

LEXINGTON WHEATFIELD

S. A. THOMAS, Publisher

LEXINGTON.....OREGON

NEWS OF THE WEEK

In a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

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

Witte opposes an Anglo-Russian agreement.

Soldiers in Warsaw fraternize with the rebels.

The czar has signed a proclamation for free press and liberation of prisoners.

Private car lines have refused to answer questions asked by the Interstate Commerce commission.

Germany will terminate the Dingley tariff agreement with the United States, and thus clear the way for a new trade treaty.

The court martial case of Commander Young, of the Bennington, is being reviewed by the Navy department. It is understood the sentence of the court is a severe reprimand.

Minnesota is now having her turn with land frauds. Benson, Hyde and Glover are accused with officials and lumbermen of securing large tracts of timber to which they had no right.

It is announced that the Willamette Valley Railway company, which proposes to build an electric line from Portland to Eugene, is to be a connection for a new transcontinental road.

St. Petersburg dispatches say that in the rioting since the czar signed the manifesto granting a constitution fully 10,000 have been killed and as many more seriously wounded in 50 leading provincial towns.

The navy is in great need of engineers.

The people of Norway are to vote on monarchy or republic.

Beef packers say Garfield promised immunity from prosecution.

China is preparing to establish a constitutional form of government.

A Newfoundland cruiser has driven American steamers from the fisheries.

Martial law has ended anarchy in Odessa after 5,000 have been killed and wounded.

Von Sternberg, Germany's new ambassador to the United States, has arrived at his post.

The czarina is leaving Russia for Germany until the present turmoil has passed, on account of her health.

The new battleship Rhode Island is the swiftest in the American navy. Her best time is 19.33 miles an hour.

Five of the seven counts in the first case against the Iroquois theater are held to be good by the United States court.

The three Oregon representatives in congress refuse to resign and there is no law by which their salaries may be stopped.

A committee of letter carriers of the United States has presented a memorial to the postmaster general asking better pay.

The freedom of Finland is restored by the czar's manifesto.

Prosecutor Heney's brother has been arrested for stealing timber.

The government has called for bids for the Klamath irrigation work.

A collision on the Panama railroad resulted in the death of one man.

Witte is conceded to be the only man who can save Russia from anarchy.

Fire at Pensacola, Florida, destroyed more than \$100,000 worth of property.

Charles A. Stillings, of Boston, has been appointed public printer by the president.

The board of consulting engineers on the Panama canal is holding meetings to decide on the type of canal to be built.

A board of officers has been appointed to examine supplies purchased for the army said not to be up to the standard.

Pobiedonosteff, the aged adviser of the czar, has resigned. He has been one of the strongest defenders of the autocracy.

Germany claims the honor of securing freedom for the Russian people. The kaiser says he advised the czar to take the step.

Von Buelow says Germany wants a trade treaty with the United States.

A general strike has been called in Finland.

China's army made a good showing at the recent maneuvers.

PROCLAMATION BY PRESIDENT

Calls on People to Celebrate Thanksgiving in Time Honored Way.

Washington, Nov. 3.—The president today issued his proclamation naming Thursday, November 30, as a day for Thanksgiving. The proclamation follows:

By the president of the United States of America, a proclamation:

When, nearly three centuries ago, the first settlers came to the country which has now become this great republic, they faced not only hardship and privation, but terrible risks to their lives. In those grim years the custom grew of setting apart one day in each year for a special service of thanksgiving to the Almighty for preserving the people through the changing seasons. The custom has now become national and hallowed by immemorial usage.

We live in easier and more plentiful times than our forefathers, the men who with rugged strength faced the rugged days, and yet the dangers to national life are quite as great now as at any previous time in our history. It is eminently fitting that once a year our people should set apart a day for praise and thanksgiving to the giver of good, and, at the same time that they express their thankfulness for the abundant mercies received, should manfully acknowledge their shortcomings and pledge themselves solemnly and in good faith to strive to overcome them. During the past year we have been blessed with bountiful crops. Our business prosperity has been great. No other people has ever stood on as high a level of well-being as ours now stands.

We are not threatened by foes from without. The foes whom we should pray to be delivered from are our passions, appetites and follies; and against these there is always need that we should warn.

