

LEXINGTON WHEATFIELD

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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.

Turkey will not yield to the powers and wants to fight.

Coreans at Seoul are fighting against Japanese dictatorship.

The president is behind a movement to investigate the Standard Oil.

Hermann's trial has been postponed until after congress on account of the press of business.

A loss of 149 lives, 70 vessels and nearly \$7,000,000 has been sustained in the three great storms on the Great Lakes this season.

The Washington congressional delegation is working up plans for a united effort to induce Hitchcock to indorse some Washington irrigation project.

The Trans-Mississippi congress has issued a pamphlet calling on congress to make an appropriation for carrying on work at the mouth of the Columbia.

W. C. Bristol has been appointed United States district attorney for Oregon, B. L. Eddy register, and J. M. Lawrence receiver of the Roseburg land office.

Reports of further disasters during the recent storm on Lake Superior. The last vessel reported lost is the steamer Ira H. Owen, carrying a crew of 19 men.

Owing to the recent embezzlement from the Seattle assay office and a feeling among Alaskan miners that the graft has not been stopped much of the gold from the north is likely to go to San Francisco for some time.

Land fraud revelations are coming in Nebraska.

Marquis Ito says Japan does not intend to annex Korea.

Senator Patterson, of Colorado, has been fined \$1,000 for contempt of court.

Hawaiian sugar planters will try to secure Russian peasants to work on their plantations.

Tammany is still fighting the order for a recount of the votes cast in the New York election.

Several men convicted of fraud in the recent New York elections have been sent to prison for four years.

An explosion in an oil warehouse in Kansas City resulted in a loss of \$175,000 before the flames were extinguished.

Germany will appoint a receiver for the Equitable Insurance company in that country unless the reserve is increased.

It is feared that Russia may be forced to use paper money and a possible bankruptcy is also staring the country in the face.

Minister Squiers has resigned his post at Havana. It is said that he did so because the United States gave up the Isle of Pines.

Germany has formally announced her intention of terminating the present trade treaty with the United States on March 1 next.

Senator Burton has been sentenced to serve six months in the county jail and pay a fine of \$2,500. An appeal will be taken to the Supreme court.

A great building strike threatens New York.

The entire Russian peasant congress has been arrested.

Sentence of Burton has been postponed pending a motion for a retrial.

The first blizzard of the season has left its mark through the entire Middle West.

The two branches of the British Liberal party are trying to patch up their differences.

The Supreme court of the United States upholds the Iowa law against insurance trusts.

The New York Supreme court has ordered a complete recount of ballots in the recent city election.

President Roosevelt is holding daily conferences relative to the work of the coming session of congress.

Senator Smoot is said to have secured railroad and trust support in exchange for his vote on the rate bill.

Salt river is higher than ever known but once and Phoenix, Arizona, and many smaller towns are threatened with a flood.

Mrs. Chadwick threatens to take a number of bankers to the penitentiary with her if her appeal to the United States Supreme court fails.

TAWNEY WILL BE LEADER.

Speaker Cannon Displaces Payne on the House Floor.

Washington, Dec. 1.—Speaker Cannon has reached the important determination that hereafter the chairman of the appropriations committee shall be the Republican leader on the floor. This means that Representative Seno E. Payne, of New York, who will be continued as chairman of the ways and means committee, which has heretofore carried with it the floor leadership, will be deposed. Mr. Cannon was not satisfied with his work last session, he being unable to control the house in emergencies, and will make this the basis for the change.

Representative Tawney, of Minnesota, at present the Republican whip, has been selected as chairman of the appropriations committee, although no formal announcement to this effect has been made, and will be the new Republican floor leader. Representative McCleary, of Minnesota, who was originally chosen to be chairman of the appropriations committee, will be transferred to the ways and means committee, taking Mr. Tawney's place there.

Mr. Cannon is determined to absolutely control the house in the matter of preventing tariff revision. He lost control of the ways and means committee last session. He does not feel sure of Mr. Tawney on the question of tariff revision and decided to take him off the committee and substitute Mr. McCleary, who is unalterably opposed to modifications of the tariff schedule.

CUT OFF FROM OUTSIDE WORLD

Operatives Driven From St. Petersburg Telegraph Office.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 1.—Communication with the outside world ceased at 3 o'clock this afternoon, when a strike was called in the general telegraph office. By a ruse, however, the management succeeded in reopening the cable shortly after 6 o'clock.

