

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.

Senator Alger, of Michigan, is not a candidate for re-election.

Dowie promises to perform a miracle when he reaches Zion City.

Returning merchants say Chinese are now buying American goods.

Vesuvius is in violent eruption and thousands of people are fleeing in terror.

More rioting has taken place at Winnipeg, Manitoba, on account of the street car strike.

The soft coal mine operators of the East have offered to arbitrate their differences with the miners.

All the independent coal operators of the Pittsburgh district have signed the scale. This will insure work for about 20,000 men.

The United States Circuit court of appeals of New York says the patent for daylight loading film cartridges for photographic cameras is void.

A steamer has arrived at Philadelphia from Bombay, India, with what is believed to be bubonic plague among the crew.

One hundred printers have been discharged from the government printing office as the first step toward economy in that department. The mechanical department will be completely reorganized.

Many lives were lost by the collapse of a hotel in Germany.

Speaker Cannon admits the present tariff laws should be revised.

The kaiser abandoned his trip to the Mediterranean for fear of assassination.

The New York chamber of commerce urges congress to pass the Philippine tariff bill.

Prince von Buelow, chancellor of Germany, fell in a faint while addressing the reichstag.

The senate plans to do away with the office of superintendent of Indian affairs in Alaska and turn the work over to the governor.

The Illinois primary law has been declared invalid by the state supreme court and a special session of the legislature called to enact a new one.

The Republic Oil company, a dummy of the Standard, has withdrawn from Nebraska, Iowa and Indiana. Its business will be continued by the Standard.

Those in control at Zion City claim that Dowie intended to start a harem with seven wives whom he had selected. The prophet denies all charges and has started home from Mexico City.

A new medical corps is to be organized for the army.

Japan will soon open Manchuria to the trade of the world.

China has sent a demand to Russia that she evacuate Manchuria at once.

The United States cruiser Baltimore will visit the principal ports of Australia.

Russia has asked the United States to fix the date for The Hague peace conference.

Dowie says he will return to Zion City and out his enemies from control of the colony.

Kansas City, Mo., has elected a Republican mayor on a municipal ownership platform.

Colonel Gilberto Escobo, governor of Jonotega, a province in Nicaragua, has been assassinated.

Chicago has voted for municipal ownership and against municipal operation of traction lines.

The French chamber of deputies severely scores the management of the mine in which the recent disaster occurred. It was declared the horror was due entirely to negligence.

The house river and harbor committee has deferred action on the Fulton bill appropriating \$400,000 for the mouth of the Columbia. The committee will meet again in a few days.

Troops will protect the Russian Jews durin Eastertide.

The New York legislature is rushing bills for the control of insurance.

All Zion City has revolted against Dowie, taking away his power and property.

Municipal ownership is the principal campaign topic in many eastern city elections.

OFFER TO ARBITRATE.

Miners Willing to Let Conciliation Board Settle Trouble.

New York, April 6.—Having failed to come to an agreement themselves, the hard coal miners of Pennsylvania, through their representatives, today proposed to the operators that all matters in dispute be referred to a board of arbitration for settlement, the tribunal to be composed of the board of conciliation which was created by the award of the Anthracite Strike commission in 1903, with Judge Gray, of Delaware, or any person he may appoint, as chairman and umpire. If the operators accept the proposition and a convention of mineworkers approves the plan, the 160,000 men now idle in the anthracite fields will return to work at once. While it had been reported for several days that the miners might ask that the differences be arbitrated, the proposition came to them as a great surprise, as they did not believe the union leaders were ready to leave the controversy to a third party at this time.

That the operators will accept the miners' proposal as submitted is not generally believed; in fact, it is intimated they may flatly refuse the offer, on the ground that existing conditions are the result of arbitration. The employers have decided to consider the miners' latest move and promise to give President Mitchell and his men an answer on Monday, when another meeting of the two sub-committees will be held in this city.

The anthracite board of conciliation consists of six members — three representing the operators and three the miners. This board held frequent sessions during the last three years, settling local disputes in the anthracite region. The award of the strike commission provided that, when it could not agree, a Federal judge in the Third judicial district should appoint an umpire, who should make a decision. Judge George Gray, president of the strike commission, made the appointments. During the first two years he selected Carroll D. Wright, ex-United States commissioner of labor, as the umpire, but during the last year Charles P. Neill, the present labor commissioner, acted as the arbiter.

