

## 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.

Moorish rebels are again causing trouble.

Russian peasants are destroying crops to cripple the government.

Secretary Shaw has forbidden banks to loan government money for speculation in Wall street.

There is fear that Stensland will commit suicide or escape before he is returned to the United States.

The United States has authorized the release of five Japanese arrested for seal poaching in Alaskan waters.

Major Rose, of Kansas City, Kan., had resigned. He was in favor of saloons and his resignation beats the liquor element.

The trial of Esther Mitchell, the Oregon girl who killed her brother in Seattle, has been set for September 24. Mrs. CCreffield will probably be tried in October.

The American minister to Chile has cabled the State department that there is much suffering as a result of the recent earthquake and urges the American people to send relief.

Railroad officials say the new rate law will work hardships on the Northwest, as "homeseekers rates" can no longer be given without establishing it as the regular rate and this they cannot afford to do.

Terrorist agitators overrun Southern Russia.

Cannon says Roosevelt may be president till 1912.

Stensland's extradition from Morocco has been ordered.

Both parties in Arizona have united against joint statehood.

The government is investigating defects in the grain inspection system.

Arrangements are in progress for the trip of the president to Panama this fall.

Mexico has prepared a warm reception for any revolutionists who may start trouble.

Efforts at peace in Cuba may result in the placing of Vice President Capote in President Palma's chair.

Opinion differs as to the possibility of saving the transport Sheridan from becoming a complete wreck.

The Pacific Mail steamer Manchuria, which struck a reef in the Hawaiian islands, rests easily and it may be the vessel can be saved.

Nearly all the strikers on the San Francisco street car lines have returned to work pending a settlement of differences by arbitration.

The commander of the battleship Alabama may be courtmartialled for mismanaging his vessel and causing a collision with the Illinois July 31.

An Anglo-Spanish alliance is likely in the near future.

Governor Johnson has been renominated by Minnesota Democrats.

During August the national debt was decreased a little more than \$3,000,000.

Illinois authorities want the government to send a warship after Stensland.

Thousands of strikebreakers are being sent to San Francisco to work on street cars.

Fletcher D. Proctor, son of Senator Proctor, has been elected governor of Vermont.

Bankrecker Stensland declares that Cahier Hering is responsible for his downfall.

Governor Chamberlain is being boomed for president of the National Irrigation congress.

George Gould is said to be seeking a route for the Denver & Rio Grande into Oregon and Portland.

General Stoessel and other Russian officers at Port Arthur when the fortress was surrendered to the Japanese may be given a new trial.

Lieutenant Edward H. Dunn, U. S. N., has been dismissed from service for scandalous conduct to the prejudice of good order and naval discipline.

Criminal charges are to be made against Philadelphia bank directors

The emperor of China has proclaimed his intention of granting a constitution.

President Palma refuses to treat with the Cuban rebels and wants no American intervention.

## EXPOSES LAND FRAUD.

Puter Implicates Hermann, Mitchell, Williamson and Others.

Portland, Sept. 7. — Stephen A. Douglas Puter, whose connection with the Oregon land-fraud scandals is notorious and who for many years lived by his wits and his knowledge of methods of defrauding the Federal government by corrupt practices in the United States land offices, took the stand as a witness for the prosecution in the Blue Mountain conspiracy case yesterday and laid bare his entire connection with that and other plots, successful and unsuccessful, to rob the United States of its lands.

By his testimony he implicated, not only in the Blue Mountain case, but in others similar, some of the most prominent politicians and public men of the state of Oregon, and furnished to the last and strongest link in the chain of evidence against Franklin Pierce Mays, Willard N. Jones, George Sorenson, ex-Commissioner of the General Land Office Hermann, ex-Congressman Williamson and the late Senator Mitchell, against whom the indictment in the case now on trial was returned.

In his story, complete as to names, dates and circumstances, he revealed with remorseless candor revolting secrets as to the operations of the land-fraud ring, of which he was a member, showing the actual partnership of the high officials mentioned, and others of scarcely less social and political prominence, in the operations of the ring and their participation in the profits.

## CHAMBERLAIN IS CHOSEN.

National Irrigation Congress Elects Him President and Adjourns.

Boise, Idaho, Sept. 6. — The Fourteenth National Irrigation Congress closed its sessions this evening after voting to hold the next congress at Sacramento, Cal., and electing as president of the Fifteenth congress Governor George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon. The enthusiasm of the Californians over Sacramento's victory was the more pronounced because of the narrow margin by which the victory was won. The attractions of the Jamestown exposition had been cleverly presented, and on the first ballot for the convention city, Jamestown was in the lead. Sacramento won on the second ballot, with 207. Jamestown received 155 votes. Oregon adopted the unit rule early and at an early morning caucus decided upon Sacramento as the convention city for 1907.

