

RESUME OF THE WEEK'S DOINGS

General Review of Important Happenings Presented in a Brief and Comprehensive Manner for Busy Readers—National, Political, Historical and Commercial.

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.

Presbyterian 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 the 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 rug which she bought in Peking for \$90.

The governor of California and mayor of San Francisco have joined in an appeal to the insurance companies for a square deal to San Francisco.

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 \$10,000,000 to San Francisco banks for use in rebuilding the city.

The Japanese Red Cross has given a total of \$110,000 to the relief of earthquake sufferers of California.

Insurance companies contemplate a raise of 25 per cent in rates in Washington as well as Oregon and Idaho.

The naval bill provides \$65,000 with which to establish wireless telegraph stations along the coasts of Oregon, Washington and California.

There is a general feeling throughout Russia that a revolution cannot help but come soon.

Thirty-two insurance companies have refused to cut payment of San Francisco losses 25 per cent and will pay in full.

Roosevelt condemns the meat inspection bill and threatens to call an extra session if action is not taken on the canal.

A meeting of Illinois farmers at Chicago decided to form an organization to fight the commission men who are now robbing them.

The government has secured evidence at Cleveland, Ohio, of rebating to Standard Oil and will prosecute the oil company and the railroad.

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 fat has gone out unofficially that there must be no able bodied men in Kansas at harvest time. The laborer 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.

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.

DOINGS OF OUR NATIONAL BODY OF LAWMAKERS

Monday, June 18.

Washington, June 18.—After another day devoted largely to the Lake Erie & Ohio river canal bill, the senate today passed that measure with only 11 votes in the negative. In addition, several bills to which there was no objection received favorable action. There also was further discussion between Tillman and Hopkins over the resolution of the former for an investigation of the question of national bank contributions to political campaigns, which involved a renewed reference to the failure of the Chicago national bank.

The session adjourned upon the official announcement of the death of Lester, of Georgia.

Washington, June 18.—A black-draped desk in the hall of the house of representatives today told the story of the passing of Rufus Lester, late a representative in congress from the First Georgia district. Previous to any announcement Wadsworth, of New York, asked unanimous consent, which was granted, that the agricultural bill, with senate amendments, be recommitted to the committee on agriculture. Payne, of New York, by unanimous consent, then fixed Tuesday and Wednesday as suspension days, instead of today, in view of the early adjournment of the house.

Bartlett, of Georgia, announced the death of his late colleague, stating that he had been a member of the house for nearly 18 years. He offered the usual resolutions, which were agreed to. As a further mark of respect, the house then adjourned until tomorrow.

Saturday, June 16.

Washington, June 16.—The senate spent the entire day debating the bill to incorporate a ship canal connecting Lake Erie with the Ohio river, and again adjourned without action on it. The bill was savagely attacked by Patterson as in the interest of speculation, and was as warmly defended by Knox and Nelson. LaFollette offered a number of amendments, which were laid on the table.

During a lull in the proceedings the president pro tem announced his signature to the statehood bill.

The senate adjourned at 4:30 p. m. for want of a quorum.

Washington, June 16.—After 40 minutes debate today the house by the vote of 129 to 82 adopted the senate resolution providing for the purchase of material and equipment for use in the construction of the Panama canal of domestic manufacturers and of the lowest responsible bidder, unless the president shall in any case deem the bids or tenders therefor to be extortionate or unreasonable. The adoption of the resolution came after a long discussion of purchasing canal material in open markets, while the sundry civil bill was under consideration.

The sundry civil bill also was passed. It carries a total appropriation of \$94,578,040, nearly \$26,000,000 of which is for the continuation of work on the canal.

Friday, June 15.

Washington, June 15.—When the senate took up the Kittredge sea level canal bill today, Senator Teller spoke in support of that plan. He argued that as this government had practically prohibited the French government, and later had declined to allow private corporations to embark in the canal enterprise, the United States can not afford to hesitate on account of the cost in money or time. The fact that a sea level canal would cost more than a lock canal should not deter this country from giving to the world the best possible waterway between the oceans, which must necessarily be on the tide level. He expressed the opinion that if a sea level canal could be built for the same price as a lock canal, all the engineers would favor it as the best possible canal. Hence he contended that in standing for a lock canal Chief Engineer Stevens discredits himself as an engineer.

Washington, June 15.—The house today by a vote of 110 to 36 voted in favor of a lock canal across the Isthmus of Panama, the amendment to the sundry civil bill to this effect being presented by Littauer, of New York.

With members of congress sitting on the short steps in the aisles of the house around the space in groups, the galleries filled, and with Burton, of Ohio, pointer in hand, discussing charts to show the difference between the sea level and lock canal, the house present-

For Early Adjournment.

Washington, June 12.—In an effort to bring an adjournment of congress by July 1 or earlier, Senator Allison, chairman of the senate Republican steering committee, will call the committee together Thursday to consider a program for the remainder of the session. With the statehood question out of the way, it is now believed that the railroad rate conference report and the meat inspection bill are practically the only obstructions. It is not likely there can be any agreement this session on the type of the canal.

ed every appearance of a class room.

Thursday, June 14.

Washington, June 14.—The senate today decided to vote next Thursday on the Panama sea-level canal bill; accepted the conference reports on the diplomatic and naval appropriation bills, the former complete and the latter partial; passed a bill limiting the liability that may be assumed by individuals to national banks; adopted Morgan's resolution relative to the control of the Panama railroad; admitted A. W. Benson as the successor of Burton, of Kansas; received the credentials of Senator-elect Dupont, of Delaware; listened to a speech by Dryden in support of a lock canal across the Isthmus of Panama, and also passed several semi-private bills.

Washington, June 14.—After eliminating the appropriation of \$100,000 for the further gauging of the waters of the United States under the direction of the geological survey, the house today grew weary of economy and increased the appropriations for further tests of structural materials, lignites and other coals, although the appropriations committee labored zealously to retain them at their original figure.

The conference report on the omnibus lighthouse bill was adopted.

The report of the conferees of the agricultural appropriation bill was submitted.

Wednesday, June 13.

Washington, June 13.—The senate adopted without division the conference report on the statehood bill at 6:20 o'clock this evening.

The report was debated by Foraker, Bailey, Patterson, Money, Dubois, Morgan, Stone, McCumber and others.

Dubois announced his intention to vote against the acceptance of the report, because of the omission of the anti-polygamy provision inserted by the senate, and in doing so he took occasion to review his own political experience in dealing with the Mormons, saying that he knew his stand on the question would result in his enforced retirement from the senate. The senate also listened during the day to an argument by Millard in opposition to the sea level Panama canal bill.

Washington, June 13.—There was a round of applause from both sides of the chamber when Hamilton, of Michigan, reported to the house today that the conferees on statehood had agreed reached an agreement and asked that it be printed in the Record.

The day was spent on the sundry civil appropriation bill, and, with the exception of an hour occupied in considering the proposed abolition of receivers of land offices, which measure the house refused to sanction, the entire day was taken up with the consideration of appropriations for the United States Geological survey, members of the appropriations committee being in severe criticism of the officials of the survey.

Tuesday, June 12.

Washington, June 12.—By a vote of 54 to 6 the senate today decided to consider the bill extending from 28 to 36 hours the time that livestock may be kept in cars without unloading. The passage of the bill was advocated by Warren, who said that under its terms the time can only be extended on the written application of the owners of the stock, and that often unloading is more harmful to the stock than to extend for a few hours the time of their confinement.

After a lengthy discussion the bill was passed.

Washington, June 12.—With a very large proportion of the members present, due to the activity of the Republican and Democratic whips, the house today passed a rule sending the railroad rate bill back to conference as asked for by the senate, without even an expression of its wishes as to any of the amendments. The rule was debated for 40 minutes. The leaders participated in the discussion, the Democrats taking the position that the time was opportune to concur in the sleeping car amendment and instruct the conferees as to the anti-pass amendment. Although the Democrats were aided by eight Republicans, they could not command votes enough to defeat the rule, which was adopted, 184 to 99.

Representative Sherman, of New York, introduced a bill today providing a passenger rate on all railroads in the United States doing interstate business shall be 2 cents a mile, effective January 1 next.

Grafters Want All.

Washington, June 18.—According to officials of the Indian office, the ten attorneys who are scheming to divide up \$510,000 of the money which congress appropriated to partly pay the Colville Indians for the north half of their reservation are: R. W. Nuzum, M. J. Gordon and F. C. Robertson, of Spokane; ex-Senator Butler, North Carolina; J. N. C. Vale and C. E. Creecy, of Washington, D. C.; Hugh H. Gordon, of Atlanta; Levi Meish, of Pennsylvania, and Samuel J. Crawford and D. B. Henderson, addresses unknown.

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, chairman 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 Spack 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.

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.