FURIOUS WITH FOREIGNERS.

Chinese Excited by Picture of Magistrate Killed by Priest.

Peking, April 6.—The Nanchang affair of February last, during which a Chinese magistrate met death as the result of a dispute with French Catholic missionaries which caused a riot and the killing of a number of French and British missionaries, continues to inflame the Chinese. The native papers in the north of China this week print pictures of the magistrate's corpse, showing his wounds, with sensational articles written in a style which appeals to the lower classes, exhorting the people not to forget the outrages and to prepare to defend themselves against foreign brutalities.

The belief that a French priest murdered the magistrate is universal and probably no other incident ever excited such widespread resentment against the missionaries. In many places the Catholic converts and the other Chinese are living on the basis of armed neutrality, and but for the presence of the troops stationed near the missions by the government's orders, the slightest friction would result in massacre.

Disturbance in Coal Field.

Philadelphia, April 6.—The situation in the coal fields remains unchanged. Occasional disturbances are reported from various sections, but they are regarded as inconsequential. As a result of the attacks made on the breakers of the Fernwood colliery, the Erie, company, which owns the land occupied by the mineworkers, has ordered them to vacate the property. The miners are said to have shot out nearly every window in the breaker.

A detail of state police today arrested seven Italian laborers at Mocanaqua, near Wilkesbarre, who yesterday prevented non-union men from operating the West End washery. They were sent to jail.

Wants All Railroads Appraised.

Washington, April 6.—By unanimous vote today the National association of Railway Commissioners adopted the resolution of B. H. Meyer, of Wisconsin, offered yesterday, declaring it to be the sense of the association that the congress of the United States should authorize and direct the Interstate Commerce commission, or some other department of the Federal government, to ascertain the inventory value of all railroads in the United States, and to fix a valuation on the railway property of each state separately.

Will Build Island for Fort.

Washington, April 6.—The creation of an artificial island in the middle of the entrance to Chesapeake bay is proposed by the joint board on coast defense, as an absolute essential to the defense of the National capital and the cities of Baltimore, Norfolk, Newport News and even Richmond. The government will dump stone on the middle ground as foundation for a fort.

IN THE NATIONAL HALLS OF CONGRESS

Friday, April 6.

Washington, April 6.—In making an effort today to get the senate to agree upon a date for taking a vote on the railroad rate bill, Tillman made the important statement that one week more probably would exhaust the general debate. He failed, however, to secure the consent of Aldrich, who said that he would not be willing to agree to vote on the bill until it was more nearly perfected than it now is.

During the day there were three speeches on the rate bill. The first of these was made by Elkins, who, while expressing the opinion that the situation demands legislation, indicated many defects in the pending bill. Gamble followed in support of the bill, and Kean closed in opposition. Elkins was frequently interrupted, and several spirited colloquies marked the progress of his remarks. No senator being prepared to speak tomorrow, the senate adjourned until Monday.

Washington, April 6.—Tariff railway mail subsidies, denaturalized alcohol and enlarged postal facilities for Western cities were the features of the debate in the house today. What were alleged to be the inequities of the Dingley law, so far as the manufacture of watches is concerned, were discussed by Rainey, of Illinois, whose tariff revision speech was listened to with much interest. The "stand-patters" made copious notes for the discussions on protection which are foreshadowed.

Without touching the merits of the postoffice appropriation bill, which nominally was under discussion, the house at 5:15 adjourned until noon tomorrow.

Thursday, April 5.

Washington, April 5.—The postoffice appropriation bill, following an immemorial custom, was made the vehicle for a number of speeches today having no bearing on the subject under discussion, but of general interest to the country. The rights of labor were discussed by Towne, of New York; goods road, by Lee, of Georgia; railway mail pay by Steenerson, of Minnesota, and protective tariff by Rainey, of Illinois. Incident to his speech on labor, Towne spoke of the increased power given the speaker of the house by the rules now in force. He said that, if the house ever has its ancient dignity and power restored, it will be after it has vindicated the right of discussion of all public questions.

Washington, April 5.—In the senate today there was a re-echo of the White house conference of last Saturday relative to the pending railroad legislation, and, while the discussion ended in good nature, there was a time when the feeling was quite intense. The incident occurred at the close of a speech by Stone, which was devoted largely to a discussion of that conference.

