

The Santiam News.

VOL. X.

SCIO, LINN COUNTY, OREGON, JUNE 14, 1907.

NO. 51.

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 city council of Aberdeen refuses to accept a \$15,000 gift from Carnegie.

Government crop reports show a decrease in the acreage of spring wheat this year of 7 per cent.

Honey has closed his prosecution against Schmitt, having brought out plenty of evidence to secure conviction.

A sister-in-law of the Duke of Westminster is travelling as a spy in search of material for writing a book.

The mayors and city councils of many towns in France are resigning and joining the strike against imperial wines.

The Water-Pierce Oil Company of Texas, goes into the hands of a receiver as a result of a jury verdict against them.

Howard Gould can't go on his usual vacation abroad this year. He will stay in New York to fight his wife's divorce suit.

Relatives of Edward Ward Vanderbilt are trying to annul his marriage to a Spiritualist, claiming the woman influenced him.

The state assembly of New York has passed over the veto of the mayor of New York a bill for a recount in the 1906 mayoralty election.

Prominent Japanese in America deny the whole story of war plots against America and say the Japanese in this country are not trying to throw the Salomon ministry.

Yaron Kuroki is on his way home Japan. Before leaving he said he was pleased with his visit in America and has the best of feelings toward the American people.

While pursuing two horse thieves a riding officer shot and killed one of them, who is now believed to be of the men who held up a train in Montana recently and killed the conductor.

French strikers are returning very slowly and reluctantly to their work.

A recent revolt in China is believed to have been organized in Japan.

A terrorist bomb thrown at Lodz, Russia, killed two detectives and wounded five others.

The assassin who killed ex-President Garfield, of Mexico, says his cousin hounded him to it.

Three men made a balloon voyage from Washington, D. C., to Harrisburg, Pa., 200 miles, in 4 1/2 hours.

The government will soon begin suit to force Harriman to tell what he knows concerning the Alton case.

An earthquake in China is reported to have killed 4,000 people and left thousands more destitute and starving.

It is said the Standard Oil Company is so busy fighting the courts and legislatures that it has no time now for politics.

Japanese residents of Tokio demand that their government take action regarding the diplomatic relations with China and the United States.

John W. Gates who has just returned to New York from the Southwest, says the damage to wheat does not exceed 5 per cent. Cotton is damaged somewhat more, on account of heavy rains.

The name of the baby Prince of Spain has been entered on the roll of a regiment, and he wears the number of it in gold pinned on his bib. A room in the barracks is reserved for him as the latest recruit. Queen Victoria is doing well.

The Honduras National Lottery Company, of Wilmington, Del., successor of the Louisiana Lottery Company, has surrendered for destruction all its books and paraphernalia, paid fines aggregating \$284,000, sold its printing plant and quit business.

Ratsul, the noted bandit has been offered a pardon on condition that he leave Morocco and live away from Tangier on a pension to be paid him by the government. A friend of Ratsul proposes that he make a tour of the British and American music halls. It is believed that Ratsul favors such a scheme.

A waterpout in Kentucky did \$50,000 damage.

Kuroki gave nearly \$500 in tips to the Chicago hotel employees where he stopped.

It is believed that Kuroki cannot borrow money for his trip to attacks on his roads.

It is believed that Kuroki may form a league with the Chinese to fight for state control.

IN RUSSIAN PRISON.

American Citizen Wore Red Necktie in Russian City.

Riga, Russia, June 11.—Two cases of great interest to Americans were heard at a special session of the Russian Supreme Court, sitting here. One was the case of Theodore Smith, of Astoria, Oregon, who was arrested because he had on a red necktie and was charged with being in sympathy with the rebels in the Baltic provinces. The other was the case of August Sibbul, an Estonian farmer, who had been arrested for reading a translation of the American Declaration of Independence to a meeting of peasants.

Both men had been condemned to death, but influential friends had obtained for them a new trial. After hearing the evidence produced, the court sentenced Smith to prison for 10 months and Sibbul for 18 months. Both men were defended by Vladimir Chvoisen, an eminent criminal lawyer. He is trying now to have Smith, a naturalized citizen of the United States admitted to bail, as he will carry the case to the Russian Senate. Sibbul said to your correspondent:

"I beg you to express my most heartfelt sentiments to the American people, whose glorious declaration of independence will be read now in the Russian prisons. It has caused me hard suffering, but I am glad I read it. I have not been any way a rebel or a terrorist and know only my farm work. I am a farmer, just as the Americans who write and read this great manifesto of freedom were farmers."

