

DISARMS THE JEWS

Anti-Jewish Outbreak Might Help Czar's Cause.

HELPLESS PREY TO MOB'S FURY

Leaders of Jewish Bund Arrested, Beaten and Tortured to Extort Confessions.

Odesa, July 26.—The authorities continue their tactics of disarming all who are suspected of having weapons. House-to-house searches have resulted in bringing to central headquarters hundreds of modern revolvers. Most of these are of American make and were taken from houses in the Jewish quarter.

It is plain from the attitude of the authorities that their intention at present is to disarm all the Jews and to place them at the mercy of the mob, should the government feel that anti-Jewish rioting would benefit its position.

During last night and up to noon today many Jews who are known to have been prominent in the Jewish Bund movement have been arrested and imprisoned. It is reported that in many instances these men were unmercifully beaten and tortured by the authorities in an effort to compel them to confess where arms and bombs known to have been brought into the city were concealed.

GOVERNMENT HELPLESS.

At Mercy of Shipping Trust on Goods for Philippines.

Washington, July 26.—That a combination of foreign steamship lines has the United States government at its mercy as regards the transportation of army and navy supplies and government stores from this country to the Philippines is the latest charge entered in the docket book. The army and navy officers in charge of transportation matters are loath to discuss the subject, dismissing it with the explanation that under the rules of the departments they are not permitted to talk about official affairs for publication.

If statements emanating from outside sources are worthy of credence, however, there will be work for the department of Justice in an entirely new field, when it can take the time away from investigations of big interior trust abuses and the enforcement of the revenue law.

In shipping to our possessions in the Far East, the government is compelled to patronize steamship companies flying foreign flags. The shipments are made mostly by British lines sailing from New York by way of the Suez canal. The only other way would be to ship by rail across the American continent and thence by the Pacific express steamers, but freight rates by that route are prohibitive, except for food supplies and forage bought on the Pacific coast and shipped direct to Manila. There is no direct American line to the Philippines by the eastern route.

ADULTERATION IN GERMANY.

Few Articles of Food That Have Not Been Tamed With.

Washington, July 26.—German food adulteration is the subject of a report received by the bureau of manufactures from Consul General Britain, of Kehl, Dr. Jackenack, of Berlin, states that there were in Germany in 1888 1,400 prosecutions for adulterating food products; in 1898 the number had increased to 3,000; in 1901 to 3,585, and in 1903 to 6,000. Thirty Berlin but-ter manufacturers were summoned before the courts for almost incredible adulteration of their wares.

Wines, chocolate, cocoa, brandies and medicines have been discovered to contain absolutely injurious and dangerous substances used for adulteration. In fact, according to a Straßburg paper, there seems to have been very few articles of manufactured food and drink products which have not been the subject of adulteration on the part of the German manufacturer.

Violations of Eight-Hour Law.

Washington, July 26.—It is said at the War department that there have been but two complaints during the last three years of violation of the eight-hour law by government contractors. The last of these occurred at Fort Wingate, N. M., but the contractor explained that there was a real emergency for this, as it was necessary to rush the work and have his material in hand and wrought up before all transportation facilities were absorbed by the large movement of troops attending the maneuvers.

Big Fire in Leeds, England.

Leeds, England, July 26.—Fire broke out in the heart of this city late last night, and was still burning fiercely early this morning. The damage thus far is estimated at \$500,000.

VERDICT IS GUILTY.

Jury Passes on Case of Two More Land Fraud Operators.

Portland, July 27.—At 12:17 o'clock this morning the jury in the Federal court returned a verdict of guilty against Martin G. Hoge and Charles Nickell, both of Medford. They were recommended to the clemency of the court.

The two men were charged, along with Henry W. Miller and Frank E. Kincart, also of Medford, of with the crime of having conspired to defraud the United States out of portions of already pleaded guilty, and their testimony was used to convict the other two defendants. The indictment against the four men had been returned January 1, 1905.

Miller and Kincart had previously pleaded guilty.

The maximum punishment under the section of the revised statutes applying in their case is two years' imprisonment and a fine of \$10,000, or both fine and imprisonment, while the minimum is 30 days' imprisonment and a fine of \$100, at the discretion of the court.

At 9:30 this morning the case of the United States vs. Hamilton H. Hendricks will be called in the Federal court. It involves an indictment returned February 8, 1905, charging the defendant with a violation of section 5393, revised statutes, in suborning George W. Hawk to commit perjury in giving testimony before the Federal grand jury in connection with said George W. Hawk's homestead entry.

