

The Santiam News.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK

In a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

HAPPENINGS OF TWO CONTINENTS

A Resume of the Less Important but Not Less Interesting Events of the Past Week.

The king of Siam is to visit the United States.

An explosion of gasoline started a \$100,000 fire in Chicago.

China is to reconstitute its navy. Ten million dollars is to be provided yearly for the work.

Fruit men of Southern California are telling their troubles to the Interstate Commerce commission.

A snowslide at Monarch mountain, Colo., buried three houses. At least a dozen lives were lost in the slide.

In Northern Montana the temperature is reported 50 below zero, the coldest in 27 years. All railroad traffic is at a standstill.

Seven miners met death in a wreck of a coal train on the Chicago & Northwestern near the corporation limits of Des Moines, Iowa.

Seven persons were injured, some of them perhaps fatally, by a fire in a New York rag store. The people were all asleep when the fire broke out.

The Willamette and Columbia river valleys are experiencing the highest water in several years. The O. R. & N. railway is having much trouble with its tracks.

The third explosion in West Virginia mines in two weeks has just occurred. In the last disaster between 25 and 35 men were entombed and rescue is doubtful on account of gas.

Senator Cullom says "war talk is both."

The president has given \$100 to the Chinese famine fund.

Olliver has formed a strong syndicate to dig the Panama canal.

Heavy losses will be sustained by Montana stockmen, as feed is scarce.

California Japanese oppose exclusion and have sent a lawyer to Washington.

The United States mint at New Orleans is coining \$1,000,000 for the Mexican government.

Hundreds of cattle are dying from exhaustion and cold in the Salmon river, Idaho, country.

Chicago is experiencing a little of the winter weather that has been sweeping the states farther west.

Governor Hughes, of New York, is keeping his campaign pledge and is having nothing to do with the bosses.

A trainload of Omaha manufacturers and jobbers will visit the Pacific Northwest early in the spring in an effort to secure trade.

The Navy department has figures showing that a first-class battleship can be built cheaper by a private company than in the government yards. The difference is about \$350,000.

The Thaw jury is now complete.

Light earthquake shocks continue to be felt at Kingston.

Russia will borrow \$25,000,000 to feed her famine sufferers.

Another terrible blizzard is sweeping Montana and British Columbia.

The governor of Caracas has been murdered by adherents of President Gomez.

A 2-cent passenger fare bill has been favorably reported in the Missouri legislature.

The entire appearance of the Solomon islands in the South sea has been changed by an earthquake.

The president and Admiral Evans have approved the action of Davis in the Kingston affair.

A bill has been introduced in the Illinois legislature providing the death penalty for burglars and highway robbers.

The Periodical Publishers' association of America has determined to fight the proposed change in second class mail regulations.

Another blizzard has swept North Dakota.

The Chinese government is arresting many reformers.

A slight earthquake shock is reported from Greenville, Ill.

The French cabinet is in danger of a split on the church question.

Roosevelt says that if the several states will not abolish child labor the nation must.

Many Chinese are believed to have been smuggled across the Canadian boundary into eastern states.

TO PROTECT SALMON.

Oregon and Washington Legislative Committees Reach Agreement.

Portland, Feb. 5.—By agreement between the lawmakers of Oregon and Washington, reached at a concurrent committee conference held in this city, bills will be introduced within a few days in the Oregon and Washington legislatures recommending that no salmon fishing be allowed on the Columbia river between 6 o'clock p. m. Saturday to 6 p. m. Sunday, during the summer open season, which it is planned will extend from April 20 to August 20. The bills will shorten the present open season five days in April and five days in August.

The proposed bills will make the closed season from March 15 to April 20 and from August 20 to September 10. The present law makes the closed season from March 15 to April 15 and from August 25 to September 10.

The lengthening of the closed season and abolishing Sunday fishing are the principal features of the measure agreed upon by the members of the concurrent committee from the Oregon and Washington legislatures, appointed to frame a bill to be passed by the lawmakers of the two states for the protection of Columbia river salmon.

One of the principal objects of a later committee which this committee recommended will be the attempt to devise a plan to make a fishway around Celilo falls, so that the salmon can easily get into the upper Columbia.

SHOWS PROSPEROUS YEAR.