"On the anniversary of the declaration of American independence, I try to express with my fellow-sufferers here our respect for this great historical day. We will tear up our shirts and paint the pieces with the stars and stripes and so make little American flags, which we will wave out of the prison windows."

It is possible that both men will be exiled to Siberia, although neither really committed any political offense, for the wearing of a red necktie and the reading of the American declaration of independence is nowhere in the world listed among the statutory crimes.

In spite of the strongest protests in the Douma against the cruelties committed by the Russian courts and police officials on the political prisoners, they are daily torturing the prisoners in a most brutal way. Mr. Smith said:

"I have been beaten four times because I refused to send my associate prisoner food. My brother provided me with better food, which was brought to me from outside the prison."

DESTROYS THE TRUTH.

British War Office Suppresses Honest History of Boer War.

London, June 11.—England is not to know the real truth about the Boer War. To save the reputations of certain well-known generals and officials, the war office has had Colonel Henderson's unfinished "history of the Boer War" destroyed. It was written as the official history by the greatest English writer on military subjects since Napier, but its author died before completing it.

After Colonel Henderson's death the war office examined his work and found that it was much too outspoken about the blunders and graft that distinguished the campaign. It has therefore entirely suppressed his work, and order the compilation of an entirely new history by a staff of officers under the direction of General Sir Frederick Maurice, who is perhaps the only military writer who could adequately fill Colonel Henderson's place. But the new official history will deal gently with the reputations of the distinguished murderers.

Lays Corner Stone.

Washington, June 11.—President Roosevelt, as a member of the blue lodge of masons, made an address at the laying of the cornerstone of the Masonic Temple which is to be erected at Thirteenth street and New York avenue. The gavel and trowel used were the same as those used by President Washington in laying the cornerstone of the United States Capitol, September 18, 1793, and the Bible was used by Frederickburg Lodge No. 4, of Virginia, when President Washington became a member of the fraternity.

Cruiser Coming.

Washington, June 11.—The cruiser Charleston, flagship of the Pacific squadron, was ordered to Portland to participate in the rose festival, beginning June 19, and to remain in the harbor and take part in the Fourth of July celebration.

When it was ascertained that the Charleston, drawing 25 feet of water, could safely cross the bar and ascend the river to Portland, the president saw to it that the flagship was detailed as above stated.

Got Them Scared.

Odesa, June 11.—In consequence of the fear inspired by the terrorists here, two police inspectors, five sub-inspectors and 37 policemen have been asked to be allowed to resign. The authorities refused the request, asserting that such action would constitute treason.

PLOT OF AGITATORS

Reports of Minister Takahashi Confirm Rumors.

AOKI STAYED OFF HIS DEMANDS

Takahashi Has Gone to Japan to Arouse the Public Against United States.

Washington, June 11.—Thousands of dollars are being raised by the Japanese of the Pacific Coast to carry out the compact they have entered into with the Progressive party of Japan for the overthrow of the Salomon ministry, the annulment of the exclusion clause in the immigration bill and the guarantee of the naturalization rights of the Japanese residing in this country. These additional factors in the international plot were vouched for in semi-official circles last night. The enormous fund which is being collected will be used to arouse a feeling in the Japanese empire antagonistic to the American government.

Notwithstanding the sweeping denial of the existence of the alliance between the Japanese of the Pacific Coast and the Progressives, the anti-administration party of Japan, given out by Charles Takahashi, of Seattle, the Associated Press secured the text of certain reports which he forwarded to M. Yamaoka in Seattle and the Japanese Society of Seattle. In one of the reports, which, it was authoritatively stated, was afterward read by M. Takahashi at a secret mass meeting of Japanese in Seattle on the evening of May 26, he is quoted as saying:

"In one of the reports, which, it was authoritatively stated, was afterward read by M. Takahashi at a secret mass meeting of Japanese in Seattle on the evening of May 26, he is quoted as saying: 'The relations between the United States and Japan growing out of the recent disturbances in San Francisco and the adoption by the congress of the United States of the immigration law excluding coolie labor from Continental United States, Takahashi's report in part is as follows: 'My object in discussing the Japanese immigration limitation law with Ambassador Aoki was: 'First—The nullification of the present immigration limitation law. 'Second—Opposing the would-be immigration law (proposed new treaty) said to be contemplated by Japan and the United States. 'Third—Acquiescence in the Japanese naturalization rights in the United States.'"

To these discussions Ambassador Aoki said: 'Japan has ample grounds to oppose the immigration limitation law, but, if we go to extremes, I fear war. Regarding this Japanese limitation law, the Japanese government absolutely disapproves with the United States and will ask the naturalization rights for the Japanese people, which the United States government will have eventually to grant. At present the re-election of a president is nearing, America so far hesitating at this time to bring up these questions, which are unpopular in American politics.'"

KUROKI SAYS NO WAR.

Ridiculous to Think of Any Serious Trouble Over Small Matter.

Seattle, Wash., June 11.—General Baron Kuroki, who represented the Japanese Emperor at the Jamestown Exposition, declared here shortly before sailing on the Kaka Maru for home, that no danger of war exists between America and Japan.

"The friendship that has existed for 20 years cannot be broken by such an incident as that at San Francisco," he said. "There will be no war between Japan and America in my lifetime or in your lifetime. There may be momentary flurries and some excitement engendered, but nothing serious will come of it. The settlement of friendship between the two countries is too deeply seated among the people to allow a small matter to provoke an open rupture."

More Loss in Bay City.

San Francisco, June 11.—Fire which broke out shortly after 11 o'clock last night on Breast street, between Seventh and Eighth, did damage estimated at \$200,000. The fire started in a stable, and although fire alarms were turned in and a large portion of the fire department was on hand in a few minutes, the Franklin Grammar School, the Yosemite Flour Mills, a lodging-house and the wholesale houses of the Cuscoma Seed Company and the San Francisco Paste Company plant were destroyed.

Seek to Overthrow Cabinet.

Victoria, B. C., June 11.—News was brought from Japan by the steamer Helleophon that when Admiral Yokomoto, now traveling with Prince Fushimi, returns to Japan an effort will be made to defeat Premier Salomon's cabinet and form a new ministry headed by Admiral Yokomoto, former Minister of the Navy.

STORMS WORK HAVOC.

Thirty or More Killed—Houses Totally Demolished by Tornado.

Chicago, June 10.—Twenty-nine known dead and 40 persons injured constitute the list of casualties resulting from storms of tornado severity which swept over Southern Illinois and Indiana and Central Kentucky last week. These storms came in the shape of cloudbursts, high winds and electrical disturbances. The property damage will reach many thousands of dollars. Houses were swept away, bridges demolished and thousands of acres of growing crops destroyed.

Gradyville, Ky., was the worst sufferer. A cloudburst deluged that village of 175 people shortly after midnight and 21 persons were drowned.

At New Minden, Ill., a tornado this morning killed five persons and injured half a dozen others.

At York, Ill., on the Wabash river, three persons were killed and 30 injured by a tornado which descended upon the town last night.

At Duquoin, Ill., many houses were blown down around the outskirts of the town and four persons were injured.

York, Ill., June 10.—Three persons are dead and eight fatally injured as a result of a tornado which practically wiped out this town last night. The loss to property is estimated at \$150,000.

The storm broke while most of the people were at supper. Entire families were buried in ruins of houses. The storm lasted less than four minutes.

The Methodist Episcopal church was demolished and the proprietor of a saloon across the street was hurled through his door into a thick hedge 50 feet away.

Many horses and cattle were blown away, and the carcasses apparently fell into the Wabash river.

Louisville, Ky., June 10.—Twenty-one persons were killed, the village devastated and several thousand acres of crops ruined by a cloudburst that descended on Gradyville, Ky., and vicinity last night. All the dead were residents of Gradyville.

The disaster was due to Big Creek, ordinarily a small stream, which was swollen by recent rains. When the cloudburst occurred the creek took a new course with the impetus of a tidal wave.

The inhabitants of Gradyville nearly all were absent when the water struck the place, carrying away six large residences, a mill and a number of smaller houses. Nearly all the victims were drowned, but four were crushed by the collapse of dwellings.

Nashville, Ill., June 10.—A tornado swept over New Minden, seven miles north of this city, at 6 o'clock this morning, killing five persons and injuring several. A number of houses were demolished.