MUST SHOW BOOKS.

Sugar Trust Official Is Hauled Before New York Court.

New York, July 27.—That the New York grand jury is investigating western trunk railroad lines suspected of having granted rebates to the American Sugar Refining company was made known today, when W. E. Foster, general auditor of that company, was taken before Judge Hough, in the United States Circuit court, as a recalcitrant witness before the grand jury.

The foreman reported that Mr. Foster had declined to produce before the grand jury certain books and documents demanded of him. Mr. Foster said that he had not refused to produce the data. He said that he had not the physical possession of all the books and papers in question, except as general auditor of the corporation. A portion of them, he said, were in the safe of the company's president.

Judge Hough gave Mr. Foster until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to comply with the grand jury's instructions. Unless the papers are forthcoming the judge informed Mr. Foster that he would consider an application to punish him, both as a recalcitrant witness and for contempt of court.

BLAME DAMAGE TO QUAKE.

Six Big Insurance Companies Repudiate San Francisco Losses.

San Francisco, July 27.—The severest blow dealt the policy-holders of San Francisco has come in the form of an announcement from six of the largest underwriting concerns, which practically declare that they will pay no losses incurred by the April fire. The earthquake clause in the policies is put forward and the statement made that all the damage done by the flames is attributable to the shock.

In this combination of welters are two American companies and four British companies. The concerns are: Commercial Union Assurance, Ltd., of England; Commercial Union Fire Insurance company, of New York; Palatine Fire Insurance company, Ltd., of England; Alliance Assurance company, Ltd., of England; Alliance Assurance company, Ltd., of England; Norwich Union Fire Assurance society, of England; and Indemnity Fire Insurance company, of New York.

Their combined liabilities in the burned area will reach \$15,000,000. Of this amount they pledge themselves to pay "for actual loss suffered in every case in which legal liability is not doubtful." As the companies claim that they cannot be held for losses caused "directly or indirectly by the earthquake," this pretty phrasing, when translated into plain English, means absolute repudiation.

Pure Food for Londoners.

London, July 27.—The health officers of the metropolis have formulated proposals dealing with canned goods for the consideration of various borough authorities. The most important clauses provide that the name and address of the manufacturer and the date of canning be impressed on all tins; that 1 per cent of each consignment shall be opened on importation and examined before the goods are marketed, and that food intended for canning shall be inspected by an independent official prior to being canned.

Says Companies Will Deal Fairly.

Oakland, Cal., July 27.—Representative Mullins, of the Palatine, Commercial Union and Alliance Insurance companies, of London, this afternoon stated the announcement of his companies' plans now being prepared will show an intention to deal absolutely fairly with every policyholder.

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

GOOD WAGES IN HAYFIELDS.

Klamath Basin Farmers Pay \$2 Per Day and Board.

Klamath Falls—Laboring men can do well in Klamath basin. Haying has brought on a tremendous demand for men of brawn, and wages started at \$2 a day and board in the hayfields. Mason, Davis & Co., contractors on the canal, promptly met the wage with the additional inducement of an eight-hour day, and farmers generally realize that an eight-hour day in caring for a crop of alfalfa would hardly do. It is a bumper crop of hay that is being cut in this county, too, and many ranches report that tonnage of from four to five tons is not unusual.

With all of this vast production, appearances indicate that good prices will be realized, as there are more animals to be fed than ever before. Especially will the demand for hay suitable for horses be called for in large quantity for the animals employed in constructing canals, laterals and other portions of the government work and building the railroads reaching this way for the tonnage the valley is to produce. The government has decided to build the second unit of its canal without asking for further bids on the work and will immediately proceed to equip the additional camps necessary for that work. The wages of men at the government camps has been increased to correspond with that offered by farmers and the contractors.

Work on the canal system is now going ahead rapidly. D. C. Henny, supervising engineer, who succeeded J. B. Lippincott on this project, is acquainting himself thoroughly with the work that has been done and that is outlined for immediate construction. He has spent most of the time on the work since his arrival from Portland.

Barley Stands H at Best.

The Dalles—Headers are running all over the county in the farming sections, and the grain is being stacked ready for threshing. As yet no threshing machines have started, but several will begin this week. As harvest advances, it is shown that the wheat crop is better than was thought a week ago. The quality of spring grain is inferior. None of the spring grain is No. 1. The fall wheat is of good quality, but most farmers estimate that their fall wheat will not yield over 15 bushels to the acre—about half a crop. Barley is the best crop this season, having stood the hot weather better than wheat or oats.

