

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.

Dowie is gradually dying of dropsy and cannot last long.

Recent earthquake shocks have caused a Cuban mine to cave in.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis is much improved though still quite ill.

Congress is receiving many protests against the prohibition of passes.

San Francisco saloons have been closed indefinitely by the authorities.

John F. Wallace has formed a \$12,000,000 electric company in New York.

The strike of funeral drivers in New York has caused the postponement of many funerals.

Count Lamedorff, Russian minister of Foreign affairs, has resigned for a place in the council of the empire.

The British fleet is all ready for an attack on Turkey should that country continue her hostile movements.

Chicago printers have declared a boycott on Methodist rituals on account of labor troubles with the Methodist Book concern.

Taft refuses to confine purchases of canal supplies to the United States and has told congress if they want him to buy all at home to pass necessary laws.

The first steamer of the season has left Seattle for Nome.

The withdrawal of troops from San Francisco has begun.

The first step of the Russian lower house will be to demand amnesty.

The State department has forwarded \$200,000 to Japan for use by the starving people.

Senator Ankeny wants the government to use all home material for the Panama canal.

Great Britain will advocate disarmament at the coming sessions of The Hague conference.

The United States will not allow a revolution in Panama. Conditions there are now bordering a revolt.

Dowie and Voliva are said to have reached an agreement for a joint management of the affairs of Zion City.

Governor Pardee says Santa Rosa suffered more proportionately than San Francisco and that conditions there now are heartrending.

M. Gorky, the Russian author, declares the douma a farce and says the Russian people know they must have a revolution in order to be free.

Shonts reports progress on the Panama Canal.

Import statistics show that the Chinese boycott is waning.

Republican Senators have agreed to support a limited court review of rates.

Anthracite miners have formally accepted an agreement with the operators.

There is talk of Taft for President, with Roosevelt as his Secretary of State.

Roosevelt has asked Congress for another \$500,000 for relief work in California.

Elaborate measures have been taken to protect the Czar at the opening of parliament.

Measures have been taken to protect San Francisco property from foreclosure of mortgage.

San Francisco authorities are driving able-bodied men from the bread lines with the idea of compelling them to work for a living.

Turkey has seized more Egyptian territory and declares she will fight Great Britain. The latter country is sending warships and soldiers to fight the Sultan.

Voliva has organized a strike against Dowie in Zion.

The anthracite miners and operators have finally agreed.

Britain and Turkey each stand firm and prepare to fight.

Russian democrats propose to give all land to the peasants.

Free restaurants are proposed to feed the destitute of San Francisco.

The president will co-operate with the several states in Standard Oil prosecution.

Leading architects estimate that the rebuilding of San Francisco will take but one year.

Franz E. Creffield, chief of the Holy Rollers, has been shot and killed at Seattle by George Mitchell, brother of two of the women the self-styled "Joshua" led astray two years ago, when excitement over the new religion was high at Corvallis.

PARLIAMENT MEETS.

Elect or Russian People Assemble in Open Session.

St. Petersburg, May 11.—Without a single hitch and with only a minor incident to mar the memorable day, the Russian parliament was inaugurated yesterday. The emperor's message in reality was less a throne speech than a greeting, and required only three minutes for its delivery. Emperor Nicholas read slowly. The admirable and even cordial tone of the sovereign in renewing his pledges and asking the cooperation of parliament for the regeneration of the country was only negatively satisfactory.

Couriers and spectators other than members of the national parliament led the cheering, but the members were ominously silent. What rankled most was the failure of the emperor to mention amnesty, and later, when the members assembled in the Tauride palace, away from the spell of the throne room, many of them were with difficulty restrained from precipitating matters by offering resolutions on the subject. The Constitutional Democratic leaders, however, who dominated everything, were anxious not to weaken the reply which the lower house will prepare to the speech from the throne, in which issues with the crown will be joined, and succeeded in staying off premature action.

By the irony of fate, Ivan Petrunkevitch, whose first mention of the word constitution 12 years ago was dismissed by Emperor Nicholas II as "a foolish dream," today stood in the front rank of the members of the representative chamber, while Emperor Nicholas put his official seal upon the Russian parliament.

GIVES MANY BRIBES

Inner Workings of Standard Oil Made Public by Former Employee.

Chicago, May 11.—Corruption of railroad employes and agents of independent oil companies, dishonest methods of procuring land leases, the giving of short measure, the selling of three different kinds of oil out of the same tank and misrepresentations as to the quality of oil sold, were charged against the Standard Oil company at today's hearing before the Interstate Commerce commission. Incidentally, it was charged that the Frisco road gives a rate of 2 cents a hundred pounds to the Standard Oil company when it charges competitors of that corporation 10 times as much for the same haul.