The storm struck the northern portion of the town and most of the houses destroyed were cottages. In the town the German Lutheran church was badly damaged, the roof being blown off. The church bell organ below, badly damaging it. On the north side of the church the parochial school was demolished. These buildings were practically the only ones in the village proper that were damaged.

HARRIMAN WILL ESCAPE.

Wall Street Men Rely on Statute of Limitations.

New York, June 10.—The decision of the Federal authorities not to institute criminal proceedings against E. H. Harriman in connection with the railroad operations was the principal subject of discussion on Wall street. Mr. Harriman spent the day at his country home, and his associates would not discuss the matter for publication.

Interests friendly to Mr. Harriman assert a belief that the government will abandon its case against the so-called Harriman lines. The idea that Mr. Harriman would be criminally prosecuted was never very seriously entertained in financial circles. Mr. Harriman's friends say that there has been no basis for such action and that most of the alleged illegal acts imputed to him are barred by the statute of limitations. The stock market's response to the news was a substantial rise in the Harriman issues, with corresponding advances elsewhere in the list.

Down to Work.

Norfolk, Va., June 10.—Several hundred prominent business men of Norfolk, including physicians, lawyers, architects, engineers, newspapermen, printers and patriotic citizens in general, went to the Jamestown Exposition and engaged in hard manual labor, assisting in the general cleaning up of the grounds prior to the arrival of President Roosevelt and the Georgia day celebration Monday. It was found impossible to secure sufficient laborers, and the business men volunteered.

Rock Springs Strike Ends.

Omaha, June 10.—At a meeting in Omaha Saturday between D. O. Clark general manager of the Southern Pacific Coal Company and Thomas Gibson, president of District No. 22, of the United Mineworkers of America, the strike in the coal mines of Rock Springs, Wyo., was brought to a temporary settlement and work will be resumed Monday.

HARRIMAN GETS OFF

Testifies Before Commission and Receives Immunity.

ALTON DEAL MAY BE ANNULLED

Conference on Other Trusts—Prosecution of Others Left to Discretion of Bonaparte.

Washington, May 8.—That E. H. Harriman, the railroad magnate, is immune from criminal prosecution as the result of his testimony before the Interstate Commerce Commission in New York recently; that the question of the prosecution, of bituminous coal-carrying railroads for discriminating against independent operators should be left in the hands of the Attorney-General, and that prosecution of the anthracite coal roads for maintaining a trust will begin in Philadelphia, probably next week, were conclusions reached at a notable conference held at the White House last night.

The Harriman case and the cases of the coal-carrying roads were discussed for three hours by President Roosevelt, five members of the Cabinet, two members of the Interstate Commerce Commission and special counsel for the government.

Following the general conference, Attorney-General Bonaparte remained with the President to discuss the harvest trust. It is thought not unlikely that the question of prosecution of that organization will be left in the Attorney-General's hands.

The roads involved include the Delaware, Susquehanna & Schuylkill, Philadelphia & Reading, the Lehigh Valley, the Delaware & Hudson, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and the Erie. The Pennsylvania and one or two others may become involved as the suit progresses, but at this time a formal complaint will be filed against them.

Those who participated in the conference were: The President, Secretary of State Root, Secretary of War Taft, Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou, Secretary of the Interior Garfield, Attorney-General Bonaparte, Interstate Commerce Commissioners Knapp and Lane, and Frank B. Kellogg, of Minnesota, special counsel for the government. The conference began shortly after 9 o'clock. Secretary Loeb was present. The conference adjourned a few minutes before midnight.

BUILDING MOTOR CARS.

Union Pacific Will Equip Branch Lines Rapidly As Possible.

Omaha, June 8.—The Union Pacific is putting the finishing touches on 10 new motor cars which will be put into service about July 1. They are to be put on branches and will replace accommodation trains. At least two will be sent to Salt Lake and two will probably go to the Coast.

These cars are of full length, have a side door and are of steel construction. They will seat about 155 people and have a maximum speed of about 65 miles.

The success of the motor cars has already been greater than dreamed of by the promoters, and machinery and additional shops are being arranged by the Union Pacific whereby 10 cars a month may be turned out.

Miners Win Eight Hours.

Deadwood, S. D., June 8.—The strike of miners which has practically tied up business in the Black Hills for more than five months was settled last night at a meeting of the Terry Peak Miners' Union. This strike was called on January 1, on the refusal of the mine operators to grant the eight-hour day. The proposition that the eight-hour day be granted, but that the miners consent to a reduction of 25 cents a day for a period of three months was accepted by the union.