At 3 o'clock, when the strike went into operation, many of the Russian operators were reluctant to leave, but a walking delegate promptly smashed a bottle of hydrochloric acid on the floor, and the fumes soon drove the men from their keys.

The Danish cable operators remained at their posts, but the receiving clerks having fled, messages were refused for three hours. Although troops occupied the building, the employees who were willing to work were terrorized, and were afraid to return.

M. Slevastianoff, superintendent of posts and telegraphs, declares that the government has ample evidence to prove that the strike is a political conspiracy planned by the revolutionaries, the demand for the reinstatement of the discharged leaders of the telegraphers' union at Moscow being a mere pretext, which, however, has deceived many operators and other employees of the service. M. Slevastianoff declares that it is impossible for the government to yield or to be held up by its own servants, and that it is determined to fight out the matter to the bitter end.

WILL ALL TALK IRRIGATION.

Whole Washington Delegation Will Call on Hitchcock.

Washington, Dec. 1.—Senator Piles today talked with Secretary Hitchcock about the irrigation situation in Washington, but was unable to learn anything positive as to the disposition to be made of the various projects now pending. The senator thinks it would be wise for the delegation to call upon the secretary in a body to discuss the matter, and this will be done when the entire delegation arrives.

Senator Ankeny and Representative Jones are expected tomorrow.

Senator Piles and Representative Cushman this morning paid their respects to the president.

Fight For Joint Statehood.

Washington, Dec. 1.—The strongest effort yet made in the direction of securing the admission of New Mexico and Arizona as a state is under way, and the statehood advocates propose that nothing will be left undone that will induce favorable action by congress. Enormous petitions will be presented in both houses. Senator Beveridge, chairman of the senate committee on territories, will introduce and press the joint statehood bill as early as possible in order to get it out of the way of other important bills.

Klondike in Antarctic.

Santiago de Chile, Dec. 1.—Great excitement prevails in the gold fields bordering on the Straits of Magellan. Many companies have been formed and there has been a great opening of the fields and washeries. The field promises to be a second Klondike.

PLOT AGAINST CZAR

Plan Was to Capture the Entire Imperial Family.

CZAR'S BODY GUARD IMPLICATED

Grand Duke Believed to Head Move His Object Being to Proclaim Himself Dictator.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 2.—It is reported here that one of the grand dukes plotted to arrest the czar at Tsarskoe-Selo, his object being to proclaim himself dictator, relying on his promises of complete reform to secure the support of the Socialists and working men.

Owing to the indiscretion of one of the grand duke's agents, the plot was disclosed to one of the czar's aid-de-camps, who promptly ordered the arrest of 20 officers and 25 men in various regiments.

The discovery of this plot has caused great consternation in court circles, more than any revolutionary movement throughout the empire.

Can't Trust His Body Guard.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 2.—The guards arrested at Tsarskoe-Selo Thursday night and Friday morning numbered 250, including 10 officers. Numerous rumors are current, including the assertion that one of the grand dukes is involved in a conspiracy against the emperor, but none of them can be verified. It only seems certain that no confidence can be placed even in the guard regiments. Arrested soldiers are seen every day, escorted by comrades with drawn swords.

St. Petersburg is swarming with Cosacks, the only troops against whom there is no suspicion of disaffection.

It is understood that the whole Cosack forces of the empire, some 650,000, will be mobilized.

A conference was held at Count Witte's residence last night to consider the demands of the telegraphers. Count Witte has declined to receive a deputation from the telegraph and postal strikers, on the ground that they are violating their duty to the state, but he sent a note to the deputation recommending that the strikers address themselves to their immediate chiefs.

TRY TO DESTROY TREATY.

Japanese Torpedo Boat Makes Daring Attack on Commission.

Seattle, Wash., Dec. 2.—The attempt to murder the peace delegates and destroy the treaty between Japan and Russia, which was drawn up by the plenipotentiaries in Portsmouth, and which was being sent to the mikado, was witnessed by officers and passengers on board the Dakota, on the night of her arrival in Yokohama. Dr. William Lopp, surgeon of the Dakota, in speaking of the incident, said:

"The whole thing happened the night of our arrival in Yokohama. We were lying in Mississippi bay, just outside of the breakwater. All the torpedo boats and war vessels which escorted the peace commission were drawn up in a long line. The launch containing the delegation and the treaty left the warship and started for the landing. Suddenly one of the torpedo boats, anchored near the end of the line of battleships, slipped her cable and started for the launch. The torpedo boat made for her at a right-angle course.

