will not be sufficient.

LITTLE MAIL WAS LOST.

Surprising Amount of Business Now in San Francisco Postoffice.

Washington, June 19.—Postmaster General Cortelyou has received final reports from the postmaster at San Francisco, dealing with detailing the postal conditions during the great disaster there and pointing out that the amount of mail lost was comparatively small. The postmaster reports that May 2 the records of the canceling machines at the San Francisco postoffice showed the collection of mail within 60,000 letters of the heaviest collection on record in the office, while the stamp sales were within \$300 of normal.

The postmaster says, however, that the mails of second-class matter were but a little over 20 per cent of the amount before the earthquake. He adds that there has been no falling off in the amount of registered mail received.

There were 20 employees of the postoffice whose homes were burned out in the fire, many of the men being left destitute, but so far as known only one employe, a carrier, lost his life, while one other is missing. The postmaster general has written the postmaster, specially commending the action of certain employes and has called the attention of the secretary of the treasury to certain officials in the custodian service of that department.

Foreigners Refuse to Pay Tax.

London, June 19.—The correspondent at Tokio of the Daily Telegraph says that the deficit in the next budget is expected to reach \$40,000,000. The correspondent says that the majority of the foreigners resident at Nagasaki refuse to pay the income tax and that the German consul is supporting them. The dispatch adds that an army reform commission has been appointed, consisting of the ministers of War, Instruction and State, to remedy defects in the army disclosed by the war with Russia.

Jewish Appeal for Help.

London, June 19.—The Daily Telegraph this morning prints a telegram received in London from Helsinki, Finland. It is dated Sunday afternoon and is signed by M. Vinaver. The telegram says: "The outbreak at Bialystok clearly was the beginning of an organized massacre similar to the bloody October days. Only energetic intervention can prevent a terrible catastrophe. Peril is imminent. Appeal to all influences to help us."

Smoke From Shasta.

Redding, Cal., June 19.—Reports are being received here that smoke is pouring from the cone of Mount Shasta and that deep rumblings are heard in the mountains. The reports are not credited.

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

CHANGE CRIMINAL LAWS.

Attorney General Crawford Would Remedy Many Defects.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Settlement Named After Wagon.

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

Grain Sack Problem Serious.

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

Resume Work on Reservoir.

Eggers—Work on the big reservoir for irrigation purposes started at Lake Waldo, in the Cascade mountains, 100 miles east of Eugene, by A. R. Black last fall, will be resumed within a few days. Mr. Black has left here with a good sized force of men to continue the work. A year ago this summer Black filed on the waters of the lake and announced a big irrigation project for the upper Willamette valley. He claims to be backed by Eastern capitalists, and says he will carry his plans to consummation in the not far future.

Working for Coast Railroad.

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

Bend Ships Horses.

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

WILL SHIP 400 CARS.

Bountiful Yields From Grand Ronde Orchards is Assured.

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

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

Even at the cider factory price of \$5 per ton, ten-year-old trees will on average years yield at the rate of \$42.63 per acre.

While the apple is in the ascendancy as the commercial fruit of this valley, the cherry plays quite a part. Cannery representatives are here now making contracts for cherries at 4 to 4 1/2 cents per pound. The La Grande fruit growers will have about 20 tons to offer, but this includes only the sweet varieties suitable for canning, such as Royal Ann and Centennials.

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

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

Special Prizes at State Fair.

Salem—The state board of agriculture has voted to offer three special prizes for the best individual farm exhibits to be made at the state fair this fall. The prizes will be \$75, \$50 and \$25 in cash and in addition the Studebaker company will give a \$100 wagon, the E. S. Lampert company a \$40 set of harness and F. E. Shafer Saddlery company a \$10 robe. It is expected that a large number of farmers will compete for these prizes. Secretary Durbin will supply applicants with all the necessary information.

Prunes Promise Great Yield.

