

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.

A general strike has been ordered in Poland.

Secretary Wilson has announced rigid rules for meat inspection.

Martial law has been proclaimed at Cronstadt, Russia, to prevent mutiny.

Donma leaders have deferred a general strike, but have split on the question.

The government has brought suit to recover Utah coal land obtained by fraud.

Turkey objects to receiving Leishman as ambassador from the United States.

The Russian province of Kharkov is aiming to establish an independent republic.

Great Britain will build three more battleships from the plans of the Dreadnaught.

Russell Sage left nearly all his wealth to his widow. She will spend a large sum for charity.

The Interstate Commerce commission has called on the railroads to revise their rates under the new law.

Both Dowie and Voliva have lost their suits for possession of Zion, and the court ordered the election of an overseer by the people.

There are a few cases of smallpox at the Coler end of the canal.

Germany hopes to absorb Holland when Queen Wilhelmina dies.

The government has bought the Ankeny canal for irrigation work.

Revolutionists are landing large supplies of arms and ammunition on the coast of Finland.

Premier Stolypin declares that the policy of the new Russian cabinet will be one of reform.

China proposes a radical reform in her legal code. Trial by jury and employment of counsel is to be the first step in westernizing her courts.

Citizens of Lander, Wyoming, are up in arms at the idea of a colony of Holy Rollers locating there. It is understood a large number are on their way.

Police are looking for the teller of the St. Louis Union Trust company, who is short \$5,000 in his accounts. He was considered an exemplary citizen.

The coolies employed in the Chinese laundries of San Francisco struck for a raise in wages. They demanded \$11 per week, a raise of \$1. The matter was compromised by giving the men a raise of 50 cents.

Several members of the Russian parliament have been arrested.

A successful test has just been made of a steam motor car on the Great Northern railroad.

Rear Admiral W. T. Swinburne will succeed Rear Admiral Goodrich as commander of the Pacific squadron.

Paper makers in 33 mills of the International Paper company of the United States and Canada threaten to strike.

President Stickney, of the Great Western railroad, has been offered a seat on the Interstate Commerce commission.

William Rockefeller says he will retire from business, especially the Standard Oil. Ill health is given as the reason.

Enforcement of the eight-hour law on government work may cause the government to discontinue contract work and handle everything itself.

German immigrants charge peonage in its worst form against the Jackson Lumber company at Lockhart, Ala. It is claimed the company secures new arrivals in this country under the promise of high wages. But \$1 per day was received and the men were subjected to many beatings and were poorly fed.

The Pan-American congress is in session at Rio Janeiro, Brazil.

Germany says she has no intention of interfering with Russia's affairs.

The czar is holding down the capital with an immense army and will form a provisional army.

Russell Sage is dead. He leaves a fortune of about \$100,000,000, most of which will go to charity.

Ry order of the president the provisions of the eight-hour law have been extended to the Navy department.

VERDICT IS GUILTY.

Jury Passes on Case of Two More Land Fraud Operators.

Portland, July 27.—At 12:17 o'clock this morning the jury in the Federal court returned a verdict of guilty against Martin G. Hoge and Charles Nickell, both of Medford. They were recommended to the clemency of the court.

The two men were charged, along with Henry W. Miller and Frank E. Kincart, also of Medford, of with the crime of having conspired to defraud the United States out of portions of already pleaded guilty, and their testimony was used to convict the other two defendants. The indictment against the four men had been returned January 1, 1905.

Miller and Kincart had previously pleaded guilty.

The maximum punishment under the section of the revised statutes applying in their case is two years' imprisonment and a fine of \$10,000, or both fine and imprisonment, while the minimum is 30 days' imprisonment and a fine of \$100, at the discretion of the court.

At 9:30 this morning the case of the United States vs. Hamilton H. Hendricks will be called in the Federal court. It involves an indictment returned February 8, 1905, charging the defendant with a violation of section 393, revised statutes, in suborning George W. Hawk to commit perjury in giving testimony before the Federal grand jury in connection with said George W. Hawk's homestead entry.

MUST SHOW BOOKS.

Sugar Trust Official Is Hauled Before New York Court.

New York, July 27.—That the New York grand jury is investigating western trunk railroad lines suspected of having granted rebates to the American Sugar Refining company was made known today, when W. E. Foster, general auditor of that company, was taken before Judge Hough, in the United States Circuit court, as a recalcitrant witness before the grand jury.