Internal Commerce for 1906 Broke All Previous Records.

Washington, Feb. 5.—The movement of internal commerce during the past year exceeded that for any previous one in the history of the country, according to a statement just issued by the bureau of statistics of the department of Commerce and Labor.

Livestock receipts at the seven primary markets aggregated 49,727,658 head, exceeding those of the previous year by more than 150,000. Shipments of packing house products from Chicago, except canned meats and dressed hogs, show gains as compared with those of either of the two immediate preceding years. Of these products during the year, the aggregate shipments were 67,775,400 pounds; canned meats, 117,688,650 pounds; cured meats, 304,642,949 pounds; dressed beef, 1,308,072,285; dressed hogs, 13,170,300 pounds; hides, 75,175,520 pounds; lard, 421,914,539 pounds; and pork, 36,857,200 pounds, making a total of 2,768,016,443 pounds, being over 100,000,000 pounds in excess of the previous year.

The total grain receipts at 15 interior primary markets were 798,521,585 bushels, an increase of 250,000 over 1905. The total movement embraced: Wheat, 243,735,058 bushels; corn, 242,722,716 bushels; oats, 233,300,339 bushels; barley, 69,469,290 bushels, and rye, 9,294,282 bushels.

The receipts of grain at six Atlantic and Gulf ports aggregate 214,846,998 bushels, an increase of 14,000,000 bushels.

Shipments of anthracite coal from Eastern producing districts aggregated 55,647,296 tons, a perceptible decrease.

ON WAR FOOTING.

Hurry Orders Sent Out from Washington to Militia.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 5.—Recruits are wanted in a hurry for the Illinois National guard and within a week or ten days the rosters of nearly every company in the state infantry, artillery, cavalry and signal corps alike, will be thrown open for emergency enlistments, officers and privates meanwhile carrying on a still hunt for embryonic soldiers.

This stir in the state soldiery is the result of a general order from the War department at Washington. Whether the order bears greater significance than its face shows has not been disclosed by the Washington authorities, but the militia and assemblymen are quick to connect the order at this time with the agitation over the Japanese question and its possibilities.

The readjustment applies to every state that has a National Guard.

Smuggling in Chinese.

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 5.—Returning from a trip of investigation at Mexican ports and along the border between the United States and Mexico, Marcus Braun stated today that he had found extensive, thoroughly organized and wholesale schemes for smuggling Chinese into the United States. The investigation was taken for the personal information of President Roosevelt. Mr. Braun declined to give details as to his conclusions and discoveries. He did state, however, that one remedy would be to have mounted line riders.

Severe Storm in Kansas.

Kansas City, Feb. 5.—The severest storm of the winter is raging through Kansas and Western Missouri, with the temperature at or near zero, six inches of snow on the ground and snow still falling, driven by a bitter wind. All trains are marked late, from 45 minutes to six hours.

EXCLUSION IS ISSUE

Japanese School Question Is of Minor Importance.

ROOSEVELT RAISED THE ISSUE

Objection to Japanese in Schools Was Confined to Adults Until Government Interfered.

San Francisco, Feb. 5.—Much has been written about California and the Japanese and in the main the position taken by this state has been denounced as unreasonable. Up to this week San Franciscans have not regarded the question as of very great importance, and have suspected Japan of playing a diplomatic game, the prize being something not yet made known. The developments of the week have tended to strengthen the impression that the island empire is playing a deeper game than appears at this time.

It may be well to correct an impression that has gone abroad that the San Franciscans entertain strong prejudices against them out of a mere spirit of prejudice. It may be admitted that there has been a certain lack of frankness on both sides of the controversy, but apparently the time is at hand when an open exchange will be brought about and the result can only aid in the solution of the problem.

To go back a little—there never has been any urgent demand for the segregation of the Japanese pupils. There was real objection to the presence of adult Orientals in the public schools with the children of tender age and this has been impressed upon the public with emphasis, perhaps over-emphasis. When the school board ordered the oriental school constructed, no one paid much attention. People were busy rehabilitating their business enterprises. The protest from Japan came as a distinct surprise. The segregation of all oriental pupils, young as well as old, did not meet with anything like unanimous approval here. It was recognized that men should not be allowed with the children in the lower grades, but popular objection to the Japanese in the schools stopped there.

This was the way matters stood when the president wrote his message in which he spoke of the "wicked absurdity" and hinted at military force. The effect of the message was to solidify the citizens of the state into a compact whole, resenting the interference of the Federal government, an interference which was confessedly hostile.

In its last analysis, the entire subject is a repetition of the Chinese question. California desires to check the influx of cheap labor. The Eastern press replies that the Japanese have not yet arrived in sufficient numbers to constitute a menace. The Californian replies: "That is just the point. Don't wait until we have the menace within our gates."

WILL NOT REMOVE JUTE DUTY.

Congress Opposed to Piecemeal Revision of Tariff.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Senator Fulton today presented a memorial of the Oregon legislature favoring the removal of duty on jute and jute bags. Nothing can be done along this line, however, until congress decides to amend the tariff law. No special legislation of this sort can pass.

While there appears to be no objection to removal of the tariff on jute and jute bags advocated by the resolution of the Oregon legislature, congress will not make any changes in the Dingley law until it undertakes general revision. If it had been possible to amend a few most objectionable schedules, this course would have been pursued some time ago; but, if one schedule is opened to amendment, all must be. This is the mandate of party leaders, and it will be followed out. It is, therefore, impossible to secure any relief for grain shippers and other users of jute bags until congress undertakes general revision of the tariff.

Will Uphold Employers Liability.

Washington, Feb. 5.—The Supreme court of the United States today granted a motion made by Attorney General Bonaparte permitting the government to intervene in the case of Danville Howard against the Illinois Central Railroad company. The case involved the constitutionality of the railroad employers' liability act passed at the last session of congress. It was tried by the United States Circuit for the Western district of Tennessee, which held the section abolishing the fellow servant rule to be constitutional.

Canal Company Formed.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 5.—The Panama Construction company, incorporated to finance the Panama contract bid for by William J. Olliver, of Knoxville, Tenn., filed articles of incorporation today with the secretary of state. The capital authorized is \$5,000,000.

DAKOTA FARMERS FREEZE.

Blizzard Aggravates Suffering—Train Service Crippled.

Fargo, N. D., Feb. 4.—What is by far the worst storm of the winter is just subsiding, after having wrought havoc with the train service and occasioned much suffering and death among isolated homesteaders. Beginning Friday afternoon, the blizzard raged with unabated fury until this evening. Sweeping across the plains, driving quantities of snow before it and piling it in deep drifts in every cut, it has put an end to all traffic, not only in North Dakota, but in Western Minnesota as well, and resulted in a complete tieup of all railroads in this part of the country.

From 2 o'clock this morning until 7 o'clock this evening not a train arrived in Fargo from the East or West. Trains leaving St. Paul yesterday arrived tonight, from 12 to 16 hours late. No trains are running north or west of Fargo tonight. Eastbound coast trains on the Northern Pacific were held all day at Mada, Bismarck, Meda and Jamestown. Two passenger trains which left Fargo early last evening were caught in a snowdrift 13 miles east of here and it was found necessary to send 75 men with shovels to dig them out. They were not released until this evening.

That the present storm has carried great suffering and death in its trail there can be little doubt. Many were short of fuel and the blizzard aggravated this condition, but it is among the homesteaders that the greatest suffering exists and scores of those have undoubtedly perished.

T. M. Kruger, a homesteader residing 21 miles northwest of Williston, N. D., who reached here today, stated that within eight miles of his home seven men had frozen to death on their claims.

TO CALL EXTRA SESSION.

President Anxious to Hasten Settlement With Japan.

Washington, Feb. 4.—It is the present intention of the president to call an extra session of the senate after March 4 to consider and ratify the Santo Domingo treaty and the treaty with Japan now in process of negotiation. Under this treaty Japan will agree that her coolies shall be excluded from the United States.

March 4 there will be 61 Republican senators, one more than enough to ratify the treaties, and the president is now in consultation with the senate leaders to ascertain whether the Republican membership will act as a unit. It is his desire to have both treaties, particularly that with Japan, ratified by Republican votes.

It is authoritatively stated that Japan will not give her assent to a treaty excluding her coolies from the United States until San Francisco admits Japanese children now in that city to her public schools.