The inquiry was held under an order of congress and this session held here today was along the same lines as that held some time ago in Kansas City. The principal witnesses today were E. M. Wilhoit, of Springfield, Mo., formerly for ten years agent of the Standard Oil company at Topeka, but now an independent operator; H. C. Deran, of Fremont, O.; E. P. Ripley, president of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road, and M. Maxon, a former agent of the Standard Oil in Illinois.

PUT OVER HEAD OF HART.

China Appoints New Officials to Manage Customs Service.

Pekin, May 11.—An imperial edict which may radically affect the status of Sir Robert Hart, director general of the Chinese customs and the customs establishment, was published today, as follows:

"Tieh Liang, president of the board of revenue, is hereby appointed superintendent of customs affairs. Tong Shao, junior vice president of the Foreign board, is appointed associate minister of Customs affairs. All Chinese and foreigners employed in the various customs are placed under their control."

Both these offices are new creations in the customs service. Hitherto the customs have been nominally under the direction of the Foreign board, but practically Sir Robert Hart has exercised absolute control.

The diplomats here are unwilling to comment on the edict until its intentions and full force are apparent. If it means a step toward active Chinese management of the customs, the foreign government are expected to resist it.

London Companies' Instructions.

London, May 11.—At a meeting today of managers of insurance companies here involved in the San Francisco disaster, it was voted to telegraph the following instructions to the companies' representatives at San Francisco: "We desire a committee to act with American companies in adjusting losses in strict conformity with each company's separate policy conditions, acting on legal and expert advice, referring home disputed cases which involve important principles and doubtful to legal ability."

Will Make Jefferson Statue.

Washington, May 11.—Secretary Root announced today that Augustus St. Gaudens had been secured as sculptor for the proposed Thomas Jefferson monument to be erected in Washington.

IN THE NATIONAL HALLS OF CONGRESS

Friday, May 11.

Washington, May 11.—After passing 320 pension bills, the house today devoted much time to considering a point of order made by Tawney against an appropriation for a new steel floating drydock, provided in the naval appropriation bill. The chair held the point of order well taken, in a carefully prepared opinion.

Hepburn, of Iowa, made a vigorous attack on the court martial system of the navy, especially criticizing the officers responsible for the accidents that have happened to ships of the navy.

A point of order against the appropriation for the naval training station at Lake Bluff, Illinois, was pending when the house adjourned until Monday.

Washington, May 11.—Bailey's non-suspension amendment, applying to orders of the Interstate Commerce commission as covered by the railroad rate bill, which has occupied so much of the attention of the senate in connection with that bill, was today adversely disposed of by the decisive vote of 23 to 54, practically a party vote.

An amendment by Rayner confining the court review to constitutional questions was also voted down. A number of other amendments were rejected.

An amendment limiting to two years the life of the commission's orders was adopted.

Thursday, May 10.

Washington, May 10.—In connection with the consideration of the railroad rate bill by the senate, La Follette today attempted to secure the imposition of imprisonment for violations of the provisions of the Interstate Commerce law. He proposed terms from one to five years, in addition to fines from \$1,000 to \$20,000 for unjust discrimination, for false representation to secure business at less than the established rate.

After much discussion an amendment was adopted restoring the penalties of the old law.

Washington, May 10.—Shells and projectiles for the Navy department will, after June 30, 1906, be purchased by the bureau of Ordnance in the open market, instead of, as now the practice, in secret markets from firms engaged in the manufacture of these articles. This change in existing conditions was brought about through the efforts of the chairman of the appropriations committee, Tawney, of Minnesota, who offered an amendment to the naval appropriation bills which the house had under consideration today.

Wednesday, May 9.

Washington, May 9.—The senate spent the greater part of the day again in the consideration of the question of divorcing the production of coal and other commodities from their transportation, and closed that branch of its work by adopting a modified provision formally offered by Elkins, but originally suggested by McLaurin. There was again much sparring over parliamentary points, but there was at no time as much confusion as on Tuesday, and, when the coal question was finally closed, the progress was so rapid that the first section was entirely disposed of before the senate adjourned. Other amendments were also adopted, but a long-and-short-haul provision suggested by LaFollette was voted down by practically a party vote, all but two republicans voting against the amendment.

Washington, May 9.—Nearly the entire time of the house was today taken up by two propositions—first, whether the navy department should go into the open market and purchase anchors, chains and cordage, or continue to manufacture these articles in the government navy yards, as is now done; and second, whether the cost of transporting coal from Atlantic and Gulf ports to the Philippines in American bottoms should be limited to \$5 or \$6 per ton.

On the first proposition a substitute was adopted, giving the secretary of the navy the right to purchase these articles in open market if a saving could be made.

The second proposition did not carry.

Tuesday, May 8.

Washington, May 8.—Aside from a few minutes devoted to the reception of the Allison amendments to the railroad rate bill and a half hour given to routine business, the Senate devoted its entire session today to the ineffectual consideration of the Elkins amendment, prohibiting common carriers from engaging in mining coal or in the production of other commodities in competition with shippers, and adjourned at 5 p. m. in a state of great confusion as

May Vary Size of Farms.

Washington, May 8.—The house today passed the bill authorizing the secretary of the interior to fix farm units on government irrigation projects anywhere from 10 to 160 acres, according to the productivity of the soil and the kinds of crops that can be raised. The bill contains a provision authorizing the sale of lots in the townships of Rupert, Heyburn and Sherer, Idaho, the expenses to be defrayed from the reclamation fund. Until this bill passes, these lots cannot be sold, for the land office has no funds to sell them under the general townsite laws.

to the exact subject before it. The disorder was due to the fact that a number of substitutes for amendments to the original amendment were introduced. During the day, the Senate decided in the affirmative the disputed point that under the agreement, the chair can entertain a motion to lay on the table. It refused, however, by a vote of 29 to 47 to lay the Elkins provision on the table. That amendment and the various motions will therefore be in order when the rate bill is taken up tomorrow.

Washington, May 8.—The House of Representatives devoted the day to the naval appropriation bill, and accomplished the reading for amendment of the first 15 pages. During this time several topics incident to the measure were discussed, including the difficulty of obtaining enlisted men in the navy, the location of the naval training station on the Great Lakes, the cost of smokeless powder, and finally the expenditure of 200,000 a year for chains for ships. This last matter was under consideration when the House adjourned.

The army appropriation bill was sent to conference with all of the Senate amendments disagreed to.

Monday, May 7.

Washington, May 7.—The senate today spent the major portion of its time on one amendment, but instead of accepting it, adopted a substitute. The provision which was made the basis of his discussion was that suggested by Foraker prohibiting the granting of rebates, passes, drawbacks, or special rates to passengers on railways and also prohibiting discrimination in the way of accommodations where equal rates are paid.

The discussion took a broad range, covering first the pass question and then the race question in the Southern States. The race issue was raised in connection with the clause relative to discrimination, which was interpreted as referring to separate cars for the races, and it called out very warm protests from Bacon, Money, Culberson and other Southern senators.

Washington, May 7.—Notwithstanding that this was the speaker's seventieth birthday, the house, after a splendid demonstration to Mr. Cannon as he ascended to the speaker's table, settled down to one of the biggest days in the history of the present session. The day was notable for the number of bills passed, forty-five in number, covering a large number of subjects. Many of the bills could have been passed by unanimous consent, but with Williams' determination to object to any legislation by unanimous consent, these bills came up under suspension of the rules, this being known as "suspension day."

The following were among the bills passed:

To authorize the Minnesota, Dakota & Pacific Railroad Company to construct a bridge across the Missouri river.

Granting to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company the right of way through the Fort Keogh military reservation, Montana.

To punish the cutting, chipping or boxing of trees on the public domain.

To amend an act concerning leases in the Yellowstone National Park.

To provide for the subdivision and sale of certain land in the state of Washington.

To amend the act to provide a government for the territory of Hawaii.

Statehood Compromise.

Washington, May 5.—All of the minor amendments to the statehood bill are either disposed of or in shape to be made the foundation of argument at a moment's notice.

At today's session of the conferees on that measure the climax of the situation was reached for the first time. The question of the admission of Arizona and New Mexico as one state was discussed at length.

No proposition for a compromise was offered, and the meeting adjourned until Tuesday.

In a general way it is known that the compromise will be the Foraker amendment, allowing the people of the two territories to vote upon the question of being joined in statehood.

Whether this vote is to be coupled with the election for state officers or is to be held prior to such elections is one of the questions yet to be decided.

Were Cruel to Insane.

Washington, May 5.—Inquiry into the conditions at St. Elizabeth's asylum for the insane was begun today by the special committee of the house of representatives appointed by Speaker Cannon. Nearly a dozen witnesses were heard. Evidence was adduced showing that some of the patients who worked in the hospital laundry had been cruelly treated, and some of the witnesses testified that Foreman E. L. Maench, of the laundry, frequently was intoxicated while on duty.

Navy Men Did Well.