"The people on the launch saw the torpedo boat leave the line of craft and they knew what was coming. The launch was slow, and the torpedo boat came on like a comet. Like a shot from a cannon she rushed on, and in a minute struck the launch, cutting her completely in two, and raced on into the darkness. We could see the men struggling in the water, and clinging to the pieces of the wrecked boat.

"Launches from the battleships were at once sent to their rescue, and saved all but one of the occupants. The treaty was also saved."

Two Killed in Wreck.

Philadelphia, Dec. 2.—The Central Railroad company of New Jersey's New York flyer, which left Scranton early last evening, was wrecked about ten miles north of Mauch Chunk, a few hours later. The latest information received by the Associated Press by telephone is that an engineer and fireman were killed and about a dozen passengers injured. The injured have been taken to St. Luke's hospital, South Bethlehem, about 60 miles north of Philadelphia. Stoney creek is 50 miles north of South Bethlehem.

Great Fire Rages at Buenos Ayres.

Buenos Ayres, Dec. 2.—A serious fire broke out here today in a warehouse containing inflammable merchandise, including 100,000 cans of petroleum. The fire is still burning as this dispatch is filed. The loss is already estimated at \$1,000,000.

WEALTH IN SANDS.

Government Gives Out Report About Coast's Magnetic Iron Ore.

Washington, Nov. 29.—From Fort Stevens, at the mouth of the Columbia river, southward 18 miles to Tillamook Head, is one of the richest black sand beaches on the Pacific coast, according to the figures contained in the second preliminary report of Dr. David T. Day, of the United States geological survey, on the results of experiments on concentrating these sands. The Clatsop beach sands were the first with which experiments were made, and the results obtained from them have just been given out by the government.

Magnetic iron ore is shown to be present in immense quantities, in one place attaining the remarkable average of 643,559 pounds in one ton of sand, but much gold and platinum were also found. In fact it is said by Dr. Day that the values in the precious metals alone would in themselves probably pay for the cost of working the sand.

It was through the energy of the Astoria chamber of commerce in sacking and loading into cars at its own expense samples to be experimented with, that this sand first received attention. A government geologist was sent to examine the beach from which the samples were taken.

He found the sands 1,500 feet west of Hammond station, near Fort Stevens, to be the richest. At this point the sand is very black, becoming lighter in color toward the south, ranging from dense black to light gray, at the mouth of the Necanicum river. From this point to Tillamook head, the sand is very green, due to the presence of olivine and other portions of decomposed basalt. One mile from Tillamook head large basaltic boulders take the place of most of the sand, which is very thin from here on.

GREAT STORM IN EUROPE.

British and German Coast Resorts Damaged and Lives Lost.

London, Nov. 29.—Great damage was done to the coast towns of Great Britain by last night's storm. Many small vessels were driven ashore, but thus far only a few lives are reported lost.

During the night huge waves swept the sea fronts of many favorite resorts. Sea walls and promenades were washed out, and houses and hotels along the sea fronts were flooded. Some houses collapsed.

The small coasting steamer Peridot, of Glasgow, was totally wrecked on the Island of Magee. The crew was lost. Seven bodies have been washed up.

The provinces report great damage by the gale. The telegraph wires are down, and the telephone line to Paris is interrupted.

The Red Star line steamer Kronland and the American Hamburg line steamer Patricia, bound for New York, embarked their passengers at Dover this morning, after which they continued their voyage uninterrupted by the storm.

CUBANS ARM FOR HOI FIGHT.

Machetes, Rifles and Cannon Surround American Meeting.

Havana, Nov. 29.—Letters received from the Isle of Pines picture an interesting scene at Neuva Guerona Saturday. American flags were hoisted on the American hotel, where the meeting of the Americans was held, whereupon Cuban flags were hoisted on every Cuban house.