The other officers elected are: First vice president, John Henry Smith, Salt Lake City; second vice president, H. B. Maxson, Reno, Nev.; third vice president, George W. Barstow, Texas; secretary, D. H. Anderson, Chicago.

## ALL PANIC AT SEVASTOPOL.

Commander Cannot Trust Men and Officers Threaten Terrorists.

Sevastopol, Sept. 6.—In answer to the publication of a notice from the terrorists that a sentence of death had been imposed on Colonel Dumbadze, commander of a rifle regiment here, the officers of that corps in an open letter have announced that in case of an attack on the colonel they will exact vengeance on the leaders of the progressive parties.

Admiral Skrydloff, commander of the Black sea fleet, and the military commander here are very apprehensive regarding the attitude of the sailors of the fleet and the garrison of the fortress. The cruise of the training squadron as well as the regular fleet maneuvers have been postponed, the ships scarcely venturing beyond the range of the guns of the fortress.

The military patrols of the city have been withdrawn inside the walls of the fort, due, it is said, to the fear that the soldiers will be corrupted by contact with the masses.

The merchants of this city have practically been thrown on their own resources in the matter of protection from lawlessness. The governor, at a recent meeting, advised them to organize their own guard, as soldiers could no longer be spared for police duty and the municipality is bankrupt.

## Will Bring Stensland Back.

Chicago, Sept. 7.—State's Attorney Healy today received a message from Assistant State's Attorney Olsen, who is now in Tangier, with Paul O. Stensland, the fugitive banker, asking that he and James Keeley, managing editor of the Chicago Tribune, who made the arrest, be appointed to bring him back. On receiving the telegram, Assistant State's Attorney Barbour wired to Governor Dineen at Springfield, and the governor has made a written request to President Roosevelt that Olsen and Keeley be delegated to bring him back.

## Will Work for Joint Statehood

Albuquerque, N. M., Sept. 7.—The Republican Territorial committee this afternoon endorsed the Hamilton joint statehood act by a vote of 35 to 10 and appointed a subcommittee of five to work with a like committee from the Democrats. It is probable that the opposition to statehood will fight indorsement in the convention, which will be held in Las Vegas September 29.

## ALL OVERTURES FAIL

Cuban Insurgents Assume Aggressive With Force.

## ARMISTICE MET WITH DYNAMITE

Guerrera Blows Up Railroad Bridges and Issues Ultimatum—Hopes of Peace Now Gone.

Havana, Sept. 8. — All peace overtures are blocked by the refusal of Pino Guerrera, the insurgent leader in Pinar del Rio province, to enter into any arrangement for an armistice, Guerrera's answer to the government's announcement of its agreement to grant a ten days' armistice is the blowing up of two bridges on the Western railway, cutting railway communication beyond Pinar del Rio city, and an attack on San Juan de Martinez.

It is said here tonight that San Juan de Martinez is in the hands of the insurgents, and that the garrison, consisting of 100 government recruits and a small force of mounted rural guards, had been defeated or captured.

The fact that other leaders of the insurgent forces are willing to agree to an armistice can have little effect so long as Guerrera is determined to prosecute the war, and there is slight doubt in any quarter that Guerrera can control the situation in his own region. His force is reported by all those who have visited him recently as ranging from 3,000 to 4,000 men, all of them well mounted and some of them well and others indifferently armed. The government force opposed to him, which is under command of Colonel Avalos, comprises about 1,000 men. It was reinforced at 7 o'clock this evening by Lieutenant Colonel Clews with 1,250 men and three machine guns from Havana. Colonel Avalos' force, with the exception of small detachments left at San Juan de Martinez and San Luis, is at Pinar del Rio city, but is without means of transportation to go to the relief of San Juan de Martinez. Not more than 400 of them are mounted.

General Menocal said today that Guerrera evidently had not been informed that the government had actually, although informally, granted an armistice, adding that a second committee had been sent to him, but could not reach him before tomorrow. The fact is, however, that Guerrera refuses point blank to accept an armistice except on condition that the last presidential and congressional elections shall be annulled. That the government should consent to this is out of the question, and tonight prospects point to a continuance of the war.

## PLANS FOR PANAMA TRIP.

President and Party Will Go to Isthmus in November.

Washington, Sept. 8.—Arrangements are in progress for the trip of President Roosevelt to the Isthmus of Panama this fall. The start will be made early in November. Three weeks will likely be consumed. It is, of course, the president's desire to complete his inspection of the canal work and reach here before congress convenes December 3. That the journey may be made safely and expeditiously, the Navy department will provide three warships.

Detailed plans have not been completed, but it is likely that the president, Secretary Taft, