

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.

The Iowa senate has passed an anti-railroad pass bill.

American troops killed 600 native outlaws in a battle in the Philippines.

Fire at San Francisco in a five-story building caused a loss of over \$750,000.

An agreement on Morocco is about to be reached at Algieras, the kaiser backing down.

The Chinese government reassures the nations that there will be no uprising against foreigners.

The Hariman lines will be equipped with the block signal system from Omaha to Los Angeles.

The house committee on naval affairs favors the appointment of not more than 30 dental surgeons in the navy.

President Roosevelt has been asked to step in and attempt to settle the differences between the coal operators and miners.

The house committee on elections has favorably reported a bill providing for the election of senators by direct vote of the people.

The Port of Portland commission has voted the Hill company right to bridge the Willamette below Portland according to the plans submitted by the railroad company.

Miss Susan B. Anthony is still very weak.

The Algieras conference is talking of compromise.

The government has evidence of rebates given the sugar trust.

No successor to Premier Rouvier has yet been named in France.

Frantic efforts are being made to save Zion City from bankruptcy.

Frequent robberies have caused the closing of money order offices in Poland.

Three officers of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance company have been indicted for stealing.

Two officials of the Standard Oil have called on President Roosevelt and seem anxious about investigation of trusts.

J. Ogden Armour, head of the Armour Packing company, complains because of secret service men dogging him.

The house committee on merchant marine and fisheries has fixed March 22 as the date for considering what action shall be taken on the ship subsidy bill.

Chinese crews on the Pacific Mail steamer Manchuria have been caught smuggling arms and ammunition out of San Francisco for Boxers in China. It is not known how long this has been going on.

France looks to America for a declaration in her favor on the Moroccan question.

The War department says it will not discontinue the purchasing agency at Portland as has been reported.

The next steamer sailing for the island of Tahiti will carry relief for the sufferers from the recent tidal wave.

The New York legislature will now investigate state banks, as they are through with the insurance business.

A son of John Bozuffi, an Italian banker of New York, has been kidnapped and is being held for a ransom of \$20,000.

The Chinese boycott is just being felt in the United States. Exports for January, 1906, show a falling off of about \$780,000.

The property of the rope trust, located at Boston, is to be sold by the sheriff. Failure to pay interest on bonds issued is the cause.

That a man who has made homestead entry, paid the fees and actually lived thereon about one year, and who enlists in the United States army or navy, serving four years, during which time he is unable to visit his land, does not necessarily forfeit his claim, is a decision by the Washington land officials.

Japan has sent a warship to Chinese waters to protect her subjects.

Rogers will answer questions at the Missouri oil hearing without further objection.

The French army is in readiness for war should such an event come from the Moroccan dispute.

The Steel trust is about to absorb all the independent companies. The deal will involve about \$17,000,000.

CASH FOR JETTY.

Provision is Made in Amendment to Sundry Civil Bill.

Washington, March 9.—The senate committee on commerce today voted unanimously to report favorably Senator Fulton's amendment to the sundry civil bill, appropriating \$400,000 for continuing the work on the Columbia river jetty, with a view to its preservation until congress shall hereafter make provision for its completion. On advice of Senator Frye, chairman of the committee, Mr. Fulton did not attempt to amend his amendment, as recommended by the secretary of war, so as to authorize contracts to complete the jetty, to its full projected length, because it was universally agreed that any such change would certainly defeat the entire amendment and kill the \$400,000 appropriation which now seems within grasp. Rather than run this risk, Mr. Fulton asked for a favorable report merely on his amendment as originally drawn.

The commerce committee, before acting, gave a hearing to Mr. Fulton, who at some length pointed out the necessity for the adoption of his amendment, showing that, unless the money is provided, more than a mile of uncompleted jetty will be entirely lost, because of the certain destruction of the tramways. Unless his amendment is adopted, Mr. Fulton declared the tramway would be utterly destroyed by teredos during the coming season, and once the tramway is gone, the half-finished portion of the jetty will be absolutely lost, because it will be impossible to build new trestles over unfinished rock work. This loss, he said, would cost the government fully \$500,000, and would set back work on the jetty not less than two years. He showed that good business principles demand that the incomplete work be protected, and this can only be done by the immediate expenditure of \$400,000, as explained by the army engineers.