Washington, May 8.—Acting Secretary of the Navy Newberry has laid before the president a report of cases of gallantry and signally efficient performances of duty by officers and men of the navy in connection with the San Francisco disaster. The data were collected by direction of the president, and the acting secretary's report embodies extracts from letters and telegrams from Rear-Admiral Goodrich, commander-in-chief of the Pacific squadron; Rear-Admiral B. H. McCalla, and Lieutenant-Commander Henry C. Haines, of the marine corps.

LOOT RELIEF CARS.

Toughs Break Open on Docks and Take Much of Contents.

Oakland, Cal., May 9.—A new and heretofore unsuspected loophole for wholesale grafting of supplies intended for relief work was this morning disclosed by Colonel Maus, of the Quartermaster's Department, who has been superintending the distribution of food-stuffs. Somewhere between people who load cars of stuff at outside points and dispatch them to San Francisco and the authorities who should receive them, wholesale looting has been done.

Colonel Maus states that he has received bills of lading for cars of stuff which he has found on opening to be entirely empty. This information has been laid before both the civil and military authorities, and an effort will be made to locate the looters and confiscate their ill-gotten goods.

There is no thought in the minds of the authorities now that the thefts have been by responsible parties, but simply by some of the many gangs of toughs which have their headquarters on the water front. It is believed that these people have broken into the cars on the docks while in transit across the bay. A thorough search of their camps will be made, and it is expected a great amount of stolen property will be uncovered.

General Greeley feels that the food situation is rapidly becoming better. The kitchen system will be given a trial, and Major Febiger is superintending the establishment of five headquarters in various parts of the city, where cooked food will be distributed, rather than the customary bread and canned stuff.

The net is gradually being drawn tighter to decrease the number of free eaters. All applicants for rations are now challenged and the cases of all suspicious characters thoroughly investigated. Men earning wages are refused free supplies and free meal tickets.

THREE MORE ARRESTED.

Another Bag Among Oshkosh Lumbermen for Fraud in Oregon.

Oshkosh, Wis., May 9.—Three more Wisconsin lumbermen have been served with warrants charging them with complicity in Oregon timberland frauds, the warrants being issued on indictments formulated by a Federal grand jury sitting in Portland during April. The last men to be served were Joseph Black, John C. Black and August Anderson, all of Shawno. Eight Wisconsin men are now under arrest as the result of Federal capias issued at Portland. The Shawno men were expecting the indictments, and accepted service through their attorney, M. J. Wallrich, who furnished bail for their appearance with the Oshkosh men before Federal Court Commissioner McDonald in this city Friday.

In the indictment it is charged that the Blacks and Anderson conspired with Sumner A. Parker, of Ashland, Or., to obtain land by means of proving up on false statements of alleged settlers in the Lakeview district, and that these lands were obtained for the Oshkosh Land & Lumber Company, of which the Oshkosh defendants were members.

STEVEDORES GO ON STRIKE.

Paid Full Wages, They Refuse to Settle for Their Meals.

Oakland, Cal., May 9.—A situation humorous and serious at once was created today by a group of some 50 stevedores who were at work on the Folsom street dock unloading Government relief supplies. While other men are donating their services and sacrificing their businesses to aid in the relief work, these sons of toil have been receiving a bright half dollar for each hour of work they have done.

Now, when the Government officials ask these men to pay 40 cents for the three meals they eat each day on the transport Crook, the laborers are incensed and withdraw their services. In a word, the stevedores have gone paid the same wages as they received before the fire, so say the Government officials, and they strike when asked to pay for their meals a mere fraction of what it would cost them at other places.

The work of unloading is as a consequence at a standstill, but if the strikers do not return, men from the refugee camps will be impressed into service.

LESSONS OF THE DISASTER.

Merits of Steel and Worthlessness of Granite, Says Metcalf.

Washington, May 9.—Secretary Metcalf returned to Washington today from San Francisco. In discussing the situation today with a representative of the Associated Press, Mr. Metcalf said the destruction of San Francisco and other California cities and towns furnished the best object lesson to architects and builders in this country and in the world. It was proven conclusively, he said, that steel structures had best withstood the shock and fire, and that granite, under intense heat, was practically worthless.

Another point which impressed him considerably was the fact that the situation disclosed a less proportion of poor persons in San Francisco than generally had been supposed. It was found that there was on deposit on the day of the calamity in savings banks over \$165,000,000, or an average of \$6300 per capita for every citizen of the city.

Vesuvius Breaks Out Again.

Naples, May 9.—Vesuvius is again showing considerable activity. Today a dense column of smoke is arising from the crater and spreading like an umbrella, accompanied by loud detonations and electrical discharges, which are especially noticeable from Resina. The main crater is discharging sand and cinders.