Therefore I now set apart Thursday, the 30th day of this November as a day of Thanksgiving for the past and of prayer for the future and on that day I ask that throughout the people gather in their homes and places of worship and, in rendering thanks unto the most high for the manifold blessings of the past year, consecrate themselves to a life of cleanliness, honor and wisdom, so that this nation may do its allotted work on earth in a manner worthy of those who founded it and of those who preserved it.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this second day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and thirtieth.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
By the president,
ELIHU ROOT, secretary of state.

MINIDOKA SALES POSTPONED.

Lots in Townsites Will Be Placed on Market Next Spring.

Washington, Nov. 3.—In refutation of stories recently sent from Washington, the Reclamation service today makes the following announcement:

"The secretary of the Interior, acting upon suggestions of the governor and prominent citizens of Idaho, announces the postponement of sales of lots in the new townsites of Heyburn and Rupert, on the Minidoka project. The dates of sale, November 14 and 21, respectively, have been extensively advertised, and indications were that a large attendance would be present. Owing to the lateness of the season, the possibility of bad weather and the lack of accommodations for visitors, it was deemed wise to postpone the sale until early next April. At that time pleasant weather can be counted upon. Water will have been turned into the new government canals; and more than 1,000 new settlers will have already established themselves on the land and will be clearing off sagebrush and putting in crops.

"The Minidoka tract today offers one of the best object lessons in the West of the wisdom of the reclamation law, and present conditions predicate that one of the most prosperous and populous agricultural communities in the world will soon rise up from out of the desert at this point in the Snake river valley."

Culebra Cut is Flooded.

Panama, Nov. 3.—Heavy rains last week filled the Culebra cut with water to the extent of stopping the work of the steam shovels at the Cucaracha end of the cut. To make up for the time lost during the rainy season, Chief Engineer Stevens will follow the example of the Frenchmen, who, in the dry season, employed a double force of men. All freight trains of the Panama railroad except one each way will hereafter run at night, so as to give the Canal commission's train more time on the main line during the day.

More Fraud in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Nov. 3.—According to a report made to Mayor Weaver today by W. Bledwyn Powell, the city architect, the city of Philadelphia has been defrauded of thousands of dollars in the construction of six pavilions for consumptives on the ground of the Philadelphia hospital.

SLAIN IN HUNDREDS

Kishineff's Streets Run Red With Blood of Jews.

MURDEROUS MOB BURNS TOWN

Caucasus Scene of Guerilla Warfare—Finland in Open Revolt—Worst Ever Known.

London, Nov. 4.—The Odessa correspondents of the London Daily Mail and Daily Telegraph this morning wired their papers that Kishineff is in flames and absolutely destroyed. They also add that three suburbs of Odessa have been devastated by mobs.

It will be a week before all the horrible tales of Jewish massacres throughout Russia comes to light and then, when the full number of dead is known, its appalling total will be so heavy it will practically be beyond belief.

Odessa, Nov. 4.—A dispatch from Kishineff says: A horrible massacre has occurred here. Hundreds have been killed. All the hospitals, pharmacies and hotels are full of wounded and mutilated persons.

A telegram from Nicolaieff says the whole town is in the hands of bandits who are devastating houses and shops and beating people to death without the slightest hindrance. The authorities hear similar news from other southern cities.

London, Nov. 4.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram company from Harparanda, Sweden, says that the military officers at Kotka, Viborg, Frederikshamn, Lovisa and Borga have pledged themselves to assist the civilians in defense of the fatherland. A company of Russian artillery, which had advanced toward Helsingfors, was forced to retreat without an engagement.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 4.—Reports from the Caucasus state that guerilla warfare has taken place through parts of the country. Trains are held up, stations sacked and the bandits, when attacked, flee to their mountain strongholds, whence it is impossible for troops to dislodge them. Wealthy citizens are offering enormous rewards for the capture of the bandits.

Kishineff, Nov. 4.—Kishineff's streets run red with blood. Jews are being slaughtered by scores; homes pillaged, women despoiled. Never before has such a violent anti-Semitic outbreak been known, even here, where slaughters of Jews only recently horrified the world.

CASTRO'S LAST OFFENSE.

Stops Cable Message From Foreign Ministers in Venezuela.