Elkins has given notice of a speech on the rate bill for tomorrow and Bailey for a speech on that subject Tuesday. The Texas senator will reply especially to the criticisms made by Spooner and Knox, of his plan for a limitation of the powers of inferior courts in granting injunctions in rate litigation.

Newlands continued his argument in support of his proposition for the national incorporation of railroad companies.

A supplemental extradition treaty between Japan and the United States has been signed.

Wednesday, April 4.

Washington, April 4.—In the senate today Newlands discussed the railroad rate bill and Daniel the question of the lack of representation by the Southern states in the public service. Newlands advocated amendments to the rate bill providing for the national incorporation of railroads, and announced himself as favorable to the governmental ownership of these utilities. Daniel's speech was based on a provision in the urgent deficiency appropriation bill for the representation of the United States at the next Pan-American congress, to be held in Rio de Janeiro next July. The deficiency bill was amended so as to provide for more delegates, and as amended was passed.

Washington, April 4.—The house during its session today listened to a criticism of the president on the part of Fitzgerald, New York, for the failure of the chief executive properly to advise the house as to the objections he had to the bill opening 505,000 acres of land for grazing purposes in Oklahoma territory, instead of advising the members of the Indian Affairs committee as to the weakness of the measure, so that it might be amended to meet the wishes of the commissioner of Indian affairs.

The postoffice appropriation bill was taken up, but beyond an explanation by the chairman of the postoffice committee, Overstreet, no headway was made.

Tuesday, April 3.

Washington, April 3.—Senators Long and Allison were under cross examination by their brother senators today on the White house conference on the former's court review amendment to the rate bill. After Long had spoken at length in support of his amendment, both the railroad senators on the Republican side and the Democratic senators wanted to know more about its paternity. They scented in it being discussed with the president and his advisers by a few of the friends of the bill before its introduction in the senate an invasion of the sacred prerogatives of the upper house. Long and Allison successfully fenced with the questions and refused to divulge what transpired at the conference.

Washington, April 3.—By a vote of 202 to 26 the house today passed the national quarantine bill. The bill places the control of all quarantine stations, grounds and anchorages under the secretary of the treasury and directs that as soon as practicable after the approval of the act he shall select and designate such suitable places for them and establish the same at such points on or near the seacoast of the United States or the Mexican border as in his judgment are best suited for the same, in order to prevent the introduction of yellow fever into the United States.

The bill further gives the secretary of the treasury the right to establish a quarantine station at the Dry Tortugas islands and at such other points at or near seacoasts, not to exceed four in the aggregate, as he deems necessary. The bill carries an appropriation of \$500,000.

Monday, April 2.

Washington, April 2.—The amendment to the house railroad rate bill agreed to at the White house Saturday by friends of the bill, providing for a limited review of orders of the Interstate Commerce commission, was offered in the senate today by Long, of Kansas, but he was not able to get the floor to make his speech. The principal speech was made by Fulton, of Oregon, who spoke for the bill. It was a legal argument bearing upon the constitutional questions involved, and interruptions were so frequent that the speech amounted to a debate on law points, where the speaker divided time with the majority of the lawyers of the senate. Nelson, of Minnesota, and Heyburn, of Idaho, made brief speeches on the bill.

Washington, April 2.—Chief among the measures passed by the house today was the so-called "personal liability" bill, which has been favored by the army of railway employes throughout the country, and which practically had a unanimous report from the committee. Members of the house showed great interest in the measure, and, had a division been called for, the bill would have had an almost unanimous vote. Another measure changing existing law which excited a filibustering opposition, was the bill permitting the fortification of sweet wines and levying a tax of 3 cents a gallon on all wines thus fortified. A number of bills were passed under suspension of the rules.

The personal liability bill makes each party responsible for its own negligence. It also renders void any contract intended to restrict the liability of the employer for the negligence of employes.

Saturday, March 31.

Washington, March 31.—This being war claim day in the house, only those directly interested in the legislation in the private calendar were in attendance. The house during the four hours it was in session considered and passed 179 bills, many, however, sending the particular claim to the court of claims for adjudication.