The foreman reported that Mr. Foster had declined to produce before the grand jury certain books and documents demanded of him. Mr. Foster said that he had not refused to produce the data. He said that he had not the physical possession of all the books and papers in question, except as general auditor of the corporation. A portion of them, he said, were in the safe of the company's president.

Judge Hough gave Mr. Foster until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to comply with the grand jury's instructions. Unless the papers are forthcoming the judge informed Mr. Foster that he would consider an application to punish him, both as a recalcitrant witness and for contempt of court.

BLAME DAMAGE TO QUAKE.

Six Big Insurance Companies Repudiate San Francisco Losses.

San Francisco, July 27.—The severest blow dealt the policy-holders of San Francisco has come in the form of an announcement from six of the largest underwriting concerns, which practically declare that they will pay no losses incurred by the April fire. The earthquake clause in the policies is put forward and the statement made that all the damage done by the flames is attributable to the shock.

In this combination of welters are two American companies and four British companies. The concerns are: Commercial Union Assurance, Ltd., of England; Commercial Union Fire Insurance company, of New York; Palatine Fire Insurance company, Ltd., of England; Alliance Assurance company, Ltd., of England; Alliance Assurance company, Ltd., of England; Norwich Union Fire Assurance society, of England; Indemnity Fire Insurance company, of New York.

Their combined liabilities in the burned area will reach \$15,000,000. Of this amount they pledge themselves to pay "for actual loss suffered in every case in which legal liability is not doubtful." As the companies claim that they cannot be held for losses caused "directly or indirectly by the earthquake," this pretty phrasing, when translated into plain English, means absolute repudiation.

Pure Food for Londoners.

London, July 27.—The health officers of the metropolis have formulated proposals dealing with canned goods for the consideration of various borough authorities. The most important clauses provide that the name and address of the manufacturer and the date of canning be impressed on all tins; that 1 per cent of each consignment shall be opened on importation and examined before the goods are marketed, and that food intended for canning shall be inspected by an independent official prior to being canned.

Says Companies Will Deal Fairly.

Oakland, Cal., July 27.—Representative Mullins, of the Palatine, Commercial Union and Alliance Insurance companies, of London, this afternoon stated the announcement of his companies' plans now being prepared will show an intention to deal absolutely fairly with every policyholder.

STATE ASYLUM FIRE

Electric Light Wire Starts Flame in Oregon Institution.

BUT LITTLE DAMAGE IS DONE

Convicts Aid the Force of Employees and Patients Were Cared for Without Excitement.

Salem, Or., July 28.—Fire, which probably originated from an electric light wire, burned the woodwork out of the attic of one of the central wards of the state insane asylum yesterday just before the noon hour. The fire was confined to the one ward, and was at no time in danger of getting beyond the control of the fire fighters. The two fire companies, composed of asylum employees, aided by the Salem fire department and by convicts and guards from the penitentiary, saved the building. The loss is due chiefly to damage from water seeping through the floors and ceilings. Superintendent Calbreath thinks the damage can be repaired for \$2,500, though it may cost \$5,000.

Owing to the fact that the patients at the asylum are given a weekly fire drill, they were quickly marched out of the building and were at no time in any danger. One attendant, G. V. Boggs, fainted from exhaustion after an hour's hard work in the smoke and heat.

The fire originated in the attic over the first tier of wards north of the central section of the building. These wards are occupied by new patients and by patients who are convalescing. The patients had been out in the yard exercising, and had just marched in to prepare for the noon meal when the automatic alarm gave warning of a fire in the attic. The patients, numbering about 120 in the three wards in this tier, were quickly marched out, and the fire companies hurriedly stretched hose. Eleven convicts who were excavating in the basement hastened to assist, and rendered service in handling the lines of hose up on the roof, a task both laborious and dangerous, for the men had to work at times on coping in order to drag the hose around corners. In a few minutes after the alarm was sounded six lines of hose under 100 pounds pressure were playing on the fire, and soon the Salem fire department arrived and turned on two streams more.

The patients were entirely calm and showed no excitement whatever. Those patients who were in the wards distant from the part of the building in which the fire originated were not taken out of the building, but were kept in readiness to go out at any time.