Have 72 Per Cent of Offices.

Salem—Out of 342 county offices in the state the Republicans hold 249 and the Democrats hold 88, while only two are held by Independents, one by a Prohibitionist and one by a woman who has no political party designation. One office is vacant. The Republicans hold 72.8 per cent of the county offices and the Democrats 25.7 per cent. The Independents elected secured the office of surveyor in two counties and the Prohibitionists elected a coroner. The woman elected is Miss Emma Warren, who was elected school superintendent of Clatsop county. No one was elected coroner of Wheeler county.

For New Woman's Building.

Albany—After holding a meeting of the board of regents of the Oregon Agricultural college at Corvallis, the members of the board came to Albany last week and at an adjourned session in this city awarded the contract for the new woman's building, to be erected on the campus, to H. Snook. The contract price is \$69,000, that being the lowest bid by \$2,000. The building will be constructed of the granite from the quarries at Detroit, the eastern terminus of the Corvallis & Eastern railroad, and the building stone at Yaquina bay.

Harvesting Begins in Linn.

Albany—Harvesting has begun in Linn county. While some damage to spring grain has been reported, as a result of unusually warm weather lasting for several days, these reports are the exception rather than the rule. Fall sown grain was damaged but little, and an excellent crop will be garnered. Late sown spring grain will improve considerably yet under the influence of the cool weather now prevailing. Haying is practically over, and the baler will add the finishing touches before the fall rains set in.

New Combine Attracts Attention.

Athens—A combine harvester has been purchased by John Walter which will be the first of its kind to be used in this section. The machine is propelled by a 20-horse power engine, which runs all of the machinery, taking only a sufficient number of horses to draw the machine. The separator and cutting machinery is operated entirely independent of the draft. The feature that most interests farmers is that of doing away with many horses required by other combines.

BEST IN UNION.

Iowa Expert Says Dairying Conditions Excel His State.

Salem—That Oregon can produce butter cheaper than any other state in the Union and that Oregon creamerymen are nevertheless fighting on importing cream from Minnesota, were startling assertions made at a dairymen's meeting here last week.

Professor McKay, of the dairy department of the Iowa State Agricultural college, was the principal speaker. He said that although his state produces more butter than any other state, he freely acknowledged that this is a more advantageous region for dairying, for the reason that the climate is less subject to such extreme conditions. He said Oregon should not import a pound of butter, but should be an exporter when that product can be shipped to New York for 2 cents a pound and to Liverpool for 2½ cents. He urged the extension of dairying as a means of retaining farm fertility.

Director James Withycombe, of the Oregon experiment station, said that the dairy products in this state, this year will have a value of \$8,000,000 and in a few years dairying will surpass lumbering, which is now our greatest wealth producing industry. He said that one creamery operator is figuring on importing cream from Minnesota, and deplored such a condition, when the Willamette valley will produce 10 to 15 tons of green corn feed or 30 tons of green alfalfa per acre.

Dairy Commissioner J. W. Bailey spoke in a similar strain, saying that he has seen hay offered for sale this year at \$2.50 a ton in the field and yet the farmer had no stock to sell.

Higher Price for Hops.

Salem—On news that the English and German crops have been seriously injured transactions in futures have been reported at 12 cents. It is estimated that about one-half of the Oregon crop for 1906 has been sold, and George L. Rose predicts that the market will open at not less than 15 cents. Crop estimates vary from 95,000 to 125,000 bales for Oregon this year. Latest local advices from England place the probable English yield at from 200,000 to 300,000 cwt., as against 700,000 cwt. last year.

Convicts Make Escape.

Salem—A loss of 10 per cent of the prisoners is the record of the Oregon penitentiary thus far this season in working convicts on the public highways. About 60 men are kept at work on the roads and at the state fair grounds. Six have escaped and are still at large.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 70c; bluestem, 72c; red, 68c; valley, 71c; new club, 68c; new bluestem, 70c.

Oats—No. 1 white feed, \$32; gray, \$31 per ton.

Barley—Feed, \$23.50 per ton; brewing, \$23.50 per ton; rolled, \$24@24.50.

Rye—\$1.50 per cwt.

Hay—Valley timothy, No. 1, \$11@12.50 per ton; clover, \$8.50@9; cheat, \$6.50@7; grain hay, \$7@8; alfalfa, \$11.

Fruits—Apples, \$1.50@2.25 per box; apricots, \$1.25@1.35; cherries, 6@10c per pound; currants, 9@10c; peaches, 7c@8c; plums, \$1.25; Logan berries, \$1.35@1.40 per crate; raspberries, \$1.40@1.50; blackberries, 8c per pound; gooseberries, 8c.

Vegetables—Beans, 5@7c per pound; cabbage, 1½@2c; corn, 25@35c per dozen; cucumbers, 7c@8c per box; egg plant, 30@40c per pound; lettuce, head, 25c per dozen; onions, 10@12½c; peas, 4@6c per pound; radishes, 10@15c per dozen; rhubarb, 2@2½c per pound; spinach, 2@3c; tomatoes, \$1.25@1.35 per box; parsley, 25c; squash, \$1@1.25 per crate; turnips, 90c@1 per sack; carrots, \$1@1.25 per sack; beets, \$1.25@1.50 per sack.

Onions—New, red, 1½@1½c per pound; new yellow, 1½@2c per pound.

Potatoes—Old Furbanks, nominal; new potatoes, 7c@8c.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 17½@20c per pound.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 21@21½c per dozen.

Poultry—Average old hens, 13@14c per pound; mixed chickens, 13@13½c; springs, 16@17; roosters, 9@10c; dressed chickens, 14@15c; turkeys, live, 15@17c; turkeys, dressed, choice, 17@22½c; geese, live, 8@9c; ducks, 11@13c.

Hops—Oregon, 1905, 11@12c; olds, 8c; 1906 contracts, 12@13c per pound.

Wool—Eastern Oregon average best, 17@20c per pound, according to shrinkage; valley, 20@23, according to shrinkage; mohair, choice, 28@30c per pound.

Veal—Dressed, 5½@8c per pound.

Beef—Dressed bulls, 3c per pound; cows, 4½@5½c; country steers, 5@6c.

Mutton—Dressed fancy, 7@8c per pound; ordinary, 5@6c; lamb, fancy, 8@8½c.

Pork—Dressed, 7@8½c per pound.

WAR TO THE END.

Russian Premier Orders Governors to Preserve Order.

St. Petersburg, July 25.—War to the knife with revolution and the knife to the hilt was proclaimed today by Premier Stolypin in a telegram addressed to the governors general, governors and prefects throughout Russia and to the viceroy of the Caucasus, who are ordered to strike and spare nothing in efforts to preserve order and crush "the enemies of society." Included in this category, as shown by the events of the day, are not only revolutionists and Socialists, but also the educated liberal and landed classes represented in the Constitutional Democratic party, whose clubs everywhere have been closed, and all the progressive newspapers, which are not permitted to lift their voices anywhere throughout the entire land.

The manifesto bears a remarkable similarity to the earlier compositions of Ministers of the Interior von Plehve and Bouligan and the reactionary press has had slight difficulty in cutting it down, as they already had done with yesterday's imperial manifesto, into an appeal to the "League of Russian Men" and other old school Russians to rise and smite all the progressive classes.

Even before the declarations of the dissolution of the lower house of parliament, the War office had perfected its plan for handling expected disorders, both military and civilian. General Muller Fakomeley, who suppressed the Sevastopol revolt and co-operated with General Rennkampf in the reduction of the Siberian rebellion last winter, was recalled from a command of a corps and placed at the disposition of the War office, to be used wherever trouble may arise. Both the government and the revolutionists expect this outbreak in the south, and that it will roll northward to the two capitals.

OIL KINGS ESCAPE PRISON.

Government Will Try Only to Impose Fines.

Cleveland, O., July 25.—The government has altered its plan of action against the Standard Oil company, and the result will save its officers from a possible term in prison. It was stated tonight that the Federal authorities have decided to prosecute the oil inquiry under the charge of misdemeanor, which means that only a fine can be imposed in case of conviction. Heretofore the charge has been felony, which meant both fine and imprisonment.

The government will proceed with the inquiry in Chicago by filing information against the Standard and its officers. A grand jury will be dispensed with altogether. The district attorney will file an information against the oil company's officers, they will be hauled into court and, if convicted, will be fined.

The change of action is of national importance. It is said that Attorney General Moody has concluded that the best results can be obtained by the infliction of heavy fines under the Elkins law.

THANKS FOR NEW FOOD LAW.

Retail Grocers Proclaim It Good and Want More of It.