Paris, Nov. 4.—Advices received by the foreign office here say that the Venezuelan government suspended the despatch of cable messages to the United States, France and Great Britain for some time. The American and British ministers at Caracas have protested, but the French charge d'affaires has not protested, owing to the interruption of diplomatic relations between France and Venezuela, though the officials here understand that the American minister voiced the protest of France. The suspension occurred yesterday or the day before and lasted a day. The ground for the suspension was that the Venezuelan government had not received a reply to a cable message sent to an agent abroad.

President Castro attributed the non-receipt of a reply to foreign influences, hence the suspension, which it is understood covered official dispatches. The authorities here say the incident is an additional provocation, but that this does not change their intention not to adopt coercive measures until no chance remains of securing a pacific adjustment.

Britain Willing to Consider.

London, Nov. 4.—The British government has replied to the proposal of Germany for the withdrawal of foreign troops from the province of Chi Li, China, to the effect that Great Britain is willing to consider with the other powers concerned the best means of withdrawing the troops gradually. Negotiations to this end are now going on. An official of the foreign office said today that the question was more serious to Great Britain than to the other powers, since Great Britain had greater interests in Chi Li.

All May Vote in Austria.

Vienna, Nov. 4.—It is said on good authority that Emperor Francis Joseph has decided to grant universal suffrage to Austria and has instructed the premier, Baron Frankenthurn, to draft a measure on a comprehensive basis.

RUSSIA'S FIRST DAY OF LIBERTY

People Already Divided Into Parties and Blood Flows in Capital.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 1.—All Russia today enthusiastically received the emperor's gift of freedom, which the greater part of the people received with deepest joy, though in St. Petersburg, Moscow and other cities Socialists and revolutionists organized anti-government demonstrations and red flag parades, which, with the patriotic manifestations, led to a number of conflicts between "reds" and "whites," as the anti-government and royalist factions are respectively termed. On the whole, the day passed more quietly in Russia than had been expected, though collisions between the people and the troops are reported from Kazan, Kishineff and Poltava, and two men were killed.

In each of the two capitals, St. Petersburg and Moscow, the day was one such as the Russians never before have seen. The Slavic people, who, during the long war just closed, and the anxious period preceding the announcement of the new era of constitutionalism, seemed self-restrained and apathetic, gave itself up fully to the exuberance of the moment and spent the entire day in parades and assemblies, which, for the first time in the history of Russia, were freely permitted. Under the order of Count Witte and General Treppoff, the troops generally were withdrawn from the streets of the cities and the fullest rein given the people to let out their enthusiasm in demonstrations, which, so long as they were not destructive, were not interfered with.

JETTY IN URGENT NEED.

Chief Engineer MacKenzie's Strong Opinion.

Washington, Nov. 1.—"There is no river or harbor project in the United States so desperately in need of money right now as the mouth of the Columbia river," said General MacKenzie, chief of engineers, today. "In my opinion," he added, "construction of the Panama canal, from an engineering point of view, does not compare with the project we have undertaken on the Columbia river bar. This 40-foot channel project is one of the most difficult problems we ever had to solve. Our plan of solving it is all right, but we must overcome such obstacles as are not found on any other project in this country; compared with them the obstacles at Panama become insignificant."

General MacKenzie then pointed out why it is essential that a large sum should be appropriated at the coming session for continuing jetty construction. The money on hand remaining from the last appropriation will last only a few months longer. When it is gone work must be suspended, unless congress in the meantime shall provide further means for continuing operations. If work stops on the jetty while it is incomplete vast damage will be done by heavy seas, not alone to the jetty, but to the tramway, which extends some way beyond the end of the jetty.

INVESTIGATE LAND OFFICES.

President Issues Special Orders to Keep Commission.

Washington, Nov. 1.—Acting on a recent letter of the secretary of the Interior, stating that he was convinced that defects existed in the organization and business methods of a number of the bureaus connected with his department, and suggesting that the matter be referred to the Keep committee for investigation, the president has requested the committee to enter upon the investigation at its earliest convenience and that special attention be given to the methods of business employed in the general and local land offices, the office of the surveyor general, the Reclamation service and the Indian service.

The inquiry will deal specially with the general and local land offices. One of the questions which will receive the attention of the committee is whether the services of receivers at local offices may not be dispensed with without detriment to good administration.