Previous to taking up the calendar a bill was passed granting to the Capital City Improvement company, of Helena, Montana, the right to construct a dam across the Missouri river in Montana.

Square Deal in Alaska.

Washington, April 2.—The secretary of the interior today sent to congress a draft of a bill which he recommends to be passed providing that, whenever mineral entries are made in Alaska, six months' notice shall be given instead of 60 days, as at present. Under existing laws it has become a common practice, particularly in remote mining districts, for entrymen to hold off until the mails are virtually closed by bad weather and then forward their notices to Juneau. In this manner persons wishing to institute a contest are precluded.

MOROCCO PROTOCOL LONG.

Powers Will Combine to Induce Sultan to Approve Reforms.

Algeiras, Spain, April 4.—The protocol of the conference on Moroccan affairs, copies of which are in course of preparation for signature by the delegates on Saturday, is a formidable document of 123 sections.

The opening paragraph sets forth the desire of the powers to assure peace and prosperity in Morocco by reforms, without violating the three principles of sovereignty of the sultan, integrity of his domain and commercial equality, at the same time pointing out the method of procuring the resources necessary to carry out the reform program.

Details follow, relative to the delegates' decisions concerning the organization of the police, the repression of contraband traffic in arms, the establishment of a state bank, the creating of fresh revenue and the control of customs and public works. The signatory powers undertake to introduce legislation ratifying the engagements of the delegates.

Final ratification of the protocol will occur not later than December 13, of this year at Madrid. Meantime the signatory powers reciprocally engage to endeavor to obtain the sultan's integral adherence to the reforms outlined in order to make them simultaneously operative. The reform will be effective December 31, 1906. Existing treaties between Morocco and the various powers will retain validity, but in the event of conflict between treaties and the conference's protocol the latter will take precedence.

MINES OPENING.

Operators at Many Points Sign Scale With Miners.

Pittsburg, April 4.—With the exception of one or two points outside of the Pittsburg district, the strained situation between the operators and miners in the soft coal fields of Western Pennsylvania is hourly growing more pacific. Following the signing of the scale yesterday demanded by the miners, the mines of the operators who signed the scale resumed their operations today, although in many instances with reduced forces.

In the Pittsburg district there were 18,000 miners working and 1,200 idle. Nearly all of the mines of the Pittsburg Coal company were in operation, and it was expected that those men who are out would return within a day or so. It was explained that following holidays it was generally several days before all the men returned to their labor. The cause of the idleness today, however, was said to be their failure to receive word of the signing of the scale.

The independent operators met tonight and decided not to sign the scale and not to work their mines nonunion. They employ between 12,000 and 14,000 men, and they are all idle.

The entire nonunion field of the Allegheny valley will continue work without interruption. This is what is known as the Freeport vein.

COMING BY THOUSANDS.

Extra Trains Required to Take Homeseekers to Northwest.

St. Paul, Minn., April 4.—The homeseekers' travel continues heavy and tonight more than 4,000 holders of these tickets had appeared at the Union depot. All the regular overland passenger trains were sent out in double sections, and the Canadian contingent via the "Soo" line went out tonight in three sections, taking about 1,000 passengers.

The Great Northern and Northern Pacific sent out each two special trains, while each of the five regular trains carried from three to five extra coaches to accommodate the rush. These passengers were bound for Oregon and Washington.

Tomorrow railroad men say the rush will exceed any day since the low rates went into effect, and the most conservative estimate the arrivals at 5,000. The one-way colonist rates put in effect February 15 will expire tomorrow, but will be renewed and continued throughout the summer. Indiana, Illinois and Missouri are furnishing the bulk of the homeseekers' travel.

Texas Cattle Law Invalid.

Washington, April 4.—In an opinion by Justice Brown the Supreme court of the United States today decided the case of the Houston & Texas Central railway vs. J. A. Mayes in favor of the company. Mayes ordered 17 cars, in which to ship 625 head of cattle. The cars arrived 24 hours after the time set in the agreement. Mayes sued, under a Texas law, for damages done his cattle by the delay and also, under the state law, to recover \$25 per car on his contract with the company. The lower courts upheld the complainant.

Conference on Statehood Bill.

Washington, April 4.—The session of the joint conference on statehood today was devoted to a discussion of the main proposition, the senate amendment eliminating Arizona and New Mexico from the bill.