The asylum has its own water system, receiving its water from wells at the prison, a quarter of a mile distant. The state carries no insurance on the building.

BYERLY MAKES PROFIT.

Express Clerk Sells Canal Bonds and Realizes \$27,024 on Nerve.

New York, July 28.—J. S. Pache & Co., bankers, have purchased the \$5,800,000 of Panama canal bonds which were recently allotted by the Treasury department to Samuel Byerly, an express company clerk in this city. Pache & Co. have in turn disposed of the bonds to Fisk & Robinson, the successful bidders for the greater part of the issue.

The price of the bonds already has advanced to \$104.40, which means a profit of \$27,024 for the clerk.

In conversation with Secretary Shaw over the long distance telephone, Mr. Byerly asked if he was to receive his allotment of the bonds. He was told that he would if he deposited the \$5,800,000 by August 1. The clerk said he would.

Thanks to Roosevelt and Diaz.

Washington, July 28.—The State department received a dispatch today from the chairman of the American delegation to Rio Janeiro, William I. Buchanan, announcing that on Monday the Pan-American conference, on motion of the Argentine delegation, adopted resolutions expressing thanks to President Roosevelt and President Diaz for their good offices in restoring peace in Central America. The president, through the State department and Mr. Buchanan, responded tonight with an expression of his appreciation.

Meetings of Democrats Forbidden.

Paris, July 28.—The Temps correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs that the provincial governors have been ordered to prevent all meetings of members of the Constitutional Democratic party and of members of the Group of Toil who belonged to the outlawed parliament, employing the military in case of necessity to disperse such meetings.

WAR TO THE END.

Russian Premier Orders Governors to Preserve Order.

St. Petersburg, July 25.—War to the knife with revolution and the knife to the hilt was proclaimed today by Premier Stolypin in a telegram addressed to the governors general, governors and prefects throughout Russia and to the viceroy of the Caucasus, who are ordered to strike and spare nothing in efforts to preserve order and crush "the enemies of society." Included in this category, as shown by the events of the day, are not only revolutionists and Socialists, but also the educated Liberal and landed classes represented in the Constitutional Democratic party, whose clubs everywhere have been closed, and all the progressive newspapers, which are not permitted to lift their voices anywhere throughout the entire land.

The manifesto bears a remarkable similarity to the earlier compositions of Ministers of the Interior von Plehve and Bouligand and the reactionary press has had slight difficulty in cutting it down, as they already had done with yesterday's imperial manifesto, into an appeal to the "League of Russian Men" and other old school Russians to rise and smite all the progressive classes.

Even before the declarations of the dissolution of the lower house of parliament, the War office had perfected its plan for handling expected disorders, both military and civilian. General Muller Fakomelesky, who suppressed the Sevastopol revolt and co-operated with General Rennkamp in the reduction of the Siberian rebellion last winter, was recalled from a command of a corps and placed at the disposition of the War office, to be used wherever trouble may arise. Both the government and the revolutionists expect this outbreak in the south, and that it will roll northward to the two capitals.

OIL KINGS ESCAPE PRISON.

Government Will Try Only to Impose Fines.

Cleveland, O., July 25.—The government has altered its plan of action against the Standard Oil company, and the result will save its officers from a possible term in prison. It was stated tonight that the Federal authorities have decided to prosecute the oil inquiry under the charge of misdemeanor, which means that only a fine can be imposed in case of conviction. Heretofore the charge has been felony, which meant both fine and imprisonment.

The government will proceed with the inquiry in Chicago by filing information against the Standard and its officers. A grand jury will be dispensed with altogether. The district attorney will file an information against the oil company's officers, they will be hauled into court and, if convicted, will be fined.

The change of action is of national importance. It is said that Attorney General Moody has concluded that the best results can be obtained by the infliction of heavy fines under the Elkins law.

THANKS FOR NEW FOOD LAW.

Retail Grocers Proclaim It Good and Want More of It.

Chicago, July 25.—Through its executive committee, which met here today, 150,000 members of the National Retail Grocers' association thanked President Roosevelt for the stand he took in regard to the pure food law recently passed by congress. "Although the law has some defects, it is a big step in the right direction," said John A. Greene, president of the association. "It is the retail grocers who are most deeply concerned in the pure food movement, and it was our association which started and helped to maintain the campaign. We had a committee in Washington most of last session of congress. We now will make a campaign in the various states for laws to conform to the national pure food law and to make convictions under the state laws possible. We predict that inside of two years the manufacture of impure food will be impossible."

Other business considered pertained mostly to the grocers' national convention, which is to be held next January in Dallas, Tex.

Fifteen Dead in Ruins.

South Framingham, Mass., July 25.—The finding today of the body of Henry L. Sawyer, a prominent hardware dealer, who went to the collapsed building on Concord street to inspect the plumbing plans, brought the number of dead up to 11, and it is believed that there are four more bodies in the ruins. The cause of the accident could not be definitely learned today. The town has no building laws, and any proceedings in connection with faulty construction will have to be brought by state officials.

Czar Filling His Jails.

Paris, July 25.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Journal telegraphs that, despite the prevailing calm in that city, there were 200 arrests Tuesday night and that four newspapers were seized.

DISARMS THE JEWS

Anti-Jewish Outbreak Might Help Czar's Cause.

HELPLESS PREY TO MOB'S FURY

Leaders of Jewish Bund Arrested, Beaten and Tortured to Extort Confessions.

Odesa, July 26.—The authorities continue their tactics of disarming all who are suspected of having weapons. House-to-house searches have resulted in bringing to central headquarters hundreds of modern revolvers. Most of these are of American make and were taken from houses in the Jewish quarter.

It is plain from the attitude of the authorities that their intention at present is to disarm all the Jews and to place them at the mercy of the mob, should the government feel that anti-Jewish rioting would benefit its position.

During last night and up to noon today many Jews who are known to have been prominent in the Jewish Bund movement have been arrested and imprisoned. It is reported that in many instances these men were unmercifully beaten and tortured by the authorities in an effort to compel them to confess where arms and bombs known to have been brought into the city were concealed.

GOVERNMENT HELPLESS.

At Mercy of Shipping Trust on Goods for Philippines.

Washington, July 26.—That a combination of foreign steamship lines has the United States government at its mercy as regards the transportation of army and navy supplies and government stores from this country to the Philippines is the latest charge entered in the docket book. The army and navy officers in charge of transportation matters are loath to discuss the subject, dismissing it with the explanation that under the rules of the departments they are not permitted to talk about official affairs for publication.

If statements emanating from outside sources are worthy of credence, however, there will be work for the department of Justice in an entirely new field, when it can take the time away from investigations of big interior trust abuses and the enforcement of the revenue law.

In shipping to our possessions in the Far East, the government is compelled to patronize steamship companies flying foreign flags. The shipments are made mostly by British lines sailing from New York by way of the Suez canal. The only other way would be to ship by rail across the American continent and thence by the Pacific express steamers, but freight rates by that route are prohibitive, except for food supplies and forage bought on the Pacific coast and shipped direct to Manila. There is no direct American line to the Philippines by the eastern route.

ADULTERATION IN GERMANY.

Few Articles of Food That Have Not Been Tamed With.

Washington, July 26.—German food adulteration is the subject of a report received by the bureau of manufactures from Consul General Britain, of Kehl. Dr. Jackenack, of Berlin, states that there were in Germany in 1888 1,400 prosecutions for adulterating food products; in 1898 the number had increased to 3,000; in 1901 to 3,585, and in 1903 to 6,000. Thirty Berlin butter manufacturers were summoned before the courts for almost incredible adulteration of their wares.

Wines, chocolate, cocoa, brandies and medicines have been discovered to contain absolutely injurious and dangerous substances used for adulteration. In fact, according to a Strassburg paper, there seems to have been very few articles of manufactured food and drink products which have not been the subject of adulteration on the part of the German manufacturer.

Violations of Eight-Hour Law.

Washington, July 26.—It is said at the War department that there have been but two complaints during the last three years of violation of the eight-hour law by government contractors. The last of these occurred at Fort Wingate, N. M., but the contractor explained that there was a real emergency for this, as it was necessary to rush the work and have his material in hand and wrought up before all transportation facilities were absorbed by the large movement of troops attending the maneuvers.

Big Fire in Leeds, England.

Leeds, England, July 26.—Fire broke out in the heart of this city late last night, and was still burning fiercely early this morning. The damage thus far is estimated at \$500,000.