

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.

The Pan-American congress is in session at Rio Janeiro, Brazil.

Germany says she has no intention of interfering with Russia's affairs.

The czar is holding down the capital with an immense army and will form a provisional army.

Russell Sage is dead. He leaves a fortune of about \$100,000,000, most of which will go to charity.

By order of the president the provisions of the eight-hour law have been extended to the Navy department.

The state of Michigan has just won a suit against the Michigan Central railway involving \$4,000,000 in back taxes. The taxes covered the years from 1856 to 1894.

A westbound passenger train on the Great Northern was wrecked 30 miles from Spokane at Diamond lake. Part of the train went into the lake and seven persons were drowned.

A collision between freight and passenger on the Seaboard Airline near Raleigh, N. C., resulted in the death of 20 persons and the injury of 24. Of the killed 12 were colored, and 19 colored people were injured.

A general strike has been ordered in Russia in August.

Dreyfus has been decorated with a cross of the Legion of Honor.

There has been a wholesale slaughter of blacks by Germans in Africa.

Perpetual daylight in Alaska seriously interferes with wireless telegraphy.

Another row has broken out in the government printing office at Washington, D. C.

AF rench woman has been arrested in Paris for robbery. She concealed her plunder in a wooden leg.

The warehouses of the International Harvester company at Sterling, Illinois, have been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$100,000.

Fire almost totally destroyed the plant of the United States Leather company at Prentiss, Wisconsin. The loss is placed at \$600,000.

Henceforth the canal commission will pay all laborers in silver. The change was made on account of West Indian negroes, who would rather starve than spend gold.

Two Vienna doctors called in consultation on a case disagreed and a duel followed. Both were wounded and sent to the hospital. In the meantime the patient recovered without medical assistance.

It is believed the czar will dissolve the douma.

Suppression of newspapers caused a riot in St. Petersburg.

Peace has been signed among the Central American republics.

The last of the ladrone chiefs in the Philippines has surrendered.

Germany proposes to exclude American canned meat of every description.

A revolution in Mexico is threatened, inspired by hostility to Americans.

The National Livestock exchange denounces the reports recently made on the meat packing industry.

John D. Rockefeller will be arrested immediately on his arrival in the United States. He has sailed for this country.

The whole city of Syzran, Russia, has been destroyed by fire. The conflagration has rendered 35,000 persons homeless, who are also without food.

Meager reports have been received of a fierce fire in Yokohama, Japan. More than a thousand houses were destroyed and some life is known to have been lost.

The capital of Alaska has been moved from Sitka to Juneau.

Scotland will try to induce parliament to grant home rule.

A forest fire in Calaveras county threatens destruction to California's big trees.

The bishop of Zululand accuses the British troops of wantonly killing many natives.

Santos Dumont has a new airship which he believes an improvement over anything yet built.

The mayor of Socorro, Tex., says reports of the recent earthquake were greatly overdrawn.

BALANCE FAVORS ISLANDS.

Philippine Exports Exceed Imports First Time Since Annexation.

Washington, July 24.—The two most noteworthy features of the commercial returns of the Philippine islands for 1905 are a balance in favor of the islands for the first calendar year period in the history of the American occupation, and the advance of American goods to the first rank in the import trade. The favorable trade balance is due to increased export values, which aggregated \$33,454,744, or more than \$4,000,000 in excess of the exports for 1904. An increase of \$500,000 in American trade in 1905 with the islands, combined with a decline in rice imports, gives to the United States the lead, and in view of the anticipated further decline in the demand for foreign rice in the islands, the United States is expected to continue to increase its lead.

The increase of \$2,000,000 in the imports from the United States in the last five years is largely made up of imports of iron and steel and their manufactures; cotton, raw and manufactured, and illuminating oil. The iron and steel trade approximated \$3,000,000 in value. Great Britain gained most in the iron and steel trade with the islands, but the United States takes the lead, whereas Great Britain was formerly in the lead. There is still great room for improvement in the exports from the United States to the islands.

CANNED MEAT EXPORTS.

Japan Used Large Quantities During War With Russia.

Washington, July 24.—Complete figures of the exports of American canned meats for the past fiscal year are shown today in a statement issued by the department of Commerce and Labor. The value of canned meats exported from the United States in June, 1906, was \$461,100, against \$797,127 in June, 1905, and in the fiscal year 1906, \$9,233,410, against \$9,977,045 in 1905.

