

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.

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 line back all over the country, but the service does not improve.

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

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

Secretary Root's health is fully restored.

Senator Dewey says he favors Roosevelt for another term.

A fire in the Esperanza mines, 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.

Henry 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.

A group of American capitalists with Thomas F. Ryan at the head is said to be preparing a typewriter trust.

The French fleet has bombarded the Moorish fanatic stronghold of Mazagan and almost completely destroyed the town.

Lewis Stoyvesant Chanler, of New York, is mentioned as Bryan's running mate in the next presidential campaign.

Trainwreckers drew spikes from the rails of the Baltimore & Ohio 20 miles east of Pittsburg. A freight train was wrecked but no one hurt.

TRUST IS WITH SPRECKLES.

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

San Francisco, Sept. 10.—John Spreckels, 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 Spreckels, has any interest in the American Sugar Refining company.

He declared that the prices 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. Spreckels' 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 Expelled 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 Conference 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 Flee 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.

Car Shortage Again.

Chicago, Sept. 10.—A New York special to the Record Herald says: Is the prosperity of the country again to be threatened this fall and winter by a shortage in freight equipment and cost merchants and farmers untold millions? This question is being asked in high railway circles in the East and on Wall street, and, as a rule, it is being answered in the affirmative. Men in the traffic world who control vast systems are shaking their heads and admitting that a recurrence of the disastrous car shortage is threatening.

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.

BAD BLOOD AROUSED

Oriental in British Columbia Arm Against Whites.

ASIATICS ALL LEAVE THEIR WORK

Japanese Purchasing Stock of Arms and Trouble Is Feared When Next Steamer Arrives.

Seattle, Sept. 10.—A special to the Times from Vancouver, B. C., says:

As a result of the disorders Saturday and Sunday evenings, the situation here with regard to Asiatics is increasing in menace. The Japanese have notified Chief of Police Chamberlain that police protection is inadequate and they will take steps to protect themselves. Chinese and Japanese employed in hotels and restaurants have withdrawn from work. It is said that Oriental leaders have instructed them they must not work under penalty of \$100. The Japanese are purchasing firearms and the aspect of affairs is threatening.

Steamer Montegle, due to arrive Wednesday or Thursday with many Orientals on board, will be met by a hostile demonstration. It is freely declared that the Orientals will not be allowed to land. There is growing uneasiness in the city. The feeling is increasing that, in view of the number of Japanese, Chinese and Hindus in Vancouver, the minister of militia should take steps to protect them. Several restaurant keepers met this morning and resolved to employ nothing but white labor.

Early reports of the disorders Saturday night were exaggerated. The crowd amounted to about 10,000, but the temper displayed was merely boisterous. The crowd surged through the streets in the Oriental quarters, shouting everything white and hooting and denouncing everything colored. At intervals from some indistinguishable point in the crowd bricks were hurled over intervening heads and crash through windows. Chief of Police Chamberlain, recognizing the inadequacy of the force at his disposal, relied on diplomacy. Fearful of arousing the passion of the mob, he directed his men to lay aside their truncheons and exercise moderation. Later the order regarding truncheons was revoked, but no stage did the police and populace come to blows.

FRAUDS IN FOREST LANDS.

Valuable Timber Land Secured Under Guise of Miner.

Helena, Mont., Sept. 10.—Evidently suspecting frauds in connection with the location of mining claims in the Helena forest reserve, the national government has sent Arthur J. Collier, of Washington, D. C., to this city to conduct an investigation. The Helena forest is among the largest in the state and includes the Botte field, where a strict investigation will be conducted also.

The main purpose of the government is to secure restorations to the public domain where it can be shown that under the guise of locating mining claims, valuable timber rights have been availed of, the law permitting actual prospectors the right to the necessary timber in the development of their claims.

Therefore, no more patents to mining claims will be granted except where the good faith of the locator is proved. Where timber lands have been secured in this manner the government will endeavor to effect a restoration.

Referring to the investigations and classifications of the coal lands of Eastern Montana and Western North Dakota, Mr. Collier said that the work has been undertaken by the government with a definite policy of preventing the coal companies and railroads of the West from monopolizing the Western coal lands as those of the East have been.

Great Corn Exposition.

Chicago, Sept. 10.—At the National Corn exposition, Chicago, October 5 to 19, the most elaborate decorative scheme ever seen in Chicago will be presented at the Coliseum building and annex. This decorative work will cost in the neighborhood of \$30,000, and corn will be the dominant decorative material. In addition to a miniature corn farm in the center of the building, one end will contain an ancient temple dedicated to the goddess of corn, where at certain times of the day the virgins of the sun will offer sacrifices of corn.

Canada Asserts Sovereignty.

Ottawa, Ontario, Sept. 10.—By the establishment of a customs port of entry at Bursell, situated on the west of Cape Chudley on Hudson strait, the government has solved the problem of asserting and maintaining Canadian jurisdiction over the Hudson bay and more northerly waters.

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 Baker, 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 and 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 Baker withdrew his motion for the purpose of harmony, but the sugar question was only settled after a long 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. Gandy, 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. Black, 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 Estadillo, 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 seas, 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.

Message From Explorers.