Increased Output of Steel.

Pittsburg, June 8.—Despite rumors in the iron and steel market abroad as well as in this country a canvass of the industry warrants the statement that the last half of 1907 and the first half of the year 1908 will witness the largest producing capacity in the history of the United States and Canada. It is estimated that new furnace construction will add at least 2,000,000 tons to the prospective capacity. Last year the local output was 25,307,000 tons. A corresponding stimulus will be given the coke trade.

Favors Public Ownership.

Madison, Wis., June 8.—The State Assembly today passed the public utilities bill by a vote of 77 to 10. The bill provides for the control by the public service corporations of all public service corporations except telegraph and telephone companies. The Commission has power over service and rates.

GRAINGROWERS COMBINE.

Farmers Will Hold Their Products Until Proper Price is Paid.

Omaha, Neb., June 7.—The 200 delegates called into convention by the American Society of Equity yesterday practically completed the organization of the most formidable combine ever attempted for the purpose of controlling the price of grain, to be known as the Grain-growers' Department of the American Society of Equity.

It adopted a constitution and set of by-laws which plainly indicated its objects. They state in so many words that the purpose of the organization is to control distribution and name a minimum price at which its members may dispose of their farm grain products, which are enumerated as being anything from wheat to broomcorn.

The matter of finances has not been overlooked, and the organization makes a pledge to its members whereby they may borrow money in any reasonable sum, which may be secured by their holdings of grain while it remains in a granary or elevator.

It was announced to the meeting that over 500 banks had pledged themselves to make loans to the members of the association when endorsements were made by properly accredited officials. The convention made itself felt in the matter of politics during the day, when Charles A. Walsh, of Ottumwa, Ia., a former secretary of the Democratic National Committee and at this time an organizer of Independence League Clubs for Hearst, was given plainly to understand that his presence in the capacity of an organizer was not required.

Mr. Walsh dropped into the city Tuesday, and it was stated that he would endeavor to get his propaganda before the convention. This idea was quietly but promptly sat down on. Many of the delegates did not know of his presence at the convention until after he had left the city yesterday afternoon.

With each committee report came a revelation. When the finance committee reported it was to the effect that all convention expenses had been arranged for and that a good fund was in sight for the field work which is to begin at once. Chairman Stanley of that committee and three other members, all bankers, were unanimous in a statement that \$15 banks over the country were ready to furnish all the money necessary to carry out the objects of the association.

The plan is to make low rate loans to farmers on their grain after it is threshed and hold it in society granaries and elevators until the price demanded is available. The plan also contemplates a European agency for shipping grain direct to European markets.

A committee on crop intelligence reported a plan whereby all information is to be withheld until it is demanded for by the association statistician. A partial crop report was made to the convention, in which it was stated that wheat in Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota and the Dakotas would average below 10 per cent of last year's crop.

BALLOONIST'S CLOSE CALL.

Lyman Beechey, Well Known at the Lewis and Clark Exposition.

Boston, June 7.—The breaking down of his motor, which allowed the airship he was navigating to be blown seaward, almost resulted in the death of Lincoln Beechey of Revere Beach yesterday. Beechey made a seven-mile journey from Revere Beach to Boston. On the return journey the motor became disabled when the aeronaut was a mile off shore, over Boston harbor, and the airship was carried some distance seaward.

Beechey managed partially to repair his engine so as to get back to the vicinity of Revere Beach. When several hundred feet off shore, the airship settled rapidly, and it looked as if Beechey would be thrown into the water. Men in rowboats and launches seized the drag-rope and towed him and his apparatus ashore before he struck the water.

Try to Burn Town.

Allentown, Pa., June 7.—What was apparently an effort of incendiaries to destroy the city of Allentown occurred here early yesterday, when firemen were called almost simultaneously to fight three fires in the business section of the city. The first fire occurred in the stockhouse of Bitner, Hunsicker & Co., one of the largest drygoods houses; the Prince Furniture Company, and the third at the furniture factory of Helfrich, Bohner & Co. An effort was made to draw the firemen from the business section by turning in a false alarm.

Beef Goes Up at Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, June 7.—A general advance in the price of meats was announced in this city. Beef is the most mostly affected. The increase in price to the consumer is from 5 to 10 cents a pound, according to cuts.