The figures for the fiscal year 1906 included: Canned beef, \$6,430,446; canned pork, \$1,215,857; and other canned meats, \$1,587,107. The quantity of canned beef exported in the fiscal year was 64,523,350 pounds, as against 66,688,568 pounds in 1905.

The reduction in exports occurred almost exclusively in the shipments to Japan, which country took large amounts of American beef during the war, but greatly decreased her imports on the disbandment of the army. The exports to Japan during the fiscal year 1906 were 2,306,583 pounds, against 14,687,165 pounds in 1905, and in the month of June, 1906, were 34,412 pounds, against 3,612,188 pounds in June, 1905.

The United Kingdom was the greatest buyer of canned beef, exports to that country increasing 4,758,815 pounds for the fiscal year, but decreasing for the month of June, 1906.

YEARN FOR OLD HOME.

No Houses for Hundreds Who Would Return to San Francisco.

San Francisco, July 24.—San Francisco's greatest need is homes. The people who were driven from the city at the time of the disaster are eager to return, several thousand laborers are imperatively needed to aid in the work of rebuilding, but there are no houses for them. The rehabilitation committee has set to work to furnish relief, but the resources at its command will admit of only slight assistance. This committee will build some 3,000 homes for workmen, but this will not even serve to house the thousands still living in tents.

It is to individual initiative that the city must look. Evidences that this will be forthcoming are beginning to appear.

In the Richmond district, the section located between Golden Gate park and the neck of the bay, several homes are being erected and have been rented in advance.

Still it is to the stretch of land south of Market street that the people must look for the rebuilding of homes in sufficient quantity to solve the problem. Here dwelt the thousands of the city's poorest and it is to this section that they wish to return.

Relic from River Bottom.

Philadelphia, July 24.—Valuable relics of the historic frigate Constitution have been dug from the bed of the Delaware river by a crew of a clam dredge off Newcastle, Del. It is a china urn, presented to the famous old fighting ship of the American navy by the city of Philadelphia in 1797, and long ago lost and forgotten. How the urn came to be at the bottom of the river is a mystery. The Constitution, although over a century old, is still in existence, and in a fair state of preservation.

Cigarmakers May Establish Stores.

Chicago, July 24.—The Cigarmakers' union, it is understood, has taken up seriously a proposal to establish factories for the making of cigars in all the large cities in the United States, and also of stores under the control of the union, through which to get the manufactured goods to the consumers.

DUNGEON FOR DOUMA LEADERS

Czar May Imprison All Who Oppose Imperial Ukase.

Russian Parliament Calls Upon People to Pay No Taxes and Furnish No Troops—Newspapers Are Prevented by Guards From Printing Manifesto of Douma.

St. Petersburg, July 24.—The great news of today is the adoption of an address to the people by the deputies to parliament, who assembled at Viborg, the language of which, with its revolutionary demands that the people cease to furnish money and troops to the government and repudiate further loans, affords pretext enough for the government to lodge its authors in the fortress if it feels strong enough. A rumor was spread tonight that this course had been decided upon.

Copies of the appeal to the people are in the hands of all St. Petersburg newspapers, but it will scarcely be printed tomorrow, for the reason that a detachment of police is posted at the door of every newspaper printing office in the city, with orders not to permit any papers to leave the building until authorized by the censor. The authorities hope by equally vigorous measures to prevent the publication of the appeal in other cities, and in the meantime to nullify the fears of the people as to the possible effect of the appeal.

Meanwhile the masses of the Russian people, slow of thought and action, have not yet roused themselves to the gigantic upheaval which is sure to follow the dissolution of their parliament. Minor disorders are reported from half a dozen cities. An incipient anti-Jewish outbreak at Odessa has been checked by the police. A sympathetic strike has been begun at the Kharkov railroad shops, which may inaugurate a general tieup of communication, but St. Petersburg, Moscow and most of the other great centers are still calm.

SECRETS OF DREADNAUGHT.

British Admiralty Makes Public Her Plan of Armament.

London, July 24.—The first official announcement regarding the battleship Dreadnaught is contained in a white book on naval construction the past year, which was issued tonight. Besides ten 12-inch guns announced, the Dreadnaught will have 27 12-pound quick firing anti-torpedo boat guns and five submerged torpedo tubes. In the arrangement of the armament six of the big guns are mounted in pairs on the center line of the ship, and the remaining four are mounted in pairs as broadsides.

In view of the modern potentialities of torpedo boats, and considering especially the chances of a torpedo attack toward the end of the battle, the anti-torpedo boat guns are widely separated, so that the whole of them cannot be disabled by one shell.