The mayor, apprehending that the Americans would seize the town hall, gathered more than a hundred men, who were armed with machetes, some of them with firearms, and stationed themselves inside the building, while many other armed Cubans were in the immediate vicinity. Some of the writers say that the women also were armed with knives. In anticipation of what the Americans might do, a couple of small cannons were placed in front of the town hall. Absolutely nothing occurred, however, to justify the apprehension.

Lieb is Discharged.

Washington, Nov. 29.—President Roosevelt today removed from office William S. Lieb, United States assistant treasurer at Philadelphia, for "constant and persistent violation of the civil service law while in office." In a formal statement issued at the White house today by the president, Mr. Lieb's removal is announced. The president gave Mr. Lieb a hearing last Friday, at the request of Senators Penrose and Knox. Mr. Lieb submitted a long statement in answer to the charges made against him.

Starve Out Mutineers.

Sevastopol, Nov. 29.—Baron Gakomelski, who is now in charge of the situation, will reduce the mutineers who are enclosed on Admiralty point by starvation. The water supply leading to the point has already been cut.

WORK FOR RIVER

Roosevelt and Taft Won to Support of Columbia.

CONTINUE WORK ON THE JETTY

Fulton and Carey Successfully Plead at the White House and War Department.

Washington, Nov. 30.—President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft are in hearty sympathy with the movement started in Portland to secure an appropriation at the coming session of congress for continuing the improvement of the mouth of the Columbia river, and so expressed themselves yesterday to Senator Fulton and Judge Charles H. Carey. Judge Carey, in presenting this matter to the president, acted as representative of Portland's commercial interests and, together with Senator Fulton, made a full statement of the necessity for an immediate appropriation for continuing work on the jetty.

When they first explained the object of their call, the president declared the matter clearly beyond his province, and cited numerous instances where other states have asked him to interest himself in behalf of their river and harbor work. But, as the situation at the mouth of the river was unfolded to him, and as he became convinced that it would be good business policy for congress to make an appropriation this winter for keeping work under way, he began to realize that he would be acting wholly within his province in advising that money be provided for this work.

When he fully understood the situation, the president asked many questions about it. He informed Judge Carey that, if the Portland commercial bodies would present to him a full statement showing the emergency that exists and point out the reasons why it is essential that an appropriation should be made this winter, he would submit that statement to Chairman Burton, of the river and harbor committee, and co-operate as far as was in his power to secure the appropriation which Portland interests are seeking. The president also promised to consult the army engineers and obtain from them a statement of the necessity for an immediate appropriation.

Greatly encouraged by the assurances given by the president, the senator and Judge Carey then called on Secretary Taft, who was a schoolboy friend of Judge Carey. When Judge Carey presented the resolutions of the board of trade, pointing out the need for an immediate appropriation, the secretary promised to submit them to the chief of engineers, and to call for a report as to the necessity for making an appropriation this winter for continuing work on the jetty.

STORM WHIPS GREAT LAKES.

Several Vessels Wrecked, Docks Demolished, Island Submerged.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 30.—Lake Superior from Duluth to the Soo, the upper peninsula of Michigan, the upper ends of Lakes Huron and Michigan and the northern counties of lower Michigan, have been swept by a terrific wind and snow storm, and a number of shipping accidents have been reported. The blizzard raged with a velocity of from 40 to 60 miles an hour and all the harbors from Port Huron and from Sault Ste Marie north on Lake Superior are filled with vessels which have run in for shelter.

Tonight it was reported from Sault Ste Marie that the wind had fallen to 12 miles an hour and although the barometer is falling the weather situation is regarded as greatly improved. Tremendous seas are running on Lake Superior off Marquette harbor, and more than a dozen vessels are riding out the gale inside the breakwater there.

Storm Cuts Chicago Loose.

Chicago, Nov. 30.—Blowing at the rate of 45 miles an hour a gale swept over Chicago and the surrounding territory last night. It was accompanied by a downpour of rain. Signs were blown down, street car traffic delayed and boats were unable to leave the harbor. A police patrol box was torn from its fastenings and carried by the wind across the sidewalk, crashing into a plate glass window. Telephone communication with stations on the South Side were interrupted, and many minor accidents reported.

Change in Inauguration Day.

Washington, Nov. 30.—The National committee on inauguration has unanimously decided to recommend a change of date of presidential inaugurations from March 4 to the last Thursday in April.