

THE CONDON GLOBE

Issued Each Week

CONDON, OREGON

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.

Baron Komura, Japanese peace envoy, has sailed for the United States.

A crisis is approaching in the Norway-Sweden matter. Swedish troops are being mobilized along the frontier.

Elihu Root will assume the office of secretary of state soon, but will not be able to give it his entire time until September.

President Roosevelt is determined to eliminate entirely the use of any "pull" in securing promotions in the army and navy.

The Sioux river is on a rampage at Sioux City, Iowa, and has overflowed thousands of acres of crops and has washed away many houses.

Dunnite, a new explosive, is claimed to be the most effective in the world. A small charge will crumple in the side of the heaviest armored vessel.

It is said that the Russian Reactionary party desires to dethrone the czar and put in a stronger ruler who will be able to restrain the reform party.

A report from Odessa says that a part of the Black sea squadron met and engaged the rebel ship Potemkin. The vessel escaped. The entire fleet has been ordered to capture or destroy the Potemkin.

One lesson gained by the American navy as the result of the Far Eastern war is the uselessness of the conning tower on war vessels. The Japanese gunners invariably disabled the machinery in these towers early in battle.

Germany has forbidden French Socialists to speak in Berlin.

A French submarine boat foundered with a crew of 12 on board.

Twenty-six people were killed in the tornado which just swept over Texas.

Paul Jones' body has been handed over to the American navy by the French navy with great ceremony.

One of the eight convicts who escaped from the government prison on McNeil's island, has been recaptured.

The city of Theodosia, Russia, has been set on fire by the rebel ship Potemkin and the garrison, instead of defending the town, has looted the stores and houses.

Representative Payne, of New York, chairman of the house committee on ways and means, says the United States must continue the policy of enlarging our navy.

A report at Odessa says that the rebel ship Potemkin has been sunk. Confirmation cannot be had. It is known that the Russian government has sent a torpedo boat after the vessel.

American electricians have obtained the contract for the electrification of an Italian railway and have also closed contracts for electrical equipment to be installed in Japan. The value of these contracts is about \$2,000,000.

More mob outbreaks are occurring in Poland.

The largest bank in Topeka, Kansas, has failed.

Five hundred perished in the flood at Guanajuato, Mexico.

July 4 the admissions to the Lewis and Clark fair were 58,708.

Six desperate prisoners have escaped from the government prison on McNeil island.

Canton, China merchants have protested to Roosevelt against Chinese exclusion.

The beef trust has an army of lawyers to defend them against the attack of the government.

King Oscar will not find a new king for Norway and the Swedish government is mobilizing the army.

As far as can be ascertained Independence day cost 42 lives, while 2,431 people were injured. The property loss by fire will reach \$115,800.

Further claims of success are made by the Japanese army in Manchuria.

Admiral Rojestvensky's condition is such that he has not yet been informed of the complete annihilation of his squadron. He is under the impression that a substantial part of the fleet reached Vladivostok.

The entire Russian Black sea fleet is now in open revolt.

Secretary Taft says he does not expect to succeed the late Secretary Hay.

Germany is very angry at Great Britain's influence with France.

WILLIAMSON FACES JURY.

Dr. Van Gesner and Marion R. Biggs Also Defendants in the Case.

Portland, July 7.—With the conviction of Senator Mitchell sliding into history, those curious ones who were in attendance at this trial will this morning again have the chance to witness another Oregon congressman before the bar of justice—Representative J. N. Williamson. With this member of the lower house of congress will also be tried Dr. Van Gesner and Marion R. Biggs. Williamson and Van Gesner were interested in the sheep business, and the specific charge against them is subornation of perjury, it being alleged that they induced various persons to make fraudulent timber entries. It is charged that the alleged fraudulent oaths were taken before Marion R. Biggs, who was United States commissioner at Prineville.

The indictment which was returned against Williamson, Van Gesner and Biggs was returned February 11, 1905, and it alleges that the three men named in the indictment conspired to suborn certain persons to commit perjury whose names are set forth in the indictment, to take up claims under the timber and stone act, swearing when they took up these claims that they were not taken up for speculative purposes.

While this case will not attract the attention that the trial of Senator Mitchell did, it nevertheless will be watched with great interest. Representative Williamson, until he was elected to succeed Malcolm A. Moody, was a state senator in the Oregon legislature. The fact that he was indicted along with Senator Mitchell will give the case some national interest.