The speed is designed to be 27 knots. The bunker capacity is 2,700 tons, with which the Dreadnaught can steam 5,800 sea miles at economical speed and 3,500 miles at 18½ knots.

The estimated cost of the Dreadnaught, including guns, is \$8,987,485.

MANY BURIED ALIVE.

Building in Massachusetts Town Collapses on Workmen.

South Framingham, Mass., July 24.—At least eight and perhaps twice that number of masons, plumbers and Italian laborers were crushed to death today in the sudden collapse of a building in process of erection on Concord street, while ten others were dragged or dug out of the wreck, some seriously injured. At a late hour tonight ten men were missing and a large force of laborers was at work on the ruins, searching for the dead.

Firemen and members of the Ninth regiment of infantry of the state militia, in camp here, succeeded in digging out half a dozen injured, and later found others.

Bay Schools Are Opened.

San Francisco, July 24.—The public schools of San Francisco opened Monday for the first time since the fire and were well attended. As nearly 30 school buildings were destroyed, the schools in some of the districts were badly overcrowded, and will be conducted on the half-day session plan. The conditions, however, were more favorable than had been expected by the authorities. School Director Oliver estimated that the registration is about 60 per cent of the children registered before April 18.

British Express Sympathy.

London, July 24.—A British address of sympathy with the Russian people and parliament is being circulated. Already the signatures of many persons have been obtained.

DOUMA DISSOLVED.

Czar Places Russia Back Under His Own Despotism Rule.

St. Petersburg, July 23.—Russia's first experiment in parliamentary government came to an ignominious end Saturday night with the promulgation of two imperial ukases, the first dissolving the present parliament and providing for the convocation of its successor on March 5, 1907, more than six months hence, and the second proclaiming the capital of Russia and the surrounding province to be in a state of extraordinary security, which is only infinitesimally different from full martial law. This measure of safety is to provide for the outburst which undoubtedly will be provoked by this daring measure. It is now but a step to dictatorship.

There is little doubt that the order for the convocation of the new assembly will still further postpone the time, unless the new parliament promises to be more amenable than the present.

The delay in fixing the time for the new elections seems to indicate a decision to change the present basis of suffrage to perhaps a basis of universal suffrage with which the advisers of the emperor hope to swamp the educated liberals, the Socialists and the workmen with the vast mass of peasantry.

The only uncertainty is the coming storm—when and where it will break. The advocates of the "mailed fist" believe that, by dissolving parliament and provoking a collision now, they will find the revolutionary leaders not prepared for an uprising at Moscow, whereas further delay would nearly give the revolutionists the time needed to organize and to continue the corruption of the army.

There are no precedents in Russian history for the execution of an order of prorogation, but today probably will find the palace in possession of the militia and the surrounding streets delivered to the emperor's guards.

WILL USE BOMB.

Terrorists Mark Victims for Death—Trepoff is Warned.

St. Petersburg, July 23.—Although the victory of the reactionists seems at present to be complete, neither the Socialists nor the Terrorists have accepted the situation, and, while the people are apparently completely overawed by the display of force on the part of the authorities, it will be necessary to continue the use of the bayonet for some time. General Trepoff himself is authority for the statement that he has again been warned that he is marked for assassination. Despite this fact, he continues actively at work, although at all times surrounded by a heavy guard.

The Socialist members of the douma have held a number of secret meetings, but so far they have refrained from carrying out their avowed determination of issuing a proclamation attacking the czar, the reactionary element and more especially their former allies, the Constitutional Democrats. If they do so, trouble must come.

ENTER LAND AT SHOSHONE.

Boomers' Scene of Operations Transferred From Lander.

Washington, July 23.—In accordance with a supplemental proclamation issued by the president, the register and receiver of the land office for Lander, Wyo., district, shall receive entries for lands in the ceded portion of the Shoshone reservation at Shoshone, Wyo., from August 15 to October 3, 1906, instead of at Lander, as provided in the proclamation of June 2. This action was based on the fact that the railroad now building into the reservation will not be constructed from Shoshone to Lander until after August 15, and the change is made to accommodate prospective entrymen.

All persons who draw numbers at the drawing, which begins at Lander, Wyo., on August 4, 1906, which numbers entitle them to make entry between the dates of August 15 and October 3, inclusive, must proceed to Shoshone, Wyo., and make their entries instead of going to Lander, as provided in the first proclamation. After October 3 entries will be made at Lander.

