

NEWBERG GRAPHIC.

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NEWBERG.....OREGON.

EVENTS OF THE DAY

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week, Presented in Condensed Form, Most Likely to Prove Interesting.

The Trans-Mississippi congress is in session in Seattle.

Turkey has called for 52,000 men for service in Macedonia.

Pope Pius has given \$20,000 to be distributed among the poor of Rome.

The two Kansas Cities are again suffering from the effects of high water.

The 37th national encampment of the G. A. R. is in session at San Francisco.

By the collapse of the upper deck of a Finnish steamer 40 people were drowned.

The Russian fleet has sailed for Turkey to enforce the demand that slaying of consul be avenged.

China has agreed with the United States to open two ports, thus maintaining the open door policy.

Roosevelt wants Root to help him defeat his New York enemies and will endorse him for president in 1908.

A wealthy Davenport, Ia., woman was kidnapped and held for \$50,000 ransom, but gave her captors the slip and escaped.

Vesuvius continues active and is sending smoke and flame to a height of 4,000 feet. Lava is flowing toward Otajama and Pompeii.

A falling meteor destroyed a bridge at Mendon, Mich.

Cardinal Gibbons has left Rome on his way to the United States.

Fire in the Cincinnati stock yards destroyed \$60,000 worth of property.

English sportsmen are confident Shamrock III will lift the cup this year.

Secretary Hitchcock has ordered an investigation of land frauds in Indian territory.

Joseph Pulitzer has given \$2,000,000 for the establishment of a school of journalism at Columbia university, New York.

The Bulgarian premier believes the Macedonian rebellion will be confined to Monastir.

The salmon pack for this year will be about 300,000 cases. This is nearly 25,000 cases short of last year.

The general staff of the army gave Secretary Root a dinner in honor of his success in securing the new army law.

Wheeling, W. Va., union and non-union men clashed and over 1,000 shots were fired. Only two men were wounded.

The powers are not likely to interfere with Russia in her move against Turkey as they feel that the sultan needs punishment.

Lord Salisbury, ex-premier of England, is critically ill.

The British parliament has adjourned until November 2.

Eastern capitalists are anxious to secure yellow pine lands of Southeastern Oregon.

The first meeting of the Alaskan boundary commission will be held September 3.

Jeffries has retained his title of champion of the world by again defeating Corbett.

Captain R. H. Lawson, a distinguished naval officer in the Civil war, is dead.

Admiral Glass has returned to Bremerton naval station with his squadron after a cruise in the North Pacific ocean.

The battleship Massachusetts struck an uncharted rock and will have to go to dry dock. Her injuries are not serious.

The Turkish gendarme who killed a Russian consul has been executed. Turkey will pay the consul's widow \$80,000.

Charles M. Schwab is at the head of a great tailoring trust just formed which will establish houses throughout the United States.

Lake Erie fishermen are preparing to fight the Canadian revenue cutters in the future when an attempt is made to capture the fishing vessels.

Rain is causing the Kansas river to rise again.

Russia has decided on a policy of peace in the far East.

The Servian cabinet has resigned, and King Peter threatens to abdicate.

The chances are very slim that Colombia will ratify the Panama canal treaty.

TELL WHO MAY LAND.

New Chinese Regulations Are Made Public.

Washington, Aug. 19.—A new set of Chinese regulations, prepared by Commissioner General of Immigration Corteyou, of the department of commerce and labor, jurisdiction of the matter of the exclusion of Chinese having been transferred from the treasury to the latter department, were made public today and are now ready for distribution. These rules designate what Chinese persons are permitted to land at ports of the United States under the provisions of the laws and treaties, together with the ports at which Chinese, other than Chinese diplomatic and consular officers, may land and name the officers who have been vested with the power and authority heretofore conferred on collectors of customs, giving their stations and jurisdiction.

Conditions are named to which every Chinese person seeking admission into the United States under the provisions of the act of 1902, for the purpose of taking part in any fair or exhibition authorized by congress, shall conform as a condition precedent to such admission regulations governing the arrest and deportation of Chinese unlawfully within the United States are included. All told there are 61 rules embraced in the new regulations. Accompanying the regulations are laws and treaties relating to the exclusion of Chinese.

Provision is made for a Bertillon record of all Chinese laborers arriving and departing at ports of entry, copies of such registry to be transmitted to the commissioner general of immigration.

