

VISIT PANAMA

Secretary Taft Will Show Fear of America Undue.

NO IDEA OF CREATING COLONY

President Desires Republic to Know Aims of This Nation - Party Will Go in November.

Washington, Oct. 21.—The president has instructed Secretary of War Taft to proceed at an early date to Panama to confer with the president of that republic with a view to compromising the differences that have arisen between the two countries.

Senor Obaldia, minister of Panama to the United States, held a conference with the secretary of state and secretary of war, and the secretary of war invited the minister to accompany him on his trip to Panama. It is impossible to say exactly when the secretary of war can leave for Panama, but probably on November 14.

It is his purpose to go to Panama on the army transport Sumner from New York. Secretary Taft is authorized by the president to take with him whoever he pleases in connection with the work at hand, and while the personnel of the party has not yet been arranged it is thought it will be a large one. Representing Panama will be Minister Obaldia. Admiral John G. Walker will go as a representative of the canal commission. Judge Charles Magoon, the law officer of the commission and the bureau of insular affairs, and who has been of much assistance in framing orders and regulations for the canal strip, also will be of the party. The members of the senate and house committees dealing with the isthmian affairs will be invited. As the entire trip, it is expected, can be made inside of a month and little legislation is expected within the first two weeks of the approaching session of congress, it is believed the committeemen will find time to make the trip. One reason why Secretary Taft desires the committee's attendance is because he feels as they must legislate for the next ten years concerning the canal strip they will be better qualified for this important work by a personal knowledge of conditions on the isthmus.

There were rumors to the effect that Secretary Taft's trip was caused by friction between the three controlling elements on the isthmus, the Panama government, the American minister and the canal commission, but Secretary Taft explicitly denies this.

WILL RESTORE LANDS.

Tracts in Oregon, Washington and Idaho to Be Opened.

Washington, Oct. 21.—Within a short time the secretary of the interior will restore to entry additional lands in Oregon that have been withdrawn temporarily for forest reserve purposes. In addition to the lands recently eliminated from the Blue mountain and Wallowa withdrawals, the proposed eliminations will embrace an aggregate of 582,940 acres. These are lands found not suitable for forest reserve purposes. A large part of the lands soon to be restored to entry are included in the Rogue river withdrawal in Southern Oregon.

There will be further eliminations in Washington, making the aggregate area restored to entry in that state 225,000 acres. In Idaho even greater restorations are to be made, aggregating 1,420,800 acres in all. All these eliminations are made under the order of the president, who has become convinced that withdrawals recklessly made are withholding from settlement large areas of lands that might otherwise be taken up. In all, 5,107,500 acres of such lands are soon to be thrown open to entry in various states.

Violent Storm in Florida.

Miami, Fla., Oct. 21.—A violent storm broke over this place Sunday about midnight. Telegraph wires were blown down and the railroad tracks were obstructed and not until today was communication restored. The storm attained a minimum velocity of 75 miles an hour. The chief damage here on land was done by rain. In the surrounding country the fruit and vegetable crops were damaged to a considerable extent. The schooner Melrose, with a crew of eight and four passengers, was wrecked.

To Avenge Murder of Missionary.

Washington, Oct. 21.—John Tyler, American vice consul general at Teheran, Persia, has cabled the state department that the shah has telegraphed the crown prince of Tabriz to arrest immediately the murderers of Dr. Lohori, the American missionary who was killed many months ago by fanatical Persians. Some of the men already have been apprehended, and the telegram is understood to mean that the others are to be brought to justice.

Harris is Appointed Inspector.

Washington, Oct. 21.—President Roosevelt today appointed Ira Harris as supervising inspector of the steamboat inspection service of the second district of New York. In place of Robert S. Rodie, removed.

OUT OF SERVICE.

The President Moves in Slocum Disaster Inquiry.

Washington, Oct. 19.—The report of the United States commission of investigation into the disaster to the steamer General Slocum was made public today. In connection with the important findings of the commission presented in the report, President Roosevelt, to whom the report was submitted, has written a letter to Secretary Metcalf, of the department of commerce and labor, briefly summarizing the report and directing him to carry into effect the recommendations of the commission.