Camps Will Soon Be Abolished.

San Francisco, July 23.—Rudolph Spreckles and Allan Pollok, of the finance committee, investigated five of the refugee camps yesterday. They went to the speedway camp, to the Harbor View camp, to two in the Potrero and one south of Market street, inspecting the tents, shacks and soup kitchens. As a result of the tour Mr. Pollok states that the camps must be abolished as soon as possible and the refugees housed in permanent dwellings. He added that most of the soup kitchens will be discontinued August 1.

Threaten Revolt of Fleet.

Sebastopol, July 23.—A meeting of 2,300 sailors from the warships here today drew up economic demands for presentation to Admiral Skrydloff. Unless these demands are fulfilled the men say the whole of the Black sea fleet will revolt.

GREAT DEMAND FOR CANAL BONDS

First Issue of \$30,000,000 Subscribed Several Times Over.

An Average Premium of Nearly 4 Per Cent is Offered—One Firm Made Offer to Take Whole Issue at a Suspiciously High Premium—Interest at 2 Per Cent.

Washington, July 21.—Bids were opened at the Treasury department late yesterday for the \$30,000,000 10-30 Panama Canal bonds, bearing 2 per cent interest, under Secretary Shaw's circular of July 2 and, although no awards will be made until today or later, it is evident that the entire issue has been subscribed for at an average of from 103.94 to 103.96. Mr. Shaw and other officials of the Treasury department expressed themselves as highly pleased and entirely satisfied with the figures obtained.

The total number and amounts of bids made will not be ascertained until today, but it is apparent that the whole issue has been subscribed for several times over. The largest and best single offer was that of Fisk & Robinson, of New York, who made six bids of \$5,000,000, each at an average of 103.85. Smaller bids at higher prices, however, will probably reduce the amount which will likely be awarded to them to about \$15,000,000. One bid of 106 for the whole issue came from a man named Lindeay at New Orleans, but on account of conditions named and for other reasons the bid was not considered. Several telegraphic bids were received too late to be considered, but the prices named were too small to be successful.

The secretary having stated that the bonds would be numbered serially beginning with the highest bid, one offer was made at 125 for \$1,000, thus securing to the bidder bond No. 1. An examination of the best bids shows that offers of 104 1-16 and up aggregated \$15,394,860; 104 to 104 1-16 aggregated \$11,190,880; 103.75 to 104 aggregated \$14,177,000.

LOSS LOOMING BIG.

San Francisco Insurance May Reach Total of \$300,000,000.

San Francisco, Cal., July 21.—It now looks as if the insurance risks in the burned district of San Francisco will foot up considerably more than \$250,000,000, and the total may go up to nearly \$300,000,000. The estimates of insurance managers have been crawling upward all the time, and the figures given in reports filed by the companies with the New York Insurance department indicate that even the highest estimate which they have made is too low.

Several weeks after the conflagration a detailed estimate of the amount of each company's risks fixed the total insurance in the burned district at \$252,363,000. Thirty-three companies which have made sworn returns to the New York Insurance department, admit a liability of \$102,499,000. The estimate of their liability was \$96,063,000. Taking the same percentage of differences for all the 108 companies which were included in the list, the total of their liabilities would be placed at \$269,271,000.

An addition must be made for Lloyds, for the "underground" concerns, and for the companies which had some risks here but were not named with the 108. This addition may be estimated at \$10,000,000, which brings the total up to about \$280,000,000.

From this calculation the German, of Freeport, and the German National are omitted, as their returns to the New York Insurance department have a peculiar look. On the basis of the returns of the thirty-three companies above referred to, the German, of Freeport, and the German National, would be involved to the extent of \$6,213,000 in the disaster, but they admit a loss of only \$2,817,000.

Stoessel Must Die.

St. Petersburg, July 21.—The commission appointed to investigate the surrender of Port Arthur has finished its labors, and recommends that Lieutenant General Stoessel, the former commander of the Russian forces at Port Arthur, be dismissed from the army and shot; that Lieutenant General Fock, who commanded the Fourth East Siberian division at Port Arthur, be dismissed from the army and undergo a year of hard labor; that General Reiss, chief of staff of General Stoessel, be dismissed and banished.

Great Demand for Troops.

Odessa, July 21.—General Kaulbars has been overwhelmed recently with appeals for military assistance from landowners in the districts of Kherson, Yekaterinopol and Poltava, against the peasantry, who are organized and led by revolutionists.