New York, Sept. 9.—Confirmation of the report that the Stefansson expedition is safe is given in a message received at the office of the American geographical society in this city today from Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the ethnologist and leader of the expedition. This message was dated at Eagle City, Alaska, which is on the Upper Yukon river, and reads as follows: "Expedition is all safe. Stefansson." Officers of the geographical society said they supposed the message had been forwarded by messenger from Herschel island.

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 their forthcoming journey down the Mississippi. In case he makes the trip farther south he probably will not return to Washington until about October 20.

INDORSE ROOSEVELT

Irrigation Congress Approves of President's Course.

PRESERVE CALIFORNIA BIG TREES

Also Ask That Grazing Charges on Reserves Be Reduced to Actual Cost.

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 indorsement 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 indorsed. 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 seventh 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 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 Baker, of Modoc county, California, sought to have added. This was made a special order for today. Judge Baker'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 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 E. E. Hoch, private secretary of the postmaster general, was in Chicago tonight and said that the department has been committed to this policy.

Fears Hughes' Big Stick.

New York, Sept. 7.—Directors of the Interborough Metropolitan, the holding corporation of many traction companies in New York City, including surface, elevated and subway, decided today to pass the regular quarterly dividend on its preferred stock. [Previous quarterly dividends have been 1 1/4 per cent, but the directors decided to withhold this one until the investigation of the Public Service commission, which is now in progress, is concluded, as the money may be needed.]

More Indictments Come.

Pittsburg, 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.

IS THORNLESS WONDER.

Burbank Tells Irrigation Congress of Latest Creation.

Sacramento, Cal., Sept. 6.—Most interesting among the addresses delivered at the Irrigation congress yesterday was one by Luther Burbank, the wizard, who told of efforts to produce a thornless cactus. Resolutions on national land policy were adopted and a slate for officers prepared by the committee on organization.

A resolution was introduced by the Outdoor League department of the California club, through its chairman, Mrs. Lovell White, declaring that Niagara Falls are menaced with destruction through the rapidity of the power companies located on both sides of the river. The resolution, which was referred to the committee on resolutions, urged that the congress approve the act of the American Civic association in its attempt to preserve unimpaired Niagara Falls, and urging congress to enact necessary legislation.

Luther Burbank, the expert on plants, who appeared before the congress Wednesday night, was again called on for an address. He told the congress of his experiments in trying to produce a thornless cactus. He had all but succeeded, he said, a lack of nutrition being the only obstacle to be overcome. He predicted that this thornless cactus would become the great fodder of the arid region, for all kinds of stock relish it and fatten quickly. About 200 tons can be grown per acre, an extraordinary output compared with other kinds of feed. The development of the high nutrition is being assiduously pursued by Mr. Burbank, and the grazing men will soon have some important news from the wizard.

The congress adopted a resolution declaring that there should be no thought of making a profit for the government through the sale of timber or granting of grazing privileges. Bona fide miners, stockmen and farmers should be only charged a rate for such privileges which would meet the government expenses.

Other resolutions adopted provide for the establishment of bureaus of hydrology and drainage in connection with irrigation work. A resolution calling on congress to aid irrigation in any way possible was also passed.

ONLY ONE FLEET.

Roosevelt Does Not Propose New One for Atlantic.

Washington, Sept. 6.—It is authoritatively stated at the Navy department that President Roosevelt does not contemplate the creating of two battlefleet fleets. Nor does Secretary Metcalf, nor even the general board, which is supposed to represent the extreme views in naval development, favor either the division of the present magnificent fleet under Admiral Evans' command or the creation of another fleet in order that there may be a formidable American navy in both oceans—the Atlantic and Pacific.

On the contrary, it is regarded at the Navy department as better policy to maintain one perfectly equipped, well drilled fleet, free to move at will to any part of the globe at short notice, and the present plans contemplate the increase of the strength of the existing Atlantic fleet from 18 to 28 battleships. This will afford a command as large as can be properly directed by any one officer and it will moreover about mark the capacity of ports and dry docks in any particular section of the world.

So it is asserted positively at the department that there is not the least intention of keeping the battlefleets which will go to the Pacific permanently in those waters. That fleet, it is added, will surely return to the Atlantic seaboard after it has fulfilled its mission and demonstrated the feasibility of transferring such a vast naval force between oceans.

It is suggested at the Navy department that before the gathering of a similar number of naval vessels in the Pacific becomes necessary the problem will be solved by the completion of the Panama canal.

It is pointed out at the department that, even were the president or the department so disposed, it would be impossible for them to provide for another such fleet as Admiral Evans' present command without congressional authority.

Antwerp Strike is Serious

Antwerp, Sept. 6.—Militia controlled the situation here today, though the rioters attacked a number of freight cars in which strikebreakers were riding. About 3,000 of the locked out laborers, porters and men in similar trades, who struck in sympathy with the locked out laborers, held a meeting during the day and adopted a resolution setting forth that they were not responsible for yesterday's disorders. Twenty rioters were wounded last night by the sabers or revolvers of the police in dispersing them.

Would Use Bears as Dogs.

Copenhagen, Sept. 6.—Captain Amundsen, who in 1905 concluded the navigation of the northwest passage, is making plans for a larger expedition to the polar regions. He is equipped with the intention of using polar bears in the same manner as dogs are used now.