

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 Chinese boycott is believed to be dying out.

Storer is still recognized as ambassador at Vienna.

Troops have been called out to suppress riots at Winnipeg, Manitoba.

The Iowa legislature has passed a bill which will not allow any state officer to use a railroad pass.

The miners convention has decided to accept the advance wherever granted by the coal operators and work will continue in those mines.

Representative Lacey, of Iowa, wants all agricultural lands now embraced in forest reserves thrown open to entry under the homestead laws.

Thirteen miners who were entombed in the French coal mine have just been found alive. They were in the mine 20 days and lived on horse feed.

Another \$25,000 has been sent to Japanese famine sufferers through the National Red Cross. This makes \$125,000 sent through this source.

Announcement is made at Cleveland, Ohio, of an advance of from 1/2 to 1 1/2 cents per gallon by the Standard Oil in the price of gasoline and naphtha.

Governor Pattison, of Ohio, is growing worse.

Justice Harlan, of the United States Supreme court, may resign.

The Chicago beef trust trial has been set for the second Monday in December.

The Ohio legislature has provided for a commission to revise the insurance laws of the state.

The president fears congress will take no action on the Panama canal at the present session.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, is in the hands of a mob. A street car strike is the cause of the trouble.

President Roosevelt has again sent Bristol's name to the senate for confirmation as district attorney for Oregon.

The Mississippi river is rapidly rising and the danger line has been reached at several points near St. Louis.

Great Britain has asked China for 5,000 taels for the recent Nanchang murder and the opening of the port of Wucheng Chi.

The Iowa legislature has passed a resolution providing for an insurance investigation similar to that had in New York last fall.

The fire in the big natural gas well near Caney, Kansas, has again been extinguished by means of a huge iron cap dropped over the opening.

The Iowa legislature has killed the direct primary bill.

Revolutionists of China are planning to depose the dowager empress.

Germany is planning a navy equal to that of both France and England.

Charles S. Francis has been appointed United States ambassador to Austria.

A wealthy New York merchant has left \$665,000 to the colored school at Tuskegee, Alabama.

American delegates have solved the problem of the Moroccan conference and an agreement is assured.

Steamship companies expect a weekly average of 2,000 Russian emigrants to the United States during this summer.

Fire at Johnstown, Pa., destroyed nearly \$1,000,000 worth of property. One fireman was killed and several seriously injured.

Attorney General Hadley, of Missouri, has completed the taking of evidence in New York regarding Standard Oil operations in his state.

The first of 18 bridge agents and corporations to be tried at Sandusky, Ohio, on a charge of conspiracy in restraint of trade has been found guilty.

Attorney General Moody believes a new man should be selected as district attorney for Oregon, but United States Attorney Heney says Bristol is all right.

The Moroccan conference is rapidly approaching an agreement.

New York Republicans will ask Charles E. Hughes to run for governor.

The senate committee on public lands has had a new timber law referred to them.

HALF MILLION TO STRIKE.

Coal Miners of Whole Nation About to Suspend Work.

Indianapolis, March 30.—The joint meetings of the bituminous coal operators and miners of the central competitive district, composed of Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and of the Southwestern district, composed of Missouri, Kansas, Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory, last night reached a final disagreement on the wage scale to go into effect at the expiration of the present scale on April 1, and the conference of the central district adjourned sine die, while the joint scale committee of the Southwestern district decided to report a disagreement to the joint conference of that district today. It is expected that this conference will at once adjourn sine die without an agreement.

The action of the two conferences will directly cause the suspension of work after Saturday by 178,000 miners unless something unforeseen, like submission of the differences to arbitration, should intervene, and indirectly will affect 206,500 more miners, not including its effect on 150,000 miners in the anthracite field, who were last night ordered to suspend work Monday. A national convention of the miners will be held today to decide whether miners will be allowed to sign the advance scale demanded and today refused by all operators with a few exceptions, and to go to work where the advance is offered. Operators employing 25,000 miners in the central competitive field have openly offered to pay the advance during the joint conference sessions.

The wage scales of all miners, both anthracite and bituminous, will expire Saturday, except those in Tennessee and Alabama, where the scale will expire in September. One national official of the United Mineworkers said:

"It is a foregone conclusion that all the miners whose scales expire Saturday will cease work until officially notified by the national and district officers that new contract arrangements have been made governing their scale."

PROGRAM FOR CONGRESS.

Pan-American Committee Prepares Subjects for Action.

Washington, March 30.—A program of subjects to be considered at the Pan-American congress to be held in Rio Janiero, Brazil, beginning July 21, was agreed on today by the committee of the congress having that matter in charge, of which Secretary Root is chairman. In addition to Mr. Root the committee is made up of the ambassadors from Brazil and Mexico and the ministers from Chile, the Argentine Republic, Cuba and Costa Rica.