Conditions are prescribed to which all Chinese persons claiming the right of transit through the United States to foreign territory must conform as a condition precedent to such privilege. Numerous changes have been necessary in the revision of these rules to make them conform to the transfer of jurisdiction over the subject from the treasury department to the department of commerce and labor. Forms of blanks are prescribed and rules made to govern the officers charged with the enforcement of the exclusion law.

LAWS AT FAULT.

Congress May Be Asked to Repeal Present Land Laws.

Washington, Aug. 19.—The 58th congress, when it regularly assembles in December, will be called upon to remove from the statute books three laws under which the government is being systematically robbed each year of hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of dollars' worth of public lands. The robbers are not in all cases violating the letter of the law, and as long as these three laws remain in force they cannot be reached, but they are violating the spirit of the law, and escape only on technicalities. The fight begun in the last days of the 57th congress, to bring about the repeal of the timber and stone act, the desert land act, and the commutation clause of the homestead act, is to be renewed with vigor, and the friends, as well as the enemies of reform, are even now preparing to enter the fray, each side determined to win.

Secretary Hitchcock, after more than four years in the cabinet, during which time he has familiarized himself with the operations of the several land laws, has become convinced that the statutes should be changed. He cannot see why the government should relinquish for \$4 an acre timber lands that are worth \$50 an acre; he cannot see why dummy entries should be permitted, even though they be made just inside the limitations of the law; he does not see why one man should be permitted to make an entry in the interest of another; nor does he recognize the justice of allowing cattle barons and large stock interests to gain control, if not ownership, of vast tracts of public grazing lands, contrary to the public policy. Secretary Hitchcock has come to realize that while the government is annually losing vast areas of valuable lands under the operations of the laws just specified, the government is, to a great extent, powerless to arrest many forms of speculative entries so long as these laws remain on the statute books.

Italy Expects War.

Rome, Aug. 19.—The memorandum of the Bulgarian government to the powers regarding the situation in Macedonia has produced a great effect here. The general impression is that the Bulgarian government is no longer able to hold back popular feeling, which, unless it is repressed in time, will lead to a war with Turkey. The fate of Bulgaria in that event, it is thought, would probably be the same as that of Greece in the last war with Turkey. The Italian government is exchanging views with Vienna and London

Street Cars Collide.

Carthage, Mo., Aug. 19.—A head-on collision took place this afternoon on the Carthage-Joplin electric railway three miles from this place. Motorman Joseph Baker was killed, Motorman Ed Hedge fatally hurt and 25 other persons seriously injured.

TREATY DEFEATED

COLOMBIAN SENATE TURNS DOWN CANAL BY UNANIMOUS VOTE.

People's Hopes of Better Times are Shattered for Time Being—President Can Now Turn to Nicaragua Route, But Will Probably Make Another Effort to Acquire Panama Right of Way.

Washington, Aug. 19.—Official information was received today that the Colombian senate had unanimously rejected the Hay-Herran canal treaty. This means more delay in providing the waterway the Pacific coast so earnestly desires. It is a blow, and a hard one, too, to the Colombians who have invested in real estate on the supposition that the treaty would be ratified. The non-success of the treaty would seem to vindicate the advocates of the Nicaragua scheme. The Panama canal proposition has served its purpose in postponing for three or four years any actual work on a canal. The negotiations that have been pending so long between the United States and Colombia must now be transferred to Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

Before the United States took up Panama, and while it had never committed itself to the Panama route, it might have been able to have made satisfactory arrangements with Nicaragua and Costa Rica. Now that the United States is shut out of Colombia, the demands of Nicaragua and Costa Rica will, no doubt, be largely increased, as that is the only route left under the present arrangement.

There is talk about the province of Panama seceding from Colombia, and establishing itself as a separate state, in which event it could negotiate a treaty with the United States for a canal. That may be introduced as another element of delay in canal construction, which will be on a par with the subterfuges that have been used for many years to prevent anything being done. Under the law the president can at once begin negotiations with Nicaragua and Costa Rica, but some time ago he gave an intimation that the United States, by negotiations with the Panama canal company and Colombia, had acquired certain rights in the canal property. This did no good, so far as indicating that an attempt might be made to enforce the rights regardless of the adoption of the treaty by the Colombian government; still, there was an intimation that the Colombian congress was not all-powerful in settling the canal question.

The administration has for a long time been most favorable toward the Panama canal as against Nicaragua, and there is a possibility that the Panama canal route will not be given up without another effort on the part of the United States government to secure the construction of the canal at that point on the isthmus.

FRAUD IN CITY OFFICE.

New York Has Lost \$1,000,000 in Her Water Department.

New York, Aug. 18.—Evidence of fraud by which the city has lost sums aggregating almost \$1,000,000, have been obtained by Water Commissioner Monroe. Three inspectors in the water department are under suspicion. One probably will be called upon to face charges within a few days. The facts disclosed are said to show gross carelessness, if nothing worse, on the part of many trusted employees of the water department. In some cases there is the strongest circumstantial evidence of collusion between consumers of water and employees of the department, whereby the former apparently have been allowed to use all the water they required in their business and, on the payment of merely nominal fees, instead of the price fixed by ordinance.

Gives Private Audience.

Rome, Aug. 19.—The pope at 5 o'clock today received at a private audience in his apartment Archbishop Harty, who yesterday was consecrated archbishop of Manila, with whom he spoke at length about the situation in the Philippines. The pope said the efforts of the clergy toward the pacification of the archipelago and the triumph of Catholicism would always receive the warmest support at Rome. Archbishop Harty then presented to the pontiff his secretary, Mgr. Fowler, and Father Donohue, of Alabama.

Jamaica Takes Hope.

Kingston, Jamaica, Aug. 19.—A slightly more hopeful feeling now prevails among the planters regarding the disastrous situation brought about by the recent hurricane. The work of clearing the banana plantations is progressing apace and efforts are being made on all sides to relieve the distress, but thousands of the peasantry are still homeless.

FOR NAVY YARD.

Puget Sound Will Ask for an Appropriation of \$422,300.

Washington, Aug. 18.—The navy department has received the annual recommendations and estimates of the officials of the Puget sound navy yard asking for an appropriation, at the next session of congress, of \$422,300 for the erection of new buildings and the purchase of new tools and machinery.

In addition it is strongly recommended that congress authorize the early construction of a second drydock, "of such dimensions as will accommodate the largest warship likely ever to be stationed on the Pacific coast."

Upon these recommendations Secretary Moody will later base his final estimates that are sent to congress, and while he will no doubt make some alterations, and possibly some reductions, it is believed that in the main he will approve the recommendations of the Puget sound officers.

In pointing out the necessity for a drydock larger than that now in use, Naval Constructor H. D. Wright says the past development of the yards and the increased business that is sure to follow the completion of extensions now in progress is such as to render one dock inadequate. Within two years the amount of repair work to be done at Bremerton will have increased to such proportions that another dock will be necessary to accommodate the ships. No estimate of the cost of such a dock is submitted, although if the department approves the suggestion an estimate will probably be made before congress convenes.

WATER FALLS IN SHEETS.

Cloudburst Does Great Damage in Kansas and Nebraska.

Fairbury, Neb., Aug. 18.—Details have been received here of a cloudburst along the Nebraska-Fansas line for about eight miles. Two clouds apparently met, and for an hour the water fell in sheets. Estimates of the down-pour are all the way from a foot to three feet. The water swept down Dry Branch and Silver creeks, that are usually dry at this season of the year, taking everything before it. More than 1,000 trees were taken out by the roots, and barns, corn cribs, grain and hay stacks, several droves of hogs and many head of cattle were swept away with the flood.

Not a bridge remains on Silver creek and but one on Dry Branch. The residences were all built on high ground, which accounts for the fact that no lives were lost, although there were several narrow escapes.

ONE CHANCE FOR CANAL.

Colombia is Alarmed Over Probable Success of Nicaragua.

Panama, Aug. 18.—Letters received from Bogota say that up to August 1 the Panama canal commission had held only one meeting on account of the disgust of members with the action of Senator Perez y Soto, who insisted on recalling the treaty at the first meeting. Senator Obaldia, a warm supporter of the treaty, has had several conferences with President Marroquin and United States Minister Beauprie, and notwithstanding their efforts the committee could not be induced to report in favor of ratifications. Amendments have been offered which seem to meet the approval of 20 senators out of 24.

Both the house of representatives and the senate are deeply impressed with the persistent rumors which reach Bogota of the possibility of a movement for the secession of the isthmus if this treaty is not ratified. The fear that such an eventuality might follow failure to ratify the treaty appears to constitute the only chance or favorable action on the treaty.

China Discredits It.