Ex-Senator Sentenced.

Sacramento, Nov. 1.—Ex-State Senator E. J. Emmons, of Kern county, convicted of receiving a bribe in connection with the investigation of building and loan associations by the legislative committee, of which he was a member, was today sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary at San Quentin. Ex-Senator Bunkers is now serving a sentence for the same offense, and ex-Senators Wright and French are awaiting trial on similar charges. All four were expelled from the senate at its last session.

Population of New York State.

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 1.—There are now 8,066,672 people in New York state. These figures were announced by the state enumeration bureau. In 1900 the population was 7,268,894, and in 1890 6,003,174. The population of Greater New York, as counted by the state enumeration bureau on June 1 and announced, is 4,014,304, as compared with 3,437,202 in 1900 and 2,507,314 in 1890.

JETTY NEEDS CASH

Engineers Want \$1,250,000 to Complete Work.

AVAILABLE FUND ALL EXPENDED

Only Enough to Finish This Year's Work—No Economy in Piece-meal Appropriations.

Washington, Nov. 2.—Every dollar appropriated for improving the mouth of the Columbia river has been expended, including the \$400,000 carried in the last river and harbor bill. The work which is in progress today is being done on credit, Congress having authorized the expenditure of \$300,000 in excess of the amount actually appropriated, it being assumed that this amount will be made available at the coming session. But the contracts now in force expire December 31, 1905, and on that date practically all of this \$300,000 will have been consumed by contracts, so that, when congress actually appropriates this money, it will go to pay for work completed, and not for work yet to be done.

Major Langfitt, on duty at the office of the chief of engineers, says that approximately \$1,250,000 is necessary to complete the jetty, which will extend seaward about one mile beyond the point where it now ends. He is satisfied, as is the chief of engineers, that the best results will be obtained by appropriating this full amount at the coming session, so that the jetty can be rushed to completion next season, if possible. Like General MacKenzie, he believes a suspension of work will mean considerable damage, especially to the tramway, a loss which would be largely avoided if work could be resumed next spring.

The reasons why the money appropriated and authorized at the last session was expended so rapidly was to demonstrate that the completed jetty will increase the depth on the bar, to give Portland the benefit of a deep channel at the earliest possible day, and to open the way for an appropriation this winter sufficient to enable the engineers to complete the jetty.

NOT ALL PEACE.

Russia Continues Scenes of Riots, Terror and Bloodshed.

London, Nov. 2.—Special dispatches in this morning's local newspapers represent the condition of affairs in Russia as being extremely grave, especially in the provinces. St. Petersburg, the dispatches say, remains comparatively quiet. Late last night the streets of that capital were patrolled by strong forces of gendarmes and Cossacks, and no further disorders have been reported.

According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Mail, the revolutionaries demand the establishment of a republic, and as the result of this demand the strong arm of General Treppoff has again been invoked. Thus, says the correspondent, brute force and popular sentiment are again facing each other. Even the appointment of Grand Duke Michael as military dictator, with General Treppoff as his right hand, is discussed in official circles, according to the correspondent, who adds that late last night the revolutionary leaders advised the populace to refrain from precipitating a conflict.

A dispatch to a news agency from Odessa describes that city as having experienced a dreadful day, the defenceless populace being at the mercy of a howling and armed rabble of 50,000 men, calling themselves loyalists and led by disguised policemen and their wretched dupes. The dispatch says: "The Jews made a stout resistance, and their successful bravery entailed lamentable sacrifices. It is impossible to ascertain the casualties, but rumor puts the number of killed and wounded as high as 2,000, many by bombs, which the mobs used wholesale."

Poland in Revolt.

Warsaw, Nov. 2.—Poland is aroused again, and another attempt is being made to regain independence. Rioting is now in progress in every section of Russian Poland, and the people are shooting down without mercy soldiers of the czar attempting to interfere with their freedom of movement and speech. Dozens of processions of Socialists and anti-Russians have been passing through the streets during the past 24 hours, and all efforts on the part of the authorities to check them have so far been without avail.

Canada's Greatest Lawyer.

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 2.—Christopher Robinson, Canada's greatest constitutional lawyer, died last night of pneumonia. In the Behring sea arbitration it was said that it was his presentation of the case that brought a Canadian victory.