

THE WASCO NEWS

VOL. XVII.

WASCO, SHERMAN COUNTY, OREGON, SEPTEMBER 13, 1907.

NO. 8.

RESUME OF THE WEEK'S DOINGS

Newsy Items Gathered From All Parts of the World.

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

Secretary Root has returned with restored health.

The French government has decided that Morocco must pay damages to foreigner.

Owing to the strict quarantine maintained San Diego has little fear of the plague.

It is likely that Canada will have to pay heavy damages on account of the Vancouver anti-Japanese rioting.

China has just sent representatives to a number of countries for the purpose of studying the constitution question.

Messenger boys at Tacoma have struck and the telegraph company is considering the advisability of using girls.

The Western Union still claims to be getting its old men back all over the country, but the service does not improve.

Congressman Longworth says the Roosevelt will not become a candidate for a renomination unless the whole country demands it.

A Harvard scientist has found that spleens are edible and says his discovery will add 50,000,000 pounds to the nation's annual meat output.

Secretary Root's health is fully restored.

Senator Depew says he favors Roosevelt for another term.

A fire in the Esperanzas mines, Musquiz, Mexico, cost 27 lives.

The rival sultans of Morocco are to settle their claims in a big battle.

A crusade is to start to exterminate the Monte Carlo gambling house.

Britain is considering the advisability of giving back the Shetland islands to Norway.

Heney is expected in Portland soon in connection with the Oregon land fraud cases.

Vancouver, B. C., laborers are mobbing Japanese and international trouble threatens.

A new telegraph company has been formed in Chicago that hopes to extend its service over the entire United States.

J. E. Hall, president of the Belding-Hall Manufacturing company, Chicago, has appropriated \$315,000 of the company's money to his own use and a receiver now has charge of affairs.

Jerome has called a grand jury to indict traction trust officials.

Commissioner Lane is to inquire into rebating on Western railroads.

The cases against the Standard Oil company of Ohio will be tried soon.

Extreme measures are being adopted in San Francisco to stamp out the plague.

The International Harvester company has just paid a fine of \$35,000 to Texas for being a trust.

William H. Taft, secretary of war, was royally entertained while in Portland on his way to the Philippines.

Government officials at Washington believe the loan of \$1,000,000 to the Jamestown fair can never be recovered.

A Wisconsin woman after being in prison 16 years convicted of murder, has been found innocent and released.

Twelve persons were killed and as many more injured in the wreck of an express train on the Rock Island at Norris, Iowa.

Pickpockets on a Rock Island train in Nebraska robbed many sleeping passengers and after a fight with the conductor escaped.

A monument to Wm. McKinley has been dedicated at Buffalo, N. Y.

The moral effect of the change in the police administration of San Francisco is apparent.

TRUST IS WITH SPRECKLES.

Has Large Interest in Spreckels Company, but Does Not Compete.

San Francisco, Sept. 10.—John Spreckles, president of the Western Sugar Refining company, testified yesterday before United States Commissioner Richards in regard to the relations existing between his company and the American Sugar Refining company, of New York, the so-called Havemeyer sugar trust. It was established by his testimony that Mr. Havemeyer and his men own a large minority of the stock of the Western Refining company, but he denied that either he or his father, Claus Spreckles, has any interest in the American Sugar Refining company.

He declared that the price of sugar on the coast was held low enough to prevent competition from Mr. Havemeyer, except in a few special grades, which the Western does not manufacture.

Mr. Spreckles' testimony is to be used in a suit brought by the receiver of the Pennsylvania Sugar company against the American Refining company for \$30,000,000 damages as the result of the Havemeyer interests getting control of the Pennsylvania concern and shutting down the plant. The suit is both for conspiracy and for violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, and is brought in the United States District court of New York.

GATHERING AT SARATOGA.

Fifty Thousand Grand Army Veterans Expected at Encampment.

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Amid gaily decorated streets, veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic have been arriving all day for the Forty-first National encampment, which will be held here this week. Fifty thousand veterans are expected.

This may be the last encampment held anywhere but in Washington. At the business session of the organization a resolution probably will be introduced fixing that place as the permanent meeting place of the organization hereafter. It is also probable that within a few years the annual encampment will become only a meeting of delegates, for the veterans, it was stated by Grand Army officials, are becoming too feeble to attend the meetings in a body and to take part in the annual parade.

The encampment program begins today.

NEW RULES TO BEGIN WAR.

Hague Conferen Requires Notice to Enemy and Neutrals.

The Hague, Sept. 10.—The fifth plenary sitting of the peace conference was held today. The whole American delegation was present. The following rules regarding the opening of hostilities were adopted, a few countries making reservations:

"The contracting powers agree that hostilities must not begin without previous unequivocal notice having been given, either in form of a declaration of war setting forth its motives or in the form of an ultimatum with the additional declaration of war.

"A state of war must be notified without delay to the neutral powers, the effect of the latter beginning after they receive notice, which can be given even by wire. In any case the neutral powers cannot protest against the lack of this notice, if it is established that they undoubtedly knew that a state of war existed."

MOB SAILORS IN JAPAN.

Four Men From Cruiser Chattanooga Flees for Their Lives.

Tokio, Sept. 10.—While the United States cruiser Chattanooga was at Hakodate on her way here from Vladivostok, four of her men had a thrilling experience and a narrow escape from serious injury at the hands of a Japanese mob.

In a dispute over prices, one of the American sailors struck a Japanese shopkeeper. A mob quickly formed, armed with clubs, and started after the assailant and his three companions. Two of the sailors were forced to jump from a dock and swim to a sampan.

The others were rescued from the mob by the police, who took them aboard the ship.

Vaccinated by the Thousand.

Vienna, Sept. 10.—There are no signs of abatement in the smallpox epidemic. During the last few days 166,000 persons have been vaccinated. Public meetings and processions have been forbidden.

WATERS STIRRED BY FREE LUMBER

Irrigationists Have Warm Debate on Tariff Revision.

Administration Is Endorsed Regarding Policy of Reclamation, Irrigation, Forest Preservation and Conservation of Resources—Ask Reduction of Grazing Charges.

Sacramento, Cal., Sept. 7.—After four days of addresses and discussions, the Fifteenth National Irrigation congress yesterday took up the big work of the gathering, when the report of the committee on resolutions was submitted by its chairman, ex-Governor George C. Pardee.

There is an endorsement of the policy of President Roosevelt and his administration in connection with the policy of reclamation, irrigation, forest preservation and conservation of resources. The departments that have the big work in hand are endorsed. There is a recommendation that the government only charge enough for timber cut from forest reserves to pay for maintenance of the forest service. Congress is asked to pass a law providing for the preservation of the Calaveras big trees by the exchange of other timber land for them.

The irrigation congress is asked to make every effort to have the seventeenth session of the congress held in Washington at the same time the National congress is in session, and provide for a committee of five to promote the matter. Protection is also asked for the beet sugar industry and aid for the work of irrigation, reclamation, preservation and conservation.

The only resolution objecting to administration ideas is one protesting against further enactment of legislation favoring Philippine sugar to the injury of the beet sugar industry of in America. Not an objection was made as the resolutions were read and hearty applause followed.

There was a spirited discussion on an amendment which Judge Raker, of Modoc county, California, sought to have added. This was made a special order for today. Judge Raker's amendment asked for the removal of the duty on lumber coming into this country.

Today's session which is to mark the close of the congress, promises lively developments.

STRIKING OPERATORS SUED.

Refuse to Pay Bill of Postal Telegraph Company.

Chicago, Sept. 7.—A new phase in the strike of the commercial telegraphers developed today when the Postal Telegraph company began suit against the union for the recovery of a debt of \$129.39. The bill is for messages sent by the union during the month of August. Payment was refused by officers of the union on the ground that the company had failed to send some of the messages.

