

# WASCO NEWS

Published Every Friday

WASCO ..... OREGON

## 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.

Cossack troops have refused to serve on police duty.

A grand jury is after the ice trust of Washington, D. C.

Colombia is said to be plotting with the Indians of Panama.

After a boycott of three years Great Britain has received a minister from Serbia.

A regiment of Russian cavalry has mutinied and barricaded themselves in the barracks at Tambor.

The Civil Service commission has recommended the inclusion of the Internal Revenue service in the classified service.

The Chicago council proposes the death penalty for assailants of women and children. Attacks have become so frequent a woman is not now safe in her own home.

The vice president and general manager of the New York Central offered to go before a grand jury and tell what he knew about rebates and thus secure immunity, but his offer has been refused.

So far American engineers have not succeeded in gaining any idea of the plans of the big British battleship Dreadnaught which will help them in the construction of the largest battleship afloat for the navy of the United States.

There is a rumor of another massacre of Jews in Warsaw, Russia.

London is swarming with the greatest influx of Americans in years.

A grand jury has been called at Denver to investigate city and county affairs.

Washington policy holders will test the legality of the increase in insurance rates.

Bryan has expressed his willingness to be nominated for the presidency by Reform Democrats.

The War department has purchased four automobiles which will receive a thorough test at the coming army maneuvers in the East.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of John D. Rockefeller and it will be served as soon as the oil magnate returns to this country.

Five Yosemite valley stages were held up by a lone highwayman who obtained a considerable amount of money and jewelry from the passengers.

It has been decided that one of the names bestowed on the new son of the German crown prince shall be distinctly American, as he was born on July 4.

Hailstones as big as oranges created havoc near Valencia, Spain.

Columbia river salmon packers will receive better protection under the new pure food law.

W. R. Hearst has stated positively that he will not be a candidate for presidential nomination.

August Rosenberg, of Seattle, has been arrested in Germany, accused of designs on the kaiser's life.

General Trepoff declares that the Jews are leaders in the present revolutionary movement in Russia.

For giving rebates to packers the Chicago & Alton railroad and two of its employes have been found guilty.

The premier of New Zealand has called upon President Roosevelt to urge a reciprocity treaty with the United States.

Finance Minister Kokosoff has sent a message to the Russian parliament that the government is in sore straits for money.

The kaiser is said to have given orders to German insurance companies that they must pay their San Francisco losses in full.

Ex-President Cleveland is ill at his home at Princeton.

S. A. D. Puter has been sentenced to two years in the county jail and to pay a fine of \$7,500 for his complicity in the Oregon land frauds. Ex-Surveyor General Meldrum received a fine of \$5,200 and nearly three years in the government prison at hard work.

An American warship is in every harbor of Santo Domingo.

Two regiments of the garrison at Lamera, Russia, are in revolt.

The new rate law, with the exception of two provisions, is now in effect.

### CANNON AIDED WEST.

Speaker of House Blocked Diversion of Reclamation Fund.

Washington, July 10.—Thanks to Speaker Cannon, the Hansbrough bill diverting \$1,000,000 from the reclamation fund to drain private swamp lands in North Dakota, was not allowed to come before the house at the recent session. Had the bill been given consideration it would almost certainly have become a law, for it had already passed the senate, was endorsed by a majority of the house committee on public lands, and only a handful of Western members were in a mood to oppose the bill in debate.

Speaker Cannon was the man who defeated this onslaught on the none too large reclamation fund, and his position was altogether unexpected, too. When congress was framing the reclamation law, and in the years [previous], Cannon was one of the strongest opponents of the proposed legislation. He believed it would deplete the treasury and interfere with other government work; furthermore, he contended that irrigation of arid lands could be carried on by private enterprise under the Carey act, and therefore saw no necessity for utilizing public land receipts in this great work.

Since that law was written on the statute books and has been put into operation, Speaker Cannon has traveled through the West, has observed the vast benefits that are resulting from it, and today he is as staunch a friend of the law as any man from the arid West. He has proved himself a better friend of the law than many men who helped to frame it.

In the closing days of the session an effort was made to rush through the senate a bill to take a part of the reclamation fund for draining the Dismal swamp, but the bill was refused consideration, a number of Western senators having been aroused to a realization of the danger that lurks behind bills of this character, and notice was served by Senator Fulton that no more distributions would be made from the reclamation fund for the benefit of states that do not contribute to that fund.