DUNNE'S OWNERSHIP PLAN.

Chicago's Mayor Proposes Corporation Shall Own Car Lines.

Chicago, July 7.—Mayor Edward F. Dunne told the city council tonight his plans for municipal ownership of traction properties. It was not municipal ownership absolutely, but, as the mayor explained, the nearest thing possible under existing conditions, and he asked the aldermen to consider it carefully. Absolute municipal ownership and operation, the mayor said, he does not consider practical just now.

The plan which the mayor offered provides for the incorporation of a company, managed by five men who command the confidence of the people of Chicago. To this company is to be granted a 20-year franchise, covering the streets in which rights of the old companies already have expired or soon will expire. It is to be stocked to the amount necessary to establish a street car system in these streets, roughly estimated at 240 miles. No bonds are to be sold.

The stock is to be deposited with a trust company, which the five directors are to select, so as to prevent a purchase of it and consequent control by outside interests. The stock is to be sold at popular subscription.

At any time the city may elect, it can take over the property on an appraised valuation.

ARMY READY TO REVOLT.

Demand Political Rights From Czar for All His Soldiers.

London, July 7.—The Moscow correspondent of the Standard says:

"I have received startling information, the very nature of which renders its confirmation from official sources impossible, but which, if correct, may be designed to promote the revolutionary movement in Russia to a remarkable extent.

"It is that an ultimatum will shortly be presented to the czar demanding political rights in behalf of the army. The date of the presentation will probably coincide with the completion of the mobilization now in progress.

"Two hundred thousand of the youngest and therefore the most dissatisfied members will then have received their arms and will be under the command of men drawn largely from civil life. I am told that the initiative has been taken in the garrison at St. Petersburg."

Gorky Works for Freedom.

St. Petersburg, July 7.—Maxim Gorky, the novelist, who is living at Kokola, a small village on the coast of Finland, has refused a flattering offer to go on a lecture tour in the United States, preferring to remain for the purpose of aiding in the work of emancipating Russia. He is one of the recognized leaders of the Constitutionalists, and is visited daily by persons from all parts of Russia. He has a large income, but gives the major portion of it to the cause which he has at heart.

To Collect Data on Canal.

New York, July 7.—Two Panama canal commissioners, Peter G. Haines and Colonel M. B. Harrod, sailed for Panama today on the Sagranca, to collect data concerning the surveys of the canal route and to prepare plans of this route for use by the advisory board of engineers, which will meet in Washington September 1.

ALMOST BANKRUPT

Philippine Government Only Kept Up by Sale of Bonds.

FILIPINOS REFUSE TO PAY TAXES

Purpose of Taft's Visit to Islands is to Place Government on Safe Financial Basis.

Washington, July 8.—Secretary Taft is hastening to Manila to prevent an utter collapse of the civil government there as administered by Governor Wright. The mystery of his mission and the urgency with which it is undertaken are gradually being revealed. Early action of a remedial character is necessary to prevent the government from becoming bankrupt through shortage of revenue receipts.

Governor Wright has not made progress in dealing with the Filipinos. He has asked them to obey the laws and let it go at that. He has not sought to harmonize differences and secure their co-operation. As a result, the Filipinos are now refusing to pay taxes. They knew nothing about land and revenue taxes until American rule was made effective. Taft succeeded in inducing the natives to pay these taxes. Under Wright they refused payment. It is impossible to sell the land for delinquent taxes.

The decrease in Philippine revenue has been so great that nothing but bond sales has prevented a collapse of the government. The money derived from selling bonds and certificates of indebtedness has furnished sufficient funds to maintain affairs up to this time, but the sums borrowed must eventually be repaid, and the situation has grown serious.

Mr. Taft has gone to determine what can be done to develop revenues and to place the government on a safe financial basis. Mr. Taft also desires to confer with Governor Wright on the friar land question. The entire matter was adjusted after tedious deliberations, and an arrangement reached satisfactory to the president and Mr. Taft. The titles were defective, and it was agreed to have new transfers made. Governor Wright was asked for his approval and refused to give it. It is considered imperative that this troublesome question should be settled.

TO MAKE ISTHMUS HEALTHY

Shonts Tells How Commission Will Care for Employees.

Washington, July 8.—Life on the Isthmus of Panama is to be made healthful, comfortable and enjoyable before the real work of digging the canal is begun, according to an announcement of policy made today by Chairman Shonts, of the Panama Canal commission. Mr. Shonts said:

"Our first duty is to create sound underlying conditions. This is now vastly more important than the moving of dirt. The men must have suitable houses in healthy surroundings; they must have wholesome and nourishing food at reasonable cost; they must have suitable transportation facilities to get to and from their work, and they must have opportunity for recreation.

"It will be the policy of the commission to provide these essentials as quickly as possible, and to only increase the working force, aside from the mechanics necessary to provide these necessities as fast as the facilities indicated can be furnished.

"So much has been said by the press of an exaggerated character about health conditions there that it may be wise to recapitulate the facts regarding yellow fever. There have been between 9,000 and 10,000 employes on the isthmus since the disease first appeared in May. During that month there were 20 canal employes stricken and two deaths. In June 30 canal employes were stricken and there were four deaths, two of those dying being Americans appointed in the United States and two persons appointed locally on the isthmus."

Whole Battalion Slain.

St. Petersburg, July 8.—General Linievitch in a telegram to the emperor dated July 5, and confirming the defeat of the Japanese at Savantse, when a Japanese battalion was annihilated, says that after the capture of the position and the flight of the Japanese, the latter were reinforced and resumed the fight, but all their attacks were repulsed. The Russians captured considerable quantities of supplies, and held the position until ordered to retire. The Japanese losses, General Linievitch says, were enormous.

Refunding Hawaiian Debt.

Washington, July 8.—President Roosevelt has approved the issue of \$600,000 of bonds by the Territory of Hawaii to refund the gold bonds of the Republic of Hawaii, issued under act of the legislature of June 13, 1896.

DE HAVEN SETS DATES.

Mitchell Case Disposed of, He Turns Attention to Others.

Portland, July 8.—Judge De Haven was a busy man yesterday and will be equally busy today. The end of the Mitchell trial has not brought surcease from work, and the interval between the first case and the one of J. N. Williamson set for Friday morning will fill the hours of the Federal court with action and hurry.

Yesterday morning all of the land fraud cases were taken up by the court and fixed upon the calendar for consideration. Times were set for hearing demurrers to the many indictments now pending in different cases, dates were fixed for listening to arguments upon pleas in abatement and days set apart for arraignments and pleadings of those defendants who are now waiting for the call of the court.

The Mitchell and Hermann cases were put at the foot of the calendar, as was the case against F. P. Mays, and the many defendants made prominent in the Puter-McKinley land fraud case of last winter. Today the great majority of the defendants will either plead or will bring their motions for error before the court, after which the cases will be set, as near as possible, upon the docket for trial.

TORNADO IN TEXAS.

Ziggzags Across Country, Smashing Everything in Its Path.

Fort Worth, Texas, July 8.—A tornado which struck Texas in the upper edge of Montague county, coming from the northeast and swinging far into the southeast, this afternoon caused the loss, it is believed, of 40 lives, injured a large number of people, and did untold damage to growing crops and cattle.

Fortunately the tornado missed the small towns in the section through which it swept, but it zigzagged in such a way as to take in the homes of many farmers and stock raisers in the section.

At Jacksboro the force of the wind was terrific. The Baptist church and 20 other buildings were blown off their foundations, and a number of buildings totally destroyed. Mrs. Travis Calhoun was seriously injured. Travis Calhoun, Mrs. Horton and Henry Wesser and family were also injured.

At Montague no lives were lost in the town, but in the country great loss of life is reported. The wires are down in all directions, and it is difficult to get particulars. Ten persons are known to be dead in the neighborhood of Montague. Most of those killed lived on Salt creek, along which the tornado swept with special force. At Nacona the tornado passed a few miles to the south, and later lists give the dead at 14 and the injured at 41.

TRAIN IN DITCH.

Great Northern Passenger Leaves Track and Cars Burn.

Great Falls, Mont., July 6.—A special to the Tribune from Willison, N. D., says No. 3 west bound passenger train on the Great Northern was wrecked at Spring Brook, about 12 miles west of there. A car in the middle of the train jumped the track just before reaching a switch. At the switch this car went on the side track and a complete wreck followed.

All the train left the track except the engine. Explosions followed immediately and set the wreckage on fire. Seven cars were completely destroyed by the fire, but the passengers all escaped through the windows and only a few were seriously injured, although a large number were slightly hurt. The injured were all brought to Willison and it is believed none are fatally hurt.

The train was running at a high rate of speed, but no more than the regular run calls for. Where the car first left the track there is absolutely nothing wrong with the track and no one can account for the accident. All of the other cars passed over the place, and had it not been for the switch no serious results would have followed.

All the mail was saved.

Russian Paper Plays Ghoul.

St. Petersburg, July 6.—The Novoe Vremya, which alone of the leading papers here attacked President Roosevelt for forcing peace endeavors, has been printing a series of articles to prove that American intrigues and American instigation were responsible for the war. It now asserts that the same causes brought about China's request to be represented in the negotiations. It says that Mr. Hay's doctrine of the administrative entity of China will be buried with its author, but the fruits of his policy will remain.

Convict Strike Quelled.

Salt Lake City, July 6.—Twenty convicts at the state penitentiary struck today, refusing to work until improvement was made in the food and other accommodations. After the strikers had been placed in solitary confinement and handcuffed to the ceiling for several hours, the strike lost its popularity.

VERDICT IS GUILTY

John H. Mitchell Convicted of Crime Against Nation.

STEPS TAKEN FOR NEW TRIAL

If Necessary Case Will Be Taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Portland, July 4.—At 11 o'clock last night, with the din of exploding fire crackers almost drowning the words of Captain Sladen, Senator John H. Mitchell, who for 22 years has sat in the senate of the United States, listened to the reading of the verdict that pronounced him guilty.

Although hard hit, as a man must be under such awful conditions, Senator Mitchell retained his composure. Tears welled into his eyes and his voice shook, and, as he slowly rose from his seat, after the jury had been polled and court was adjourned, he tottered and for the brief spell of perhaps a minute the shocking force of the verdict seemed suddenly to unload upon his shoulders every one of those 70 years through which he has passed, and he became old, very old. With an effort which showed that he was still fighting, still not without hope, for ex-Senator Thurston, as soon as the jury was polled had moved for a new trial, he straightened up his bent figure in a way that seemed to say, "there is yet another chance."

Senator Mitchell will not rest under the verdict of the jury as returned last night, but will take the matter to the Supreme court of the United States, if necessary. Senator Thurston, one of the counsel for the defense, when asked as to the future course of the defense, said:

"On Monday next the court will hear a motion for a new trial on the part of the defense, and if that is denied, the matter will be taken to the Circuit court of Appeals in San Francisco, and from there, if necessary, to the Supreme court of the United States. Of course, other than that statement, I can have nothing to say as to what I think of the outcome of the trial."

John Newton Williamson, Dr. Van Gesner and Marion R. Biggs will be brought face to face with the United States court on Friday morning at 10 o'clock to answer to the indictment charging them with subornation of perjury, in having induced 100 persons to swear falsely in regard to entries made upon timber and stone land in the vicinity of Prineville.

Judge De Haven set Friday morning as the time for beginning the trial when court was called yesterday morning. He also stated that he would fix Wednesday morning as the time for taking up all land fraud cases in which demurrers had been filed against the indictments. He would then set apart a time for hearing the arguments in those cases where such hearing was necessary.

DESTROY REBEL SHIP.

Russian Government Sends Torpedo Boat on Trail of Potemkin.

Bucharest, Roumania, July 5.—Advices to the government from Kustenji state that the Russian torpedo boat Smeltilyov had appeared off that port and by signal had requested information concerning the rebel Russian battleship Potemkin. It is said that the torpedo boat is manned by a select crew and has been commissioned to attack and sink the rebel ship upon sight. When the port authorities signaled back that the Potemkin had left the port, the torpedo boat retired in the direction of Odessa, for which place the Potemkin is believed to have set out.

At all Roumanian ports where Russian warships are now lying there is reported great agitation among the sailors. The Russian vessel Bulgarie, owing to an outbreak among her crew, has been indefinitely delayed at the port of Ismalia.

Rebels Proclaim General Strike.

St. Petersburg, July 5.—The executive committee of the Social Revolutionists has issued a stirring appeal summoning the workmen and all classes of society interested in the overthrow of the present regime to show sympathy with all those who fought for freedom at Lodz, Warsaw, Odessa and other places, as well as with the sailors who mutinied at Odessa and Libau, by inaugurating a general political strike. The leaders have supplemented this by proclaiming a general strike for Thursday.

Prepares to Fight Hungary.

London, July 5.—The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Vienna asserts that Archduke Francis Ferdinand has initiated military preparation with a view to the eventualty of Hungary attempting to recede from the dual monarchy.