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

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 72@73c; bluestem, 74@75c; red, 70@71c; valley, 72c. Oats—No. 1 white feed, \$31.50@32; gray, \$31.50 per ton. Barley—Feed, \$24@24.50 per ton; brewing, nominal; rolled, \$25@26. Hay—Valley timothy, No. 1, \$12.50 @13 per ton; clover, \$7.50@8; cheat, \$6@7; grain hay, \$7@8; alfalfa, \$13. Fruits—Apples, \$2.50@3.50 per box; apricots, \$1.25@2 per crate; cherries, 75c@81 per box; strawberries, 5@7c per pound; gooseberries, 5@7c per pound; Logan berries, \$1.75 per crate. Vegetables—Beans, 6@8c; cabbage, 1 1/2c per pound; lettuce, head, 15@25c; onions, 8@10c per dozen; peas, 4@5c; radishes, 10@20c per dozen; rhubarb, 3c per pound; spinach, 2 @ 3c per pound; parsley, 25c; turnips, \$1@1.25 per sack; carrots, 65@75c per sack; beets, 85c@1 per sack. Onions—New, 1 1/2@2c per pound. Potatoes—Fancy graded Burbanks, 50@60c per hundred; ordinary, nominal; new California, 2@2 1/2c per pound. Putter—Fancy creamery, 17 1/2@20c per pound. Eggs—Oregon ranch, 21@22c per dozen. Poultry—Average old hens, 13@13 1/2c per pound; mixed chickens, 12@12 1/2c; broilers, 15@16 1/2c; roosters, 9 1/2@11c; dressed chickens, 13@14c; turkeys, live, 17 @ 17 1/2c; turkeys, dressed, choice, 20@22c; geese, live, 8 1/2@9c; ducks, old, 11 @ 12c; young, 12 1/2@13c. Hops—Oregon, 1905, 9 1/2@12c. Wool—Eastern Oregon average best, 18@23 1/2c; valley, coarse, 22 1/2@23c; fine, 24@25c; mohair, choice, 28@30c per pound. Veal—Dressed, 4@7c per pound. Beef—Dressed bulls, 3c per pound; cows, 4 1/2@5 1/2c; country steers, 5@6c. Mutton—Dressed, fancy, 7@8c per pound; ordinary, 5@6c; lambs, with pelt on, 8c. Pork—Dressed, 7@9c per pound.

NEW STAR IN UNION.

President Signs Statehood Bill and Makes It a Law.

Washington, June 18.—Another star was added to the Union Saturday when President Roosevelt signed the bill admitting Oklahoma and Indian Territory as one state. The measure also provides that Arizona and New Mexico may be admitted to statehood as the state of Arizona, provided the people of the territories vote in favor of admission on the terms submitted by congress.

The signing of the measure was made the occasion of an interesting ceremony. Senator Beveridge and Representative Hamilton, chairmen of the senate and house committees on territories, who have worked long and hard for the measure, were present, as also were Delegate McGuire, of Oklahoma, and a number of residents of Oklahoma; Delegate Andrews, of New Mexico; Secretary Loeb and others. Just before the president signed the bill, Ambassador Spock von Sternberg, of Germany, was ushered into the office, and he, too, witnessed the ceremony.

The president used two pens in signing the measure, writing the first name, "Theodore," with a solid gold pen presented by the people of Arizona, his family name, "Roosevelt," with an eagle's quill taken from an eagle in Oklahoma.

After signing the bill, the president congratulated Mr. Beveridge and Mr. Hamilton on the completion of their long and arduous labors in connection with the measure. He also expressed the hope that the people of Arizona and New Mexico would avail themselves of the opportunity to come into the Union as a state. From every view point, he said, he regarded this as the wise thing for them to do, as the opportunity might not come again in a score of years. The president said that he had a personal interest in the admission of Arizona and New Mexico, as many of the members of his regiment, the Rough Riders, resided there.

PRELUDE TO GENERAL ATTACK.

Massacre at Bialystok Will Be Imitated in Other Cities.

Berlin, June 18.—"We have every reason to believe that the massacre of Jews at Bialystok is a rehearsal for a wholesale repetition of the atrocities of last October," said Dr. Paul Nathan, president of the Central Jewish Relief league of Germany. "Our information indicates that the Bialystok massacre is the same sort of officially inspired counter revolutionary outbreak as was that at Odessa. We have learned positively that the government's allegation that the trouble began in consequence of the bombs being thrown at a Christian religious procession by Jews is a ridiculous falsehood. Bialystok is still in the hands of the drunken Cossacks, who are determined that no Jews shall be allowed to escape or go unrobbed."

"The military have deserted the railway station and every passing train is held up and the passengers plundered. Panic reigns in the neighboring villages, which fear they will be the next object of attack. Numerous German firms and individuals are among the sufferers at Bialystok and cause the suggestion that German intervention be invoked."

DISAGREE ON PIPE LINES.

Rate Bill Conferees Thrash Over Old Straw Without Result.

Washington, June 18.—In the absence of Representative Sherman, of New York, who was out of the city, the conferees on the railroad rate bill were in session less than an hour today, and reached no decision on any subject. The pipe line amendment was discussed, Senators Elkins and Tillman opposing any change in the provision making them common carriers and contending that most of the companies that have protested the amendment are subordinate companies of the Standard Oil company.

Opponents of the amendment proposed that the amendment which prohibits a common carrier from carrying commodities it produces be changed to read: "railroad carrying commodities it produces," in order that this amendment shall not conflict with pipe lines, which are constructed for the sole purpose of carrying their productions. If this were done, they agreed to support the pipe line amendment.

Must Clean Up Promptly.

Chicago, June 18.—The city health department has sent its first official written notice to the packing companies at the Union stockyards to improve sanitary conditions of their plants. The packers were instructed that they must, within three days, discard the filthy tables and benches, provide cleaner rooms and tools, and correct some of the present unsanitary conditions. Structural changes in the buildings, including new toilet rooms and more ventilation and light, must be made within 30 days.