The senators behind the bills providing for the drainage of the Dismal swamp, the Florida Everglades and the big swamps along the Mississippi river, on the other hand, are determined to force through their respective bills, and it is to be expected that they will unite at the next session.

The West is not strong enough in numbers to outvote the South, which is sure to stand together on these drainage propositions, and the only hope, so far as the senate is concerned, is in arousing adverse sentiment among men from the Northern and Eastern states.

On a fair presentation of the case, the men from the West ought to be able to win out, but they can only win by standing together, and those who in the recent session voted for the Hansbrough bill will have to renounce their former vote and declare themselves against all legislation that will deplete the national reclamation fund.

### BIG STORMS IN COLORADO.

Dry Creeks Become Torrents and Much Damage is Done.

Denver, July 10.—Cloudbursts and lightning did considerable damage in this section of the state today. In Denver a wall of water 10 feet high came down Dry creek in the western part of the city, carrying away footbridges and damaging the bridge of the Denver & International railroad. Two boys were fishing under the bridge and were rescued with difficulty.

In Boulder a wall of water six feet high came out of Sunshine canyon and spread itself over Pearl street and other streets in that city. A mile of the Sunshine railroad was destroyed. Considerable damage was done in the city.

At Florence late this afternoon a cloudburst in Oak creek undermined a big bridge at Rockvale. A heavy storm destroyed telephone communication between Florence and Pueblo.

Fay Powers, aged 17, was killed by lightning near Colorado Springs.

The Carnegie library in this city was struck by a bolt of lightning during the storm, but no other damage resulted.

### Meets Inspectors at Chicago.

Chicago, July 10.—Secretary Wilson, of the department of Agriculture, arrived in Chicago today to confer with superintendents of government meat inspection relative to changes made necessary by the new meat inspection law. Inspectors and superintendents of meat inspection to the number of 30 from all cities where government inspection is in force have been instructed to report to the secretary at once. The conferences will begin tomorrow and will cover every phase of the inspection service.

### No Yellow Fever in New Orleans.

New Orleans, July 10.—Dr. James A. White, surgeon in charge of the marine hospital here, issued a statement tonight that as far as he is aware none of the marine hospital surgeons at New Orleans had given out any statement that there is yellow fever in New Orleans, and neither is there nor has there been any fever existing in this city.

## OUR MEATS ARE BARRED

British Sailors Refuse to Use American Canned Product.

Admiralty Yields to Protest of Her Fighting Men and Will Feed Them on Australian and Argentine Meat, Which is Guaranteed Wholesome and Clean.

London, July 10.—As the result of the refusal of one of the ships of the British attacking fleet to take on American tinned meats during the recent naval maneuvers, the Admiralty directs that ships' companies be supplied with Australian or Argentine brands in lieu of American. The remainder of American tinned meats now on hand is being returned to the victualing yards and will be no longer a compulsory ration for the navy.

Winston Churchill Spencer, under secretary of the colonies, in an official communication to William Redmond, Nationalist member of parliament, says he is informed that special care is exercised by the New South Wales government that only absolutely healthy beees are slaughtered for food and that every precaution is taken at the freezing and canning works to insure a cleanly method. Where any breach of the regulations regarding cleanliness is proved, licenses are immediately withdrawn. Persons slaughtering a diseased beef are liable to imprisonment for two years and the seller of diseased meat is liable to imprisonment for a longer term. Government inspectors report weekly. Twelve hours notice must be given of intention to slaughter, and where no such notice is given a penalty of \$25 a head may be imposed.

### RECIPROCITY THE NEXT ISSUE.

Congress Will Be Asked to Enlarge President's Powers.

Washington, July 10.—Tariff reciprocity as the beginning of tariff revision may be made the chief issue of the short session of the 59th congress. It is more than likely that after the election in November steps will be taken in the direction of the passage of a general reciprocity law. Whatever reciprocity there is must be by a new law, because the reciprocity feature of the Dingley act expired two years after its passage, and none of the treaties negotiated under its provisions succeeded in securing ratification by the senate.

The reciprocity of the future must be statutory, that is to say, the president must be authorized in some way, either by the separation of a maximum and minimum tariff or by a horizontal reduction, to promote trade relations with those countries. This would not mean revision of the tariff if reciprocity could be accomplished on a percentage basis, that is to say, by the application of a more general principle of the present law without disturbing the rates themselves, thus provoking a general tariff discussion.

### ROOT DODGES PROBLEMS.

Speaks at Banquet at San Juan With Diplomatic Reserve.

San Juan, Porto Rico, July 10.—Elihu Root, the American secretary of state, who arrived here on the cruiser Charleston on his voyage to Rio Janeiro as the representative of the American government at the Pan-American congress, was entertained at luncheon tonight by George C. Ward, at the Union club.

Auditor Hyde, of Porto Rico, proposed a toast to President Roosevelt. In responding Mr. Root said he fully appreciated the difficulties attending the island's adjustment to the new conditions resulting from its separation from Spain and the severance of relations between church and state. The United States, Mr. Root said, was greatly interested in the welfare of the island and in holding its friendship, and strongly desired for Porto Rico the utmost prosperity and happiness.

Mr. Root avoided all reference to insular problems, such as the question of citizenship, the coffee growing industry and the presence of troops.

### Fears Loss of Cossack Aid.

St. Petersburg, July 10.—Dispatches received here today from Nova Tcherkask, which is in the center of the Don Cossack district, show that the authorities are extremely apprehensive as to the effect of the speeches delivered in the lower house of parliament in the recent debate on the Cossack question, which were palpably intended to undermine the loyalty of the Cossack levies engaged on police duty. Regular meetings of Constitutional Democrats, at which the report of the debate was to have been read, were dispersed.

### Castro Again Supplants Gomez.

Caracas, Venezuela July 10.—Vice President Gomez yesterday transferred to President Castro the presidential office, which the latter temporarily resigned in April last.

### WILL ISSUE PERMITS.

Agricultural Department Ready to Enforce Heyburn Bill.

Washington, July 9.—The Heyburn 36-hour livestock bill became a law June 29, when it was signed by the president. Since that time the department of Agriculture, which is charged with the administration of the new statute, has made preparation to issue permits to all shippers of livestock who care to avail themselves of its more liberal terms. The permits to make shipments for periods longer than 28 hours can only be made by authority of the secretary of agriculture, and those not obtaining such permits will be required to conform to the old law.

The Heyburn law, of course, applies only to livestock shipped in cars that have no facilities for feeding in transit, and which are so crowded as to deprive the stock of rest while on the rail. Stock that is shipped in the more modern cars, and which is regularly fed and watered on the cars, is not affected by the law.

The bill in its approved form prohibits any railroad from transporting livestock from one state to another for a period longer than 28 consecutive hours without unloading the same into properly equipped pens for rest, feeding and water, and it is stipulated that these stopping periods shall be at least five hours in duration. In case of storms or on account of other unfavorable circumstances, shipments may be prolonged beyond the 28-hour period without authority from the department.

### FINEST SHOTS IN THE WORLD.

American Army is Increasing Record for Proficiency.

Washington, July 9.—In a letter to Acting Secretary Oliver, President Roosevelt has expressed his gratification at the remarkable progress that is being made by the enlisted men of the army in marksmanship. Before the Spanish war the American private soldier was admittedly the finest shot in the world. The addition of the large number of volunteers had the effect of greatly reducing the average of the riflemen. But since the reorganization of the army following the war, every effort has been made to stimulate interest in marksmanship, and the result is that today the average is probably as high, if not higher, than it was at the beginning of the war.

The figures laid before the president that elicited his approval showed that in 1903 there were, in the whole army, 58 expert riflemen, 394 sharpshooters and 500 marksmen, as the various grades are known technically. In the following year these figures had increased to 264 expert riflemen, 1,439 sharpshooters and 2,484 marksmen. Now it shows that last year the record stood 596 expert riflemen, 3,371 sharpshooters and 3,346 marksmen. General Oliver attributed the improvement in large part to the fact that congress has allowed an increase of pay of \$3 per month in the case of expert riflemen, \$2 for sharpshooters and \$1 for marksmen.

### GRAND DUKES COWER.

Czar Asks for Aid to Escape Wrath of His People.

St. Petersburg, July 9.—According to advices from Moscow, there are now 20,000 workmen on strike in the city, and conditions are hourly becoming more threatening. All the police and soldiers on duty there have been notified to use the strictest measures to prevent crowds gathering in the streets and to compel all persons who cannot show authority to keep off the streets after nightfall.

The situation in the Caucasus is threatening and a detachment of Cossacks, armed with rapid fire guns, has been dispatched there on a special train.

It is asserted in official circles in St. Petersburg that the grand dukes are taking the most gloomy view of the situation. All are said to have sent their valuables to Paris and other European centers and to be ready to flee the country at an hour's notice.