Every senator and representative from the Pacific coast is heartily in favor of the compromise proposed by the president. His opinion is that it accomplishes what is sought by that entire section and San Francisco, in holding out on the school question, is arraying itself against the rest of the coast.

NO LAND REVISION.

Homesteaders Find Only Blue Outlook From Present Congress.

Washington, Feb. 4.—There will be no revision of land laws this session, neither will congress pass Senator Carter's resolution overturning President Roosevelt's order suspending all public land entries until they can be examined on the ground by special agents. At the same time the senate will refuse to increase the appropriations for special agents to facilitate these entries. The consequence is that there will be unprecedented congestion in the general land office and Interior department and entries pending may not be patented for years, unless some relief is offered by the next congress.

The president's order was intended to force congress to so modify the land laws as to minimize chances for fraud but the house public lands committee is packed against this proposition, making legislation impossible. The settlers will suffer in consequence of this deadlock.

Refuse to Honor the Flag.

Denver, Colo., Feb. 4.—"We no like American flag; nothing to do with him." Two Japanese nearly 20 years old and pupils of the Corona school for more than a year, threw down their American flags before the school flag drill at the school today and bolted from the room, refusing to take part in the drill or even to accept presents of flags from teachers. For more than an hour, while the other children of the school drilled and waved their flags in the corridors of the school, the two Japanese stood sullenly in the yard.

To Look into Coal Shortage.

Butte, Feb. 4.—Representative Alex McAuley, of Silver Bow county, has introduced a resolution in the legislature calling for an investigation into the coal shortage in Montana. The resolution recites that the prices of coal to domestic consumers in this state have been raised 25 to 50 per cent.

WAR BOUND TO COME

Conflict With Japan Is Inevitable, Says Senator Perkins.

APPREHENSION IN WASHINGTON

Raynor and Gearin's Speeches Inflammation of People of Japan—Failure of School Suit Predicted.

Washington, Feb. 2.—"We have laid the foundation for commercial supremacy on the Pacific coast, and at some point in the future course of national destiny the pathway of national progress on the part of Japan and the United States will converge to a point of inevitable conflict."

In these words Senator Perkins of California, last night predicted a clash between the United States and Japan at some indefinite period. He delivered a speech before the National Geographical society in which he discussed at length the relations existing between this country and Japan. He eulogized the Japanese as a tenacious race, who never assimilate with other peoples, but always rush to the assistance of their native land.

There was no abatement of the apprehension and uneasiness felt in official circles here over the relations now existing between the United States and Japan. It can be positively stated that this feeling of alarm, growing out of a serious and critical situation, is more general tonight than at any time since the beginning of its development.

The discreet men in both branches of congress have been warned to hold their tongues in check and prevent further utterances that are calculated to inflame the people of Japan and impel them to force hostile action by their government. It is realized now that the speeches delivered by Senators Raynor and Gearin added fuel to the fire, and other public expressions have contributed toward lessening the friendliness of Japan for this country.

It is generally believed that the government will lose its case in the Federal courts on the question of forcing the city of San Francisco to admit Japanese children to its schools. Anticipating such an outcome, the administration wants to avoid the consequences, for it fears that it cannot fulfill the assurances given to the Japanese government on this subject. The Japanese government has let it be known that as soon as the Federal courts have passed on the test case the question will be considered of a national and not a sectional character and will be treated as such.

CONFERENCE AMONG JAPANESE

Merchants Think Exclusion of Coolies Would Settle Trouble.

Los Angeles, Feb. 2.—Gonroka Ikida, of San Francisco, secretary of the Japanese association of America, a prime mover in the Japanese school controversy at San Francisco, is here to meet with 23 representatives of the association for a two days' conference on questions of interest to Japanese.

"We have organized to promote Japanese welfare in America, and this is our third conference," said Ikida. "There are 60,000 Japanese in this country, and there is necessarily much of importance to be discussed."

"Tomorrow we expect to take up the discussion of the advisability of excluding the Japanese coolies who go to Honolulu as laborers from the mainland. I believe that if only the best class of Japanese merchants come to California, there could be no objection. We want to build up our trade and there is no reason why we should not bring much that is good to America."

New Points on Immigration Law.