The subjects include sanitary and quarantine regulations, uniformity of patent laws, international recognition of diplomas of practitioners of the learned professions, questions affecting commercial intercourse and an international railroad.

It is expected that what is commonly known as the Drago doctrine, which is opposed to the forcible collection of private debts by one nation from another, a doctrine adhered to by the United States, will come up for consideration in some form.

IOWA WILL INVESTIGATE.

Legislature Orders Inquiry Into Violation of Insurance Law.

Des Moines, Iowa, March 30.—As a result of practically unanimous action by both houses of the Iowa legislature today, an investigation of insurance companies is to be undertaken in this state during the present summer, similar to that which was conducted in New York last fall. The resolution which awaits the governor's signature provides for the appointment of a commission to inquire into rumored abuse of Iowa insurance laws by state and Eastern companies, to conduct an inquisitorial investigation whenever in the commission's opinion it is desirable, and report to the legislature of next year what changes should be made in the laws to prevent a recurrence of any abuses that may exist.

Road Tied Up for Two Weeks.

Los Angeles, March 30.—The local railroad situation resulting from floods in Southern California and vicinity is even worse than has yet been described. It is given out from the office of General Manager Wells, of the Salt Lake route, that the washouts between Caliente and Las Vegas are so serious that the roadbed cannot be repaired short of two weeks to admit the passage of trains. The Southern Pacific also reports further trouble today. Another washout has occurred somewhere in the San Joaquin valley.

Referendum on Statehood.

Washington, March 30.—That the senate and house will reach a compromise agreement on the statehood bill, which will permit Arizona and New Mexico each to decide for themselves the question of their admission as one state, seems a correct solution from present indications.

IN THE NATIONAL HALLS OF CONGRESS

Friday, March 30.

Washington, March 30.—The house today passed the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, carrying \$30,000,000, after considering the measure two weeks. The feature of today's proceedings was the elimination of the age limit of clerks, a provision which created much discussion and which incited the fight against the bill. The bill as passed carries nearly \$700,000 less than the last appropriation bill for similar purposes.

Thursday, March 29.

Washington, March 29.—The senate today passed speeches on the railroad rate bill by Clay, Carmack and Newlands and passed a bill which provides for the reorganization of the medical department of the army by authorizing the appointment of officers to take the place of contract surgeons. All the senators who spoke on the rate bill indicated a purpose to support it, but Clay expressed the hope that it would be so amended as to afford a limited court review of the orders of the Interstate Commerce commission. Hale criticized the military medical bill, saying it showed a tendency to increase the army, which was not desirable in time of peace.

Culberson presented and had the clerk read a memorial from the Cattle-raisers' association of Texas, urging the passage of the railroad rate bill as it came from the house.

A bill was passed authorizing the erection of three life saving stations on the coast of Washington between Cape Flattery and Gray's harbor. The senate adjourned until Monday.

Washington, March 29.—Today was a busy day for the house, considerable progress having been made on the executive, legislative and judicial bill. The committee on appropriations suffered a defeat, the committee of the whole, by a vote of 58 to 22, expunging a paragraph from the bill which was alleged to be properly part of the postoffice appropriation bill. An increase of \$10,000 over the appropriation carried by the bill was voted for confidential agents of the Interior department to aid in ferreting out land frauds.

Wednesday, March 28.

Washington, March 28.—Knox made his first set speech in the senate today. He spoke on the railroad rate question, and dealt almost exclusively with the legal features of the problem. When he concluded the senate entered upon the consideration of the conference report on the bill regarding the final disposition of the affairs of the five civilized tribes of Indians and much objection was expressed to many of the changes. Several senators, including La Follette, Clark, of Wyoming, and Tillman, expressed disapproval of the conference provision authorizing the secretary of the interior to lease land.

Washington, March 28.—The president today transmitted to the house the report of Assistant Secretary of State Herbert H. D. Peirce, regarding the consular service in the Orient.

The visit of Mr. Peirce included many cities, but his severe criticism is reserved for ex-Consul General McWade at Canton, and Consul Williams at Singapore. The charges against McWade, ex-consul at Canton, are drunkenness, employment of a felon, issuance of fraudulent Chinese certificates, extending protection to Chinamen who claim to be American citizens, persecution of American citizens for purposes of revenge, and corruption in office.

The charges against Goodnow are 82 in number, some serious and some light. Some are sufficient to support suits at law and give evidence of corruption in office. The opinion of the better element was unfavorable too him in Shanghai.

Tuesday, March 27.