The rumor is again afloat that the czar has asked that one of the powers send a warship to wait at a convenient point to take on the royal family in case of a revolution and convey them to a place of safety.

### Secretary Wilson to Visit Stockyards.

Washington, July 9.—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, accompanied by Solicitor McCabe, Dr. Melvin, chief of the bureau of animal industry, and Dr. Dorset, chairman of the biochemic division, left for Chicago this afternoon to make a personal inspection of the Chicago packing institutions. "Before drafting the regulations for the enforcement of the law, I want to see what is going on for myself," said Secretary Wilson today. "My stay in Chicago may run two weeks. I have not mapped out any itinerary."

### Call for Designs for Big Ship.

Washington, July 9.—Secretary Bonaparte has issued a circular inviting ship designers and shipbuilding firms to submit plans for the 20,000-ton battleship authorized by congress. The naval bureau has also been instructed to prepare like plans for comparison.

## ALL NOT NICE IN PACKING PLANTS

Specialists Nose About Chicago Yards for Two Weeks.

Products Are Declared To Be Wholesome Food—Better Inspection of Sausage Departments is Recommended—Canning Departments in Fairly Clean Condition.

Chicago, July 7.—The report of the joint committee of the Chicago Commercial association and Illinois Manufacturers' association, appointed to investigate the packing industries of Chicago, together with the report of the experts who accompanied them, was made public today. The committee says:

"That a board of experts of the character employed, with professional ideals and guided and influenced by an 'esthetic sense,' which embodies something of necessity and something more of 'luxury,' should find the product 'wholesome,' the yards 'generally clean,' and the inspection 'efficient,' seems to your committee to cover the situation.

"As a result of this investigation, we ourselves have no hesitancy in stating that the products at the yards are wholesome and proper food. We find that the companies have been improving the conditions and products from year to year."

A summary of the report is:

Part of the plants are up to date. In each of these parts are some sections indifferently good and in most of them things that meet disapproval.

The worst conditions are in old buildings added to as business expanded.

Further scientific inquiry recommended on preservatives.

Not all of carcasses affected with tuberculosis and lumpy jaw need be thrown away.

Ante-mortem inspection of less importance than inspection of dressed meat.

Dressed meat of yards is wholesome and a proper article for human food.

Methods for the most part cleanly.

Canning departments are in a fairly clean condition.

Some products are lacking in nutrition.

Better inspection of sausage departments is recommended.

Lard companies are wholesome.

Conditions of hygiene and sanitation are very bad.

Not much spitting goes on.

### MANEUVERS WITHOUT SIGNALS.

Plan To Be Tried With Largest American Fleet Ever Assembled.

Washington, July 7.—Plans for extensive maneuvers of the North Atlantic fleet are being matured by the general navy board, in conjunction with Rear Admiral Evans, commanding the fleet. Admiral Dewey, president of the board, has sent Admiral Evans a copy of the program of the maneuvers of the French fleet in the Mediterranean. These maneuvers are under command of Admiral Fournier, who, not long ago visited the United States and was a guest of some of our naval officers. Before autumn, Admiral Evans will have a fleet of 16 battleships, which will be the largest fleet of effective vessels ever assembled at one time by the United States.

A new feature is to be introduced in the maneuvers this summer, and the ships are to practice evolutions without signals in order to meet emergencies in battle, when owing to smoke or when signal apparatus has been shot away, signals cannot longer be given. While it is regarded as somewhat hazardous to maneuver big battleships without signals, it is thought necessary to have the officers familiar with this duty in case they are engaged in actual warfare at some time in the future and a situation should arise necessitating the abandonment of signals.

### Fight the Income Tax.

Sacramento, Cal., July 7.—Both the Western Union and the Postal Telegraph companies have been assessed here on their franchises, and both are making a gigantic fight before the local board of equalization on the ground that if Sacramento can force payment of tax on franchises, every city, town and hamlet in the country where they have offices may do likewise, and thus burden the company beyond financial endurance. The assessments here are as follows: Western Union, \$90,000; Postal, \$35,000.

### From Oldest to Youngest.

London, July 7.—A large number of signatures of members of the British parliament have been attached to a message which will be forwarded to the Russian parliament extending to it the congratulations of the oldest to the youngest parliament, expressing the hope that some of the members of the latter will attend the international arbitration conference to be held here at the end of July.