Chicago, July 25.—Through its executive committee, which met here today, 150,000 members of the National Retail Grocers' association thanked President Roosevelt for the stand he took in regard to the pure food law recently passed by congress. "Although the law has some defects, it is a big step in the right direction," said John A. Greene, president of the association. "It is the retail grocers who are most deeply concerned in the pure food movement, and it was our association which started and helped to maintain in Washington most of last session of congress. We now will make a campaign in the various states for laws to conform to the national pure food law and to make convictions under the state laws possible. We predict that inside of two years the manufacture of impure food will be impossible."

Other business considered pertained mostly to the grocers' national convention, which is to be held next January in Dallas, Tex.

Fifteen Dead in Ruins.

South Framingham, Mass., July 25.—The finding today of the body of Henry L. Sawyer, a prominent hardware dealer, who went to the collapsed building on Concord street to inspect the plumbing plans, brought the number of dead up to 11, and it is believed that there are four more bodies in the ruins. The cause of the accident could not be definitely learned today. The town has no building laws, and any proceedings in connection with faulty construction will have to be brought by state officials.

Czar Filling His Jails.

Paris, July 25.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Journal telegraphs that, despite the prevailing calm in that city, there were 200 arrests Tuesday night and that four newspapers were seized.

STATE ASYLUM FIRE

Electric Light Wire Starts Flame in Oregon Institution.

BUT LITTLE DAMAGE IS DONE

Convicts Aid the Force of Employees and Patients Were Cared for Without Excitement.

Salem, Or., July 28.—Fire, which probably originated from an electric light wire, burned the woodwork out of the attic of one of the central wards of the state insane asylum yesterday just before the noon hour. The fire was confined to the one ward, and was at no time in danger of getting beyond the control of the fire fighters. The two fire companies, composed of asylum employees, aided by the Salem fire department and by convicts and guards from the penitentiary, saved the building. The loss is due chiefly to damage from water seeping through the floors and ceilings. Superintendent Calbreth thinks the damage can be repaired for \$2,500, though it may cost \$5,000.

Owing to the fact that the patients at the asylum are given a weekly fire drill, they were quickly marched out of the building and were at no time in any danger. One attendant, G. V. Boggs, fainted from exhaustion after an hour's hard work in the smoke and heat.

The fire originated in the attic over the first tier of wards north of the central section of the building. These wards are occupied by new patients and by patients who are convalescing. The patients had been out in the yard exercising, and had just marched in to prepare for the noon meal when the automatic alarm gave warning of a fire in the attic. The patients, numbering about 120 in the three wards in this tier, were quickly marched out, and the fire companies hurriedly stretched hose. Eleven convicts who were excavating in the basement hastened to assist, and rendered service in handling the lines of hose up on the roof, a task both laborious and dangerous, for the men had to work at times on coping in order to drag the hose around corners. In a few minutes after the alarm was sounded six lines of hose under 100 pounds pressure were playing on the fire, and soon the Salem fire department arrived and turned on two streams more.

The patients were entirely calm and showed no excitement whatever. Those patients who were in the wards distant from the part of the building in which the fire originated were not taken out of the building, but were kept in readiness to go out at any time.

The asylum has its own water system, receiving its water from wells at the prison, a quarter of a mile distant. The state carries no insurance on the building.

BYERLY MAKES PROFIT.

Express Clerk Sells Canal Bonds and Realizes \$27,024 on Nerve.

New York, July 28.—J. S. Fache & Co., bankers have purchased the \$5,800,000 of Panama canal bonds which were recently allotted by the Treasury department to Samuel Byerly, an express company clerk in this city. Fache & Co. have in turn disposed of the bonds to Fisk & Robinson, the successful bidders for the greater part of the issue.

The price of the bonds already has advanced to \$104 40, which means a profit of \$27,024 for the clerk.

In conversation with Secretary Shaw over the long distance telephone, Mr. Byerly asked if he was to receive his allotment of the bonds. He was told that he would if he deposited the \$5,800,000 by August 1. The clerk said he would.

Thanks to Roosevelt and Diaz.

Washington, July 28.—The State department received a dispatch today from the chairman of the American Delegation to Rio Janeiro, William I. Buchanan, announcing that on Monday the Pan-American conference, on motion of the Argentine delegation, adopted resolutions expressing thanks to President Roosevelt and President Diaz for their good offices in restoring peace in Central America. The president, through the State department and Mr. Buchanan, responded tonight with an expression of his appreciation.

Meetings of Democrats Forbidden.

Paris, July 28.—The Temps correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs that the provincial governors have been ordered to prevent all meetings of members of the Constitutional Democratic party and of members of the Group of Toil who belonged to the outlawed parliament, employing the military in case of necessity to disperse such meetings.