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 2.—International questions of great interest to ports along the Mexican border have been sprung by the attorneys of Antonio I. Villareal, the alleged revolutionist, who is in jail here pending extradition proceedings. The questions raised are, first, whether a person found to be in this country in violation of its laws must be deported to the country whence he came or can be deported to some other country; and second, whether or not, pending extradition proceedings, a person has the privilege of bail.

No Gambling in Arizona.

Phoenix, Ariz., Feb. 2.—The Arizona assembly passed and the governor signed a bill previously passed by the council repealing the statute permitting the licensing of gambling in Arizona. The criminal code, without this saving statute, makes the running of a gambling game a felony. The new law takes effect April 1.

BODIES STREW THE MINE.

Stuart Shaft Proves Veritable Charnel House.

Charleston, W. Va., Feb. 1.—The bodies of nine of the victims of Tuesday's explosion were brought to the surface today. The bodies were brought up by Edward Pickney, inspector of the mine, and Kolm Absalom, district mine inspector, who were the first to go down. Their search was one of great peril.

The men remained in the shaft for three hours, and found it a veritable charnel-house. Mutilated bodies covered the bottom of the shaft so thickly that the two rescuers found it impossible to move about without stepping on them. They counted 26 bodies, but after sending up nine were so exhausted that the others were allowed to remain until the cage is put in working order.

Sixteen more bodies were recovered late tonight. The entries will be penetrated tomorrow in an effort to recover all the remaining bodies. It is now regarded as certain that no one in the mine at the time of the explosion escaped.

The body of John Quack was taken from the shaft in the bucket and the coroner's inquest will probably be on his remains. In addition to the investigation by the coroner's inquest, Chief Mine Inspector Paul and Deputy Henry are making an independent investigation.

HARRISBURG IS BURNING.

Great Conflagration at Capital of the Keystone State.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 1.—A long distance telephone message from Harrisburg, Pa., says that a serious conflagration broke out in the heart of the business district early today and many buildings have already been destroyed by the fire.

The origin of the fire is not known. It was discovered in the Grand opera house, and this building, which is valued at \$200,000, is entirely ruined. The firemen were unable to check the flames and in a short time the Park hotel was burning. The Bijou Amusement company, Hanna's drug store, a cigar store and several other business blocks were quickly burned.

At 6 o'clock the fire spread to the Columbus hotel, which is burning fiercely with no hope of saving it.

As far as known, everybody in the hotel had time to get out.

Soon after the fire was discovered a general alarm was sent out summoning all the fire apparatus in the city. Notwithstanding the many streams of water being poured on the flames, the fire is rapidly spreading to adjacent property. A strong wind is blowing, causing the fire to burn fiercely.

At 6:30 the fire was not under control and the damage is estimated at over \$500,000.

STRIVE TO OPEN HILL LINES.

Soo Line Abandons Big Territory in Which Fuel Is Scarce.

Washington, Feb. 1.—A long dispatch from L. H. Hill, a son of President Hill, of the Great Northern, regarding fuel shortage conditions in North Dakota, came to the Interstate Commerce commission today. Mr. Hill said he had just returned from a three weeks' trip in the snowbound district. Max Bass and other branch points are suffering for coal, he said, and everything possible is being done to open the line.

Mr. Hill says Max Bass is in the territory served by the Soo line from Kenmare to Thief River falls, 200 miles, on which no apparent effort is being made to open the line. He says he understands that their section men have been paid off, which makes necessary "our furnishing all their territory with fuel."

He adds that several men have been killed in the extraordinary efforts to open these lines, "and we feel great danger of crowding the matter too hard."

A dispatch from the mayor of Lead, S. D., says the people are freezing for want of coal.

Resignation is Accepted.

London, Feb. 1.—There is reason to believe that the resignation of Sir Alex Swettenham as governor of Jamaica has been accepted, though the officials of the foreign office refuse all information on the subject. This official reticence is attributed to a desire to complete the arrangements for a successor to the post before announcing Swettenham's retirement. It is expected that the latter will leave the island as soon as details can be completed for handing over the affairs of his office.

Inquiry Into Paper Trust.

Washington, Feb. 1.—Representative John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, introduced a bill in the house today for an investigation by the department of Commerce and Labor of the paper trust.