The committee was thoroughly convinced of the advisability of making this appropriation, and assured Mr. Fulton that it would individually and collectively aid him in securing the adoption of his amendment.

While the committee is not favorable to making appropriations for new river and harbor work at this session, it regards this project as an extreme emergency. To increase the chances of getting this appropriation, the committee authorized a favorable report on an original bill identical in terms with Mr. Fulton's amendment, and, in case one plan fails, the other will be pressed.

Senator Piles, of Washington, who is a member of the commerce committee and extremely friendly to Columbia river improvement, is an enthusiastic supporter of Mr. Fulton's amendment. He, like other members of the committee, believes the action of the committee today makes it absolutely certain that the senate will attach the amendment to the sundry civil bill, but realizes that a fight will come when the bill goes back to the house.

SEA-LEVEL CANAL FEASIBLE.

Professor Burr Says It Can Be Dug in Ten Years.

Washington, March 9.—Professor W. A. H. Burr, of New York, a member of the board of consulting engineers, appeared before the senate committee on interoceanic canals to discuss the type of canal to be constructed across the Isthmus of Panama. He said that since the report was prepared, his reflections convince him more than ever that a sea-level canal was more feasible than a lock canal.

The witness was examined at length concerning the control of the Chagres river, and declared that the solution of the problem presented was entirely feasible. He declared he could see no reason why a sea-level canal should not be constructed in ten years, as no doubtful engineering feats were contemplated in the majority plan.

The committee adjourned until 10:30 o'clock tomorrow, when it is understood Professor Burr will attack the wisdom of constructing a canal of the lock type provided for in the minority report.

Oppose Alaska Fishery Bill.

Washington, March 9.—Representatives of Alaskan cannery and fishermen appeared before the house committee on territories today to oppose the Cushman bill. C. W. Dorr, Captain D. H. Jarvis, Representative Humphries and Fred Stimson, of Seattle, addressed the committee. The Cushman bill gives the department of Commerce and Labor practically a free hand in regulating Alaskan fisheries and the measure was criticized chiefly on the ground that it centers too great a power in the department.

Two-Cent Fares for Virginia.

Richmond, Va., March 9.—The Churchman bill fixing railway passenger rates at 2 cents per mile for 500 and 1,000 mile tickets passed the house today. It has previously passed the senate and now goes to the governor.

IN THE NATIONAL HALLS OF CONGRESS

Friday, March 9.

Washington, March 9.—A resolution and a bill designed to cure the defects President Roosevelt pointed out in the Tillman-Gillespie resolution for the investigation by the Interstate Commerce commission of railroad discrimination and monopolies were introduced today in the house. The resolution was introduced by Representative Townsend, of Michigan, and the bill by Representative Gillespie, of Texas. Townsend's resolution provides an appropriation of \$50,000 to carry on the investigation, and the Gillespie bill makes an appropriation of \$100,000 for the same purpose.

Washington, March 9.—Today at 5:45 p. m. the senate passed a bill for the admission of a new state to be called Oklahoma and to be composed of the Territory of Oklahoma and Indian Territory. It was the house joint statehood bill with all the provisions relating to Arizona and New Mexico stricken out. The motion to strike out was made by Burrows, and it was carried by the close vote of 37 to 35, after having been lost by the still closer vote of 35 to 36.

Immediately after the disposal of the statehood bill the house railroad rate bill was made the unfinished business, but, as the senate adjourned over Saturday and Sunday, the actual formal consideration of the measure will not begin until Monday.

Thursday, March 8.

Washington, March 8.—Today afforded the last opportunity for general debate on the statehood bill, and the session was devoted to that order of business. Starting with a speech by McCumber, which began a few minutes after 11 o'clock, there was no cessation in the speaking until adjournment. The whole time was occupied by three senators, Beveridge, McCumber and Patterson, the former supporting and the latter two opposing it. Beveridge contended, that, while Arizona and New Mexico were unprepared for separate statehood, it was unjust to keep them out of the Union as one state. He took the ground against the Foraker amendment, which allows each territory to vote separately on the question of jointure. McCumber opposed even the joining of Oklahoma and Indian Territory, and Patterson held that Arizona and New Mexico should be admitted as separate states.

The senate will begin voting on the amendments to the bill at 4 p. m. tomorrow, and the final vote will be taken before adjournment for the day. Beveridge will have the hour between 11 and 12 o'clock in which to conclude his speech.

Washington, March 8.—The house today passed the Indian appropriation bill and then proceeded to tangle itself up over the bill to abolish the grade of lieutenant general in the army. The result was an adjournment for lack of a quorum after members had been locked in the hall for half an hour and the sergeant-at-arms had been scurrying to the various hotels in search of members. The vote to consider the bill showed an overwhelming sentiment in its favor, and, as it is the pending business under call of committee, it will probably be reached and passed in due course.

Wednesday, March 7.

Washington, March 7.—President Roosevelt today sent a message to congress announcing his signature to the joint resolution recently passed instructing the Interstate Commerce commission to make examination into the subject of railroad discrimination and monopolies in coal and oil. He says frankly that he has signed it with hesitation, because it may achieve little or nothing.

Washington, March 7.—With six set speeches and permission to print two others in the Record, none of which were on the same subject, the house today closed general debate on the Indian appropriation bill, and tomorrow will take that measure up for amendment.

Before the house took up the Indian bill, Capron (Rep., R. I.) secured the passage of a joint resolution permitting the sale of government coal at Fort Davis, Alaska, to the citizens of Nome. The situation in Alaska prompting the legislation was indicated by Secretary Taft recently that there is an absolute coal famine in Nome. The cold weather closed navigation before the coal ships arrived, and the government's

Hermann as a Plagiarist.

Washington, March 7.—Representative Hermann, probably in a fit of absentmindedness, today introduced another joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people. This is the second time this session he has introduced this resolution, and in each instance he offered resolutions that had previously been introduced by other members, running his pen through the name of the original author and writing his own.

supply at Fort Davis is the only available supply.

Washington, March 7.—The issues involved in the controversy over the pending railroad rate bill were squarely presented to the senate today in the speech of Clapp, one of the Republicans supporting the measure without amendment, and by resultant remarks from Bailey and Tillman, who are supposed to represent the views of the Democrats.

Aldrich, Foraker, Crane and other Republicans, who are seeking to amend the bill so as to provide for judicial review of orders of the Interstate Commerce commission, took the position that the discussion of the situation demonstrated that the friends of the measure are divided and that the bill should not be accepted in its present form.

Tuesday, March 6.

Washington, March 6.—The house began its session today by passing without discussion or opposition a bill for the relief of tobacco growers by permitting them to sell leaf tobacco without paying the tax of 6 cents a pound heretofore charged. The rest of the day was devoted to tariff discussion, the Indian appropriation bill being the vehicle to carry the debate.

Washington, March 6.—The question of the enlargement of the medical department of the army occupied the major portion of the time of the senate today. The question arose in connection with the consideration of a bill for the displacement of contract surgeons by physicians who shall be given the rank of army officers in the reorganization of the medical corps. Hale criticized the bill as an entering wedge for an increase of the army, and as a part of a general plan of the general staff, which he charged with a purpose to increase the army's importance. In his remarks the senator said the general staff was disposed to encourage an invasion of China. Carter and Gallinger spoke in somewhat the same vein of objection, while the bill was defended by Warren, Blackburn and other senators. The bill was not disposed of.

Monday, March 5.

Washington, March 5.—President Roosevelt sent a message to congress today, accompanying plans for coast defense prepared by a joint board of army and navy officers, in which he emphasizes the necessity for further defenses and reviews the history of the defensive works in this country. The president calls special attention to the recommendation of the board that the entrance to Chesapeake bay be added to the list of places in the United States to be defended. He says the insular possessions cannot be longer neglected if the United States desires to hold them. Defenses are recommended for Manila bay, Pearl harbor, Guantanamo, Guam, San Juan and Honolulu, because of their strategic situation. Defenses are recommended for the entrances to the Panama canal.

Washington, March 5.—In the senate today, Nelson continued the discussion of the statehood bill, urging the passage of the measure as reported from the committee on territories. The remainder of the session was devoted to the passage of the bills on the calendar, among them being one providing for compulsory education in the District of Columbia and another regarding the selection of officers in the revenue cutter service. Two others of importance to the West were:

Providing for the issuance of patents for lands to Indians on the Colville reservation, state of Washington, under the Moses agreement of July 7, 1883.

To confer jurisdiction upon the Circuit court for the Ninth circuit to determine in equity the rights of American citizens under the award of the Behring sea arbitration at Paris, and to render judgment thereon.

Washington, March 5.—Legislation by unanimous consent and under suspension of the rules occupied the attention of the house and resulted in the passage of several bills, some of considerable importance. The adoption of a resolution of inquiry as to whether any criminal prosecutions have been begun against individuals in the Northern Securities company furnished the text for a speech of criticism by Williams, the Democratic leader, directed against the administration. Brief answers were made by Jenkins, of Wisconsin, and Grosvenor, of Ohio.

Test Vote on Philippines.

Washington, March 6.—Senator Lodge, chairman of the committee on Philippines, has decided to make a motion that the senate discharge the committee from further consideration of the tariff bill and it be taken up for consideration. Under the rules a motion of this character is debatable. The senator proposes to make an argument in favor of the bill and ask that action be taken by the senate concerning it. He does not intend, however, to precipitate a continuation until after the statehood bill has been disposed of.

RETURN INDICTMENTS.

Federation Officials Are Charged with Complicity in Murder.

Caldwell, Idaho, March 7.—It took an evening session of the grand jury which has been hearing the evidence against Charles Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, William Heywood, secretary; George Pettibone, a member of the executive board; Jack Simpkins, a member of the association; Harry Orchard and Steve Adams, before indictments were returned against them for the assassination of ex-Governor Steunenberg.

While not a member of the prosecution will give a reason for the failure of the indictment of St. John, it is understood all along that the state had little direct information against St. John. Just why he was arrested the prosecution has never seen fit to make public. It was rumored that his arrest was made at the request of the Mineowners' association, because they considered him a dangerous man.

St. John's reputation as an organizer makes his name a conjure with in Colorado, and in fact wherever a miners' union exists. The story goes that the mineowners wanted to get Simpkins out of the country and were only too glad to have him arrested along with the officials of the Federation.

Now that the indictments have been returned, the next thing will be the appearance of the prisoners in court. The prosecution simply will not tell when they are going to bring the prisoners here, but the fact that several deputy sheriffs left here tonight for Boise indicates that the arraignments will take place tomorrow.

EDICT AGAINST AGITATORS.

Alarmed by War Preparations, China Orders Foreigners Protected.

Pekin, March 7.—The Chinese government is greatly perturbed by the reports of anti-foreign movements printed in the American and European papers and particularly by dispatches announcing preparations for a military expedition in case of need. These reports, it is alleged, tend to embarrass the foreign ministers and create strained relations between them and the officials here.

A long edict published in the Official Gazette today, after referring to the warlike reports, declares they are circulated by traitors who wish to separate China from her friends. The edict points out the great difficulties which confront China at present, and the strong need for maintaining friendly relations with the powers. It reproves the Chinese students for meddling with politics and charges the officials, high and low, thoroughly to protect the lives and property of foreigners, specifying the missions, under pain of the most severe punishment.

A strong force of the troops of Yuan Shi Kai has been sent to the southern part of the province of Chili, where the people have been threatening the Christians.

BRITAIN CLAIMS RECIPROCITY.

Wants Same Favored Nation Treatment as Other Nations.

London, March 7.—Communications have passed between Great Britain and the United States respecting the former's contention that she should participate in the privileges granted to other nations under the Dingley act, in return for the reciprocal concessions which Great Britain has obtained on similar representations to other countries granting the most favored nation treatment. Great Britain also takes the ground that, having no tariff, she, of all countries, should be favorably treated commercially. It was stated in the house today that negotiations on this point had been opened with America. This is incorrect. Thus far only communications have passed.

The United States has no commercial arrangement with Great Britain as with other countries, by which the president is enabled to extend the benefits of certain concessions in matters affecting the customs duties.

Ready to Back Mineworkers.

Pittsburg, March 7.—Representatives of the American Federation of Labor in this city received notice today that the executive council had been called to meet in Washington on Monday, March 19. As this is the day on which the operators will be in session at Indianapolis and during the time of the Mineworkers' convention at the same place, it is pointed out that Samuel Gompers, president of the Federation, will be ready to give them the moral and financial assistance of the Federation.

Boycott Labels for Impure Food.

Chicago, March 7.—A committee from the Federation of Labor which called on the state pure food commissioner announced that union lithographers would refuse to print labels for food products unless they told the truth.