Pekin, Aug. 18.—The report that Russia and China will ask the American government to arbitrate all questions arising over the Russian occupancy of Manchuria is discredited here. It is believed that both of these powers have already arrived at a mutual understanding on the subject, although upon what terms none of the foreign legations have as yet been able to ascertain. America is generally considered one of the last governments which could possibly be asked to arbitrate in this case.

Trains Collide in Fog.

Philadelphia, Aug. 18.—Two freight trains on the Pennsylvania railroad crashed together early today between St. David's and Radnor, killing two brakemen and injuring the engineer of the second train. A tramp who had his collar bone broken in the accident says several of his companions were riding on the freight, and it is probable that they are buried beneath the wreckage. The accident was due to the dense fog.

AMBITION REALIZED

SECRETARY ROOT HAS ACCOMPLISHED HIS GREAT DESIRE.

Army Now Directly Under Control of General Staff and Chief of Staff Can Be Removed When Objectionable—Old Law Was Always a Source of Much Conflict.

Washington, Aug. 15.—Beginning today a complete and momentous change will be made in the affairs of the war department. The commanding general is no more, and powers that he was supposed to have, and all of the powers that have been gathered into the adjutant general's office in the last five years, have passed to the chief of staff. Secretary Root has accomplished his great desire, in eliminating a commanding general, who is not in harmony with the administration, and substituting a chief of staff, who will carry out the orders and instructions of the president and the secretary of war, and when he does not, is subject to removal.

As long as the lieutenant general can do the work of the chief of staff he will probably be retained in that position, but in other cases a younger officer, either one of the major or brigadier generals, will be selected, if it seems desirable to the secretary of war.

The change is very important, as it practically makes the secretary of war the commander of the forces under the president, and brings the military more directly under the civil control than it theoretically has been heretofore.

No commanding general, neither Sherman, Sheridan, Schofield or Miles, was in harmony with the civil authorities. Each of these officers felt that his position as commanding general of the army should have given him authority over the army, while as a matter of fact, he had none. A company of infantry or a troop of cavalry could not be moved by order of the commanding general, unless it received the sanction of the secretary of war. No other order that a commanding general issued could be executed without the secretary of war approved it.

Sherman left Washington and took up his residence at St. Louis because he was not allowed to exercise what he thought were the privileges of his commanding rank. Sheridan and Secretary Lincoln, for a long time fast friends, very nearly quarreled over the same question of prerogatives of the secretary and the authority of the commanding general. Schofield and Endicott fell out over the same proposition and Schofield tried to induce Prector to give him full sway over the army, and again when Lamont was secretary he made the same attempt, and both times the secretary continued to hold all his privileges as the manager of the military establishment under the direction of the president. Miles disagreed with Lamont, with Alger and with Root on the same grounds, and disagreed also with the presidents who were their superior officers.

Secretary Root saw the necessity of eliminating from high theoretical command an officer who had access to all the papers and documents of the department by virtue of his own rank and important place in the government, and still was working at cross purposes with the government.

TURKEY RETAKES TOWN.

Heavy Fighting With the Rebels is Now Proceeding on the Outside.

Constantinople, Aug. 17.—The imperial troops have occupied Krashevo, 23 miles north of Monastir, which was recently seized by the insurgents. A force of 4,000 troops besieged the place and bombarded it with artillery. The fighting with the revolutionists is still proceeding outside the town.

Consular advices from Monastir and Salonica endorse the belief that any overt movement in those towns on the part of the revolutionary committees will lead to a massacre of the Bulgarian inhabitants by the Mussulmans. The dispatches received by the porte give particulars of a number of encounters with the insurgents. The latter attacked the village of Guemenko, throwing bombs in it, but official dispatches say they were repulsed.

Lower House Favors the Treaty.

Washington, Aug. 17.—William Nelson Cromwell, consul for the Panama canal company, says that he has received mail advices from his agents at Bogota that the lower house of the Colombian congress was "by an avowed and open majority" strongly in favor of ratifying the Hay-Herran treaty exactly as it stands; that the upper house, which at first was almost overwhelmingly opposed to its ratification in its present form, now stood almost one-third for ratification without amendment.

Two More Shot by Madman Die.

Wichita, Kan., Aug. 17.—Two of the people wounded by the attack of Gilbert Twigg, a demented millman, on a crowd of 5,000 here died today. Several others who were wounded are in a critical condition.