British Colonies Guilty, Too.

London, June 18.—The report of Dr. Thomas, the medical officer of the borough of Stepney, to the local government board, shows that his department during the last five years has destroyed over a ton of rotten tinned foods daily at the Stepney wharves. These, he adds, were not American goods, as practically no canned goods from American concerns are imported through the Stepney wharves, but were colonial wheat, fish and fruit.

Pass Three Big Bills.

Washington, June 18.—A conclusion was reached late this afternoon by house leaders whereby the meat inspection bill, the pure food bill and the immigration bill are all to be passed this week in the order named.

BIALYSTOK SCENES

Horrible Details of Butchery of Jews Given Out.

BODIES ARE MASHED INTO JELLY

Troops Helped Mobs—Bullet and Bayonet Wounds Betsy Work of Brutal Soldiers.

St. Petersburg, June 19.—The embargo on news from Bialystok was lifted today, and the Associated Press was allowed to telegraph directly from the sacked city a picture of the scene of ruin and desolation left in the wake of the mob. According to frequent bulletins, order was restored this morning.

The story told by the Associated Press correspondent is a dreadful one, but there are indications that he has been prevented by the censorship from relating further details about the condition of corpses, the utter bestiality of the mob and the inability of the troops to cope with the excesses during the first days of the rioting.

It is evident from the dispatches that the excesses assumed the character of a three cornered fight between the military, the mob and armed members of the Jewish Bund, who, instead of submitting passively to slaughter, as their unarmed co-religionists have done heretofore, carried the war into the enemy's camp and fought bravely.

"Merely saying that the corpses were mutilated," the correspondent writes, "fails to describe the awful scenes. The faces of the dead have lost all human semblance and the corpses simply are crushed masses of flesh and bone, soaking in blood. It is impossible to conceive of such bestiality. The corpse of Teacher Aptstein lay in the grass with the hands tied. In the face and eyes had been hammered three-inch nails. Rioters entered his home and after fearful outrages killed him and murdered the rest of his family of seven. When the corpse arrived at the hospital, it was also marked with bayonet thrusts."

"Beside the body of Aptstein lay the corpse of a child of 10 years, whose leg had been chopped off with an ax. Here also were the dead from the Achlacter home, where, according to witnesses, soldiers came and plundered the house, killed the wife, son and a neighbor's daughter and seriously wounded Achlacter and his two daughters.

"I am told that soldiers entered the apartments of the Lapidus brothers, which were crowded with people who had fled from the streets for safety, and ordered the Christians to separate themselves from the Jews. A Christian student named Dikar protested and was killed on the spot. Then all the Jews were shot."

OHIO'S GOVERNOR DEAD.

Bright's Disease Carries Off John M. Pattison Suddenly.

Cincinnati, June 19.—John M. Pattison, governor of Ohio, died of Bright's disease at 4:20 yesterday afternoon at his home in Milford, 15 miles east of this city. On a beautiful hillside near his home his body will be laid to rest on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock after services in the Methodist church. His death came suddenly and was unexpected even by his physicians and family. Early Sunday evening the governor suffered considerable acute pain, but later he sank into a quiet sleep. At 10 o'clock yesterday morning Dr. Belt made his usual visit and found his patient in a comatose state. The governor never rallied and death came peacefully at 4:20.

Andrew H. Harris, lieutenant governor, who, under the constitution, becomes governor during the rest of the term for which Mr. Pattison was elected, is a Republican. He was born in Butler county, Ohio, November 17, 1835. He was admitted to the bar in 1865. He was elected lieutenant governor both times that William McKinley was chosen governor.

Cannot Enter Conspiracy.

Pueblo, June 19.—Holding that a corporation cannot enter into a conspiracy or commit a crime, District Judge Dixon today sustained a motion to quash the indictment returned by the grand jury against the Colorado Fuel & Iron company, and the Colorado Supply company, charging them with the violation of the law bearing on the "truck system." Judge Dixon stated that the indictment was fatally defective in that it failed to state connection Frank J. Hearne, D. C. Mann, J. C. Schenck and others had with the companies.

Total of Dead Uncertain.

Bialystok, June 9.—Quiet reigns today throughout this devastated town. Firing was heard at midnight on the outskirts of Bialystok, near the cemetery, but no further disorders have occurred. The total figures of the casualties are not available, but 70 bodies were buried today. This is claimed to be less than half the total of the killed. Jewish estimates say that not less than 200 were killed. The number of wounded is enormous.

Counted 290 Jewish Dead.

Odessa, June 19.—The Nevost of this city published a dispatch today from its correspondent at Bialystok, saying: "I personally counted 290 Jewish corpses, a great number of which were horribly mutilated. Only six Christians were killed."