The president also directs that Robert S. Rodie, supervising inspector of the second district, steamboat inspection service, and James A. Dumont and Thomas H. Barrett, local inspectors, in charge of the port of New York, be discharged from the service, the commission holding them directly responsible for the laxity of the steamboat inspection to which the Slocum disaster was directly attributable.

Appended to the report is a report from the department of justice on the criminal proceedings connected with the disaster and the life-preserver cases.

SUFFOCATED AT A FIRE.

Four Persons Lose Lives in a New York Tenement House.

New York, Oct. 19.—Four persons were suffocated and 15 were overcome by smoke in a fire which gutted a five-story brick double tenement house at 15 Moore street, Williamsburg, early today. Two of the injured, a boy and a girl, probably will die. Incendiarism is suspected.

The fire originated in the basement and ran up a dumb waiter shaft causing the crowded flats to fill rapidly with smoke. The flames spread through the flats on the fourth and fifth floors, and escape for the persons asleep there was cut off. Firemen and police did heroic work and soon rescued more than a score, 15 of whom were almost suffocated. These were removed to St. Catharine's hospital. Two children among the number were in a dying condition.

One fireman in attempting a daring rescue was overcome by smoke and had to be carried out by his fellows. The loss was only about \$3,000. Several fires occurred in the neighborhood during the early hours today, all of suspicious origin. They appeared to have been started by the same hand as all were discovered in the basements of tenements. Only one noted, however, was accompanied by loss of life.

EARNESTLY DESIRE PEACE.

Japanese Shocked at Victory Won With Such Shedding of Blood.

Tokio, Oct. 19.—There is a strong appeal for peace in the appalling tragedy which is now under enactment in Manchuria. Both armies have fought ferociously for a week, and desperate fighting still continues. It is probable that the death toll will be largely increased before the final shot is fired. The preliminary reports indicate that about 60,000 men on both sides have been either killed or wounded, the larger portion of them being Russians, since the armies of the two belligerents closed in combat.

Even the Japanese, to whom the great victory is of paramount importance, seem to be shocked by the slaughter of their enemies. The Japanese people are receiving the news from the field of battle calmly, and there can be heard no shouts in the streets proclaiming the victory of their nation. Few flags are displayed. Probably later on there will be a procession with the consequent jollification, but there are heard many expressions of opinion that no demonstration of any kind could be held. A prominent Japanese said to the Associated Press correspondent tonight:

"We have won a sweeping and a decisive victory which may prove to be the salvation of our country's existence, but we regret both our own losses and the terrible slaughter which our forces have inflicted on the enemy. We regret still more the necessity which forced us to engage in this war."

Pine Land May Be Thrown Open.

Hoquiam, Wash., Oct. 19.—D. B. Sheilar, supervisor of forestry of the state of Washington, returned yesterday from a trip in the Quinalt valley, where he had been for the purpose of examining several townships of land now in the Olympic forest reserve. While Mr. Sheilar gave no idea as to what his report will be, the settlers are highly satisfied that with an examination these lands will be eliminated as none but agricultural lands are asked for. This elimination will open a fine body of farming land.

House is Blown Up.

Indianapolis, Oct. 19.—A telephone message from Rensselaer reports that the residence of Thomas J. McCoy, president of the defunct McCoy bank, against whom indictments were recently returned for alleged complicity in the wrecking of the bank, has been dynamited and totally destroyed. The house was a frame structure, valued at \$25,000, and considered one of the most beautiful homes in Northern Indiana.

Fleet Battered by Guns.

Tokio, Oct. 19.—It is authoritatively reported that the Russian fleet at Port Arthur is suffering severely from the fire of the Japanese land batteries. Reports of a recent attempt by the fleet to sortie are unfounded, as is the reported capture of another blockade runner.

RACE OF WAR

Russians Try to Make South Shore of Hun.

ROADS ARE IN THEIR FAVOR

Retirement is Ordered After Terrific Fighting, in Which Much Damage is Inflicted.

Liao Yang, Oct. 19.—General Oku, commanding the Japanese left, has advanced from his position on the south bank of the Shakhe river in the direction of Chienliuchangtsen, 15 miles north from Hang Cheng, with detachments pushing on the double quick to the west of Fushung, and the east of Fuling. It is General Oku's object to make impossible the retreat of the Russian right along the railway. The enemy's main force is based at Chienliuchangtsen, extending for three miles northward with isolated bodies of troops on both sides of the railroad. Russian reserves are located above and below the bridge leading across the Hun river, northwest of Manhai-pao, and the Russian right is hastening to reach this position.

The rearguard has already been engaged by the Japanese, but the Russian scouts posted on the hills east of Mandafu were observed yesterday afternoon and a change of plan of Russian retreat is expected.

The retreat of the Russian right was preceded by a terrific attack on the part of General Oku's forces, which resulted in a stubborn struggle lasting over three hours, covering a territory of nearly five miles. The Russian artillery directed a steady fire at the extreme right flank of the Japanese left, forcing it to retreat one mile across a series of low hills. There a rally was effected and reinforcements were received from General Oku's main army.

The extreme right returned to its original position, supported by heavy artillery fire from three strong points. After an artillery duel of less than half an hour, the Russian fire opened all along the line and a furious attack was delivered by the Russians, which temporarily stopped the Japanese advance. The enemy was repelled, but repeated the attempt to dislodge the Japanese vanguard six times, being worsted in every instance, but inflicting great damage and sustaining terrible losses.

After the sixth advance the Russians turned to a hasty retreat. They left their dead and several guns behind, but managed to take with them the greater number of the latter and their wounded.

CZAR MUST TAKE INITIATIVE.

Baron Hayashi Tays Japan Cannot Judge if It is Time for Peace.

London, Oct. 19.—The Japanese minister here, Baron Hayashi, in an interview today, on the result of last week's fighting, said to the Associated Press: "The war will be continued through the winter, which in some respects is more suitable for operations than the summer. The next point of real importance to be taken is Tie Pass. When that is accomplished there is nothing to prevent the Japanese advance to Harbin."

The minister expressed the utmost confidence in the immediate continuation of the Japanese advance, adding: "With reference to the peace arbitrariness, I can only say that the desire for peace is but a natural feeling of humanity, and the result of the horror we all feel at the awful carnage now taking place. But it is late in the day to be terrified at what is happening. It should have been foreseen and prevented. It is not for Japan to judge if the time has arrived to talk about peace. This rests with the government of Emperor Nicholas."

Time to End War.

Washington, Oct. 19.—The war in the Orient has enlisted the closest attention of the administration, and it is felt that the time is approaching when it will be in order for the great neutral powers to move toward the restoration of peace. President Roosevelt has from the first stood ready to use his good offices to stop hostilities, but he is estopped from moving by the fact that it has been the unbroken rule of our government to wait until it is assured that both sides to a controversy of this kind are willing.

Larger Fleet of Kosmos Liners.

San Francisco, Oct. 19.—Six new steamers are to be added to the fleet of the Kosmos line, to ply in the freight trade between this port and Hamburg. The vessels are to be larger and faster than those now running to this port, and are to be equipped with passenger accommodations. The Kosmos line at present operates steamers between Puget sound and Hamburg, via this port, Mexican, Central and South American ports.

Russia After Fast Cruisers.

London, Oct. 19.—The Daily Telegraph's St. Petersburg correspondent gives credit to the report that Russia is purchasing seven fast cruisers, three each from Chile and Argentina and one from Brazil.

WHY BANKERS DO NOT TALK.

Cashier Declares that They Have No Time for Words.

"You never heard a banker talk in your life," said Wilson S. Webb, cashier of the Missouri Savings bank, to the Kansas City Journal. The thermometer was soaring up toward the 90's and Mr. Webb was making every effort to keep cool, but even with the aid of an electric fan he was succeeding only moderately well. "They don't have time to talk and even if they did they don't know how. I am speaking of the average banker, for, of course, there are exceptions to every rule, but as a matter of fact I never heard of a banker who ever made a success of speaking or talking for publication. They usually prefer to sit and listen to someone else talk and then when that person is through they will often make some comment that may or may not amount to anything. I can't say why they are usually so disposed, but it is a fact nevertheless."

"They are usually an easy-going, never-get-angry sort, too. And yet they have every reason to be angry and disgusted at times. Why, only this afternoon a man came in here and made a fool of himself. He had a matter of a few hundred dollars in the bank, and for what reason I can't imagine he drew it out at the paying teller's window and after counting it over once or twice deposited it again at the receiving teller's window. The receiving teller counted the money carefully and handed the man a receipt for his money. Then there was trouble brewing."

"The receipt was \$20 short of the original amount drawn from the paying teller's window, but from no fault of either of the tellers. At the desk where our friend had counted the money was a \$20 bill lying in plain sight. He had not noticed it when he picked up his money and consequently he jumped at the conclusion that he had been 'short changed' and he came to me with all sorts of charges against the paying teller. After he had exhausted his wrath I told him that possibly he had made a mistake and that if he would look on the desk where he had counted the money he would find the missing bill. He did and you never saw a man look so small in your life. He said never a word, but walked out of the building. Now you know why a banker doesn't talk much."



The more varied a man's accomplishments the less money he can make.

A girl has to have very red hair to believe it is any more than blonde.

A woman's dinner party talk is almost a foreign language to her family.

A woman has a hard time convincing herself of all the things she convinces her husband.

When her ambition is to be known as a "good woman" she is a generation beyond her teens.

When a man has to support his grown-up son his mother says he has an artistic temperament.

A woman can guess out a situation nine times out of ten where she would miss it every time reasoning.

When a left handed man asks a girl to go buggy riding, it makes her blush to wonder which side she will sit on.

When a boy is moody over whether he has been found out for playing hockey his mother thinks he is getting religion.

Every woman believes that if the President knew how well she brings up her children he would write her an autograph letter.

When a woman can't think of anything else to make herself miserable she will read over all her old love letters and cry to think how different it is now.

A Helpful Spirit.

There had at first been six names on the list of candidates to be sent by popular vote from the little seaport town to the great fair, but gradually the list had dwindled, for two of the candidates went so far ahead of all the others that it became a farce to retain the other names.

It was when affairs had been at this point for three weeks and within twenty-four hours of the time set for counting the last votes that Miss Mattie Hawley met one of the candidates on the street.

"I didn't know what to do," said Miss Mattie, with a distressed look in her eyes. "I want you to go and I want her to go; so at last I brought me how I could help you both. So I went into Jones' and bought ten dozen cakes of soap and put half the coupons in for you and half for her."

To Be Correct.

"I ordered some of that plum pudding of yours," said the victim, paying his check, "and, by the way, how did you happen to spell 'plum' on the bill of fare without the 'b'?"

"It isn't spelled with a 'b,'" replied the restaurateur.

"Oh, yes, that's the way Webster spells the word he defines as 'a little lump or weight of lead.'"—Philadelphia Press.

An excuse is usually a lie in disguise.

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Secretary of Treasury.....E. A. Hitchcock
Secretary of War.....E. R. Root
Secretary of Navy.....John D. Long
Postmaster-General.....Charles Emory Smith
Attorney-General.....John W. Griggs
Secretary of Agriculture.....James Wilson
Com. General Land Office.....Binger Herman

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Supt. of Public Instruction.....J. E. Whitney
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Supreme Judge.....F. A. Moore
Clerk Board School Land Commission.....Mart Chamberlain
Game Warden.....Alpha Quimby
Fish Commissioner.....F. C. Reid, Astoria
Veterinary Surgeon.....Wm. McLean, Portland

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Circuit Judge.....W. R. Ellis
Prosecuting Attorney.....T. G. Hailey

Heppner County Officials.
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Representative.....G. W. Phelps
County Judge.....A. G. Bartholomew
County Commissioners.....F. M. Griffin, E. C. Ashbaugh, Vester Crawford
County Clerk.....W. J. Belling
County Assessor.....E. M. Shutt
County Treasurer.....M. Lichtenhan
County Surveyor.....W. J. Belling
County School Superintendent.....Jay W. Shipley
County Coroner.....Dr. Kistner
Stock Inspector.....A. C. Kirk

Heppner Town Officers.
Mayor.....Frank G. Ham
Counsellmen.....Geo. Noble, E. W. Ibsa, Phil Cohn, Tom Quaid, O. E. Farnsworth, J. P. Williams, L. W. Briggs, D. C. Gurdane

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Directors.....T. J. Matlock, E. M. Shutt, J. M. Nagar, Clerk—L. W. Briggs.

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Justice of the Peace.....J. P. Williams
Constable.....G. B. Hart

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