One telegram sent to Hot Springs after the strike began was not delivered, according to the officers of the union. When the regular month's bill was presented Thursday the collector was asked to furnish proof that the messages had been sent. The company decided it would furnish the proof in the Municipal court September 11, on which date the suit will be heard.

Classify Postal Clerks.

Chicago, Sept. 7.—Thirty days' vacation at full pay for all clerks and carriers in the postoffice service and a classification of the service above the \$1,200 grade, the present limit, has been adopted as the policy of the Postoffice department, and will be urged by the postmaster general at the coming session of congress. Frank H. Hitchcock, first assistant postmaster general, accompanied by R. E. Hoch, private secretary of the postmaster general, was in Chicago tonight and said that the department has been committed to such policy.

More Indictments Come.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 7.—Attorney Palmer Chambers, who has had charge of the collection of the evidence for the Voters' Civic league in the tax receipt frauds, announced today that there would be 200 additional indictments drawn in these cases. He said that these will include men as prominent as those already indicted.

LET POLITICS ALONE.

Irrigation Congress Turns Down Free Lumber Resolution.

Sacramento, Sept. 9.—The effort to have the 15th irrigation congress pass a resolution presented by Judge Raker, calling for the withdrawal of the duty levied on lumber failed. Another important action of the gathering Saturday was its decision to eliminate a resolution protesting against the enactment of any further legislation favoring Philippine sugar. With this latter exception, the report of the committee on resolutions was adopted as read and the policy of President Roosevelt and his administration in relation to reclamation, conservation of water and forests and other matters was endorsed.

Judge Raker withdrew his motion for the purpose of harmony, but the sugar question was only settled after great discussion, the friends of the beet sugar industry making a strong fight in their interest. The sentiment in favor of eliminating politics from the congress was responsible for the withdrawal of the lumber and sugar propositions.

Arthur Briggs succeeded in getting the congress to pass his resolution in the interests of California fruitgrowers, in relation to the use of sulphur in drying fruit. The resolution asks the department of Agriculture not to enforce the regulation of the pure food law in the matter without further investigation.

The congress adopted unanimously the report of the committee on permanent organization. The newly elected officers are: Frank C. Goudy, of Denver, president; George E. Barstow, of Texas, first vice president; John E. Baker, of Modoc county, California, second vice president; Herbert E. Strain, of Montana, third vice president; Z. B. Fowler, of Arizona, secretary.

Albuquerque, N. M., was selected as the meeting place of the 16th irrigation congress. The only city named in opposition was Walla Walla, Wash. Dr. Blalock, of the Washington delegation, extended the invitation on behalf of that place. Hon. R. E. Twitchell, of Las Vegas, N. M., made an eloquent appeal for Albuquerque. With the exception of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, the state delegations voted for Albuquerque. California was excused from voting at the request of Chairman Estudillo, who said the delegates did not care to be discourteous to the representatives of the two cities, as they were their guests.

After a few other matters were disposed of the congress adjourned.

CLIFF HOUSE IN RUINS.

Flames Entirely Destroy Famous San Francisco Resort.

San Francisco, Sept. 9.—The famous Cliff House, of this city, San Francisco's first attraction for tourists, was burned to the ground Saturday evening. Fire broke out in the building about 4:45 o'clock and an hour later a blackened heap of ruins was all that remained of the structure.

The house was built of wood, and, fanned by the lively ocean breezes, the flames made such headway before the nearest fire department arrived that it was realized that the place was doomed and more attention was paid to saving adjoining property than to the burning building.

The Cliff House had been closed for some time, as the new lessee, John Tait, was remodeling the interior. Workmen were about the place until noon and then departed for the day.

This is the second house to be destroyed by fire. The building just burned was erected by Adolph Sutro, of Sutro tunnel fame, 12 years ago. It was owned by the Sutro estate and was valued at \$50,000. Mr. Tait estimates his loss at \$50,000, on which there is \$35,000 insurance.

The Cliff House was ranked as one of the best known resorts of America. Located on a rocky promontory beyond the Golden Gate, directly above the lashing waves of the Pacific ocean, and affording a close view of the seals, it was a strong attraction for visitors, and from its broad porches hundreds of thousands of people obtained their first view of the mighty waters.

The magnificent Sutro baths near by, were not damaged.

May Hunt in Louisiana.

Oyster Bay, Sept. 9.—President Roosevelt is considering an invitation to go on a hunting trip into the Louisiana canebrakes immediately after his forthcoming journey down the Mississippi. In case he makes the trip farther south he probably will not return to Washington until about October 20.

FIRST SENTENCE ON BRIBE-GIVER

Five Years in Prison for Glass for Buying Supervisors.

Telephone Official Condemned to San Quentin, Still Denying His Guilt—Paid \$50,000 to Kill Franchise of Rival Company—Appeal Gives Respite.

San Francisco, Sept. 5.—"Five years for Louis Glass" was the news message that sped with incredible rapidity to all parts of the city yesterday morning from the Temple Sholrith Israel, California and Webster streets, where was imposed the sentence that brought to a dramatic close the second trial of the vice president and former general manager of the Pacific States Telephone & Telegraph company, convicted last week of the crime of bribery, a crime for which the extreme punishment under the law of this state is 14 years. Only a small crowd, made up for the most part of lawyers, witnessed the imposing of sentence. When the usual preliminary motions had been cleared away the court said: "Has the defendant any other legal cause to show why judgment should not be pronounced upon him?"

Mr. Glass arose in the pew immediately back of his counsel. His face was very pale, but in his bearing there was neither boldness nor cringing.

Looking the judge full in the face, he answered in a voice that was clear and steady: "I have no reply, your honor, except that I am entirely guiltless of this charge."

"There are two general considerations," said the judge, "pressing upon the mind of the court in determining the measure of punishment in this case. The first turns upon the situation of the defendant himself. A man well advanced in years, he has appeared in this court charged for the first time with the commission of a public offense. The other consideration is the nature of the offense and the effect of such criminal transgression upon the institutions of the country itself. The certainty, rather than the extent of the punishment, should control. Weighing both of these considerations, I have reached a conclusion as to the measure of punishment which I feel will be both just and fair under all the circumstances presented."

"Louis Glass, it is the judgment of the law and the sentence of the court that you be confined in the state prison of the state of California at San Quentin for the term of five years."

PROSECUTE ALL THIEVES.

Oregon Land Fraud Cases Are Not To Be Dropped.

Washington, Sept. 5.—"There is absolutely no truth in the statement that the government will not further prosecute the Oregon land fraud cases," said Acting Attorney General Russell today, when shown a dispatch from Portland quoting a story recently printed in that city. "The land fraud trials will be resumed at an early day."

"The delay thus far has been due to several causes. Mr. Heney, who conducted the past trials, was more familiar with the pending cases than any other official, and at the time he went to San Francisco he expected to return to Portland and personally handle most of the remaining land fraud cases. His work at San Francisco has been so extensive as to make it impossible for him personally to take up the land trials in Oregon. Naturally some delay was occasioned in acquainting other officials with the facts. Then, too, toward the close of the past fiscal year there was a shortage of funds. The new appropriation became available July 1, and, so far as I am aware, there is no particular reason why the Oregon trials should not proceed."

Can Fleas Carry Plague?

Berkeley, Cal., Sept. 5.—The department of bacteriology at the State university is planning a series of experiments on bubonic plague, the object of which is to determine whether the California species of fleas transmit the disease through a common rat to a healthy person. Fleas and rats will be collected from ships that come into San Francisco from Oriental ports, where plague is known to be prevalent.