Washington, March 27.—Tillman and McCumber divided the time of the senate today, the North Dakota senator devoting himself to the railroad rate question exclusively and the South Carolina senator discussing various questions. Tillman made a special inquiry concerning the status of his resolution relative to the use of national bank funds in politics, and incidentally spoke of District Attorney Jerome's recent utterances and of Judge Humphrey's decision in the beef trust cases, declaring in the latter matter that the decision against the attorney general had merely reaped what he had sown in the case of ex-Secretary Paul Mor-

Bill for Cattle Shipping.

Washington, March 27.—The house committee on interstate commerce today favorably reported a substitute for Representative French's 36-hour livestock bill. The committee bill confers absolute power on the secretary of agriculture to regulate stock shipments, permitting him to extend or shorten the periods as he may deem proper. Under this bill, the secretary could continue to enforce the present 28-hour law, he could permit shipments for longer periods, or require unloading every eight hours, as demanded by some.

Confer on Bristol.

Washington, March 28.—President Roosevelt today sent for Senator Fulton and Attorney General Moody to talk over the case of District Attorney Bristol. What the conference accomplished cannot be stated, as none of the participants will discuss it or give any inkling of what disposition will be made of the case. It is stated, though not officially, that the Oregon Bar association has declined to take any action in the premises, having returned the papers submitted by the attorney general several weeks ago.

STORM IS BREWING.

Terrible Popular Revolt Coming Soon in Russia.

St. Petersburg, March 28.—Despite the government's assurance that another extensive outbreak in the immediate future is impossible, the clouds are lowering and there are other indications that a big storm may break before parliament meets. The resentment against the terrible repressive measures of the government is arousing the people, especially the workmen in cities, to fury. This is playing into the hands of the revolutionists who are planning a strike and a general uprising.

They believe the right moment will come in mid-April and both sides are preparing for the fray. If it comes, it is likely to be bloodier and more terrible than anything previously occurring in this country.

The record of arrears last week in St. Petersburg, besides showing an awful state of lawlessness in the capital, is eloquent testimony of the methods by which the government hopes to prevent the threatened explosion. According to the returns, 659 beggars, 215 persons without passports, 247 thieves, 270 highwaymen and 1,067 "unclassified" persons, which means political suspects, were taken into custody.

At no time during the war was the war office more busy than now, making dispositions to suppress the first evidence of rebellion. Machine guns and ammunition are being dispatched in every direction, troops are being shifted and concentrated at strategic points, armored trains are being stationed at railroad centers and ironclad automobiles are being sent to the larger cities for use in street riots. Here and in Moscow the Cossacks and other cavalry are again patrolling the streets day and night, a project for a wireless telegraph system to enable the government to communicate with the interior in the event of a strike of the railroad and telegraph operators is being hastily worked out and soldiers are being instructed how to man trains and work the telegraph lines.

JETTY BILL IN COMMITTEE.

Strong Hope It Will Be Favorably Reported to House.

Washington, March 28.—The house committee on rivers and harbors today took up Senator Fulton's bill appropriating \$400,000 for jetty work at the mouth of the Columbia river, but it was decided to postpone formal consideration of the bill until the committee gets together all available documentary evidence of the urgent need of this appropriation. When the data has been collected—and it will include the reports of army engineers, a statement from Senator Fulton and papers from Portland commercial interests—the committee will again be called together, Mr. Fulton will be given hearing and the committee will then determine what disposition to make of the bill.

Nothing developed at today's meeting to indicate how the committee will view this measure, but Representative Jones, of Washington, a member of the committee and a very enthusiastic supporter of the bill, said after the committee adjourned that he believed the bill would be favorably reported, if the committee could take such action without being compelled to attach a large number of other appropriations to that for the Columbia river. He is personally convinced that this is a strictly emergency bill and is not in favor of adding other appropriations for which there is less necessity at this time. There is strong hope that the committee may become impressed with the peculiar merits of this bill and consent to report it without amendment or without attaching other appropriations which would prove fatal.

His Plea for Niagara.

Washington, March 28.—In submitting to congress the report of the International Waterways commission regarding the preservation of Niagara falls, President Roosevelt sent a recommendation that a law be enacted along the lines of the recommendations of the report. The message of the president concludes as follows: "I hope that this nation will make it evident that it is doing all in its power to preserve the great scenic wonder, the existence of which unharmed should be a matter of pride to every citizen."

Emigrants in Shiploads.

Liverpool, March 28.—The steamer Carmania, which sailed today for New York, carried upward of 2,600 passengers, a large proportion of whom were emigrants. The Lake Champlain, of the Canadian Pacific line, leaving at about the same time, took 1,200 emigrants. The steamship companies anticipate an enormous rush of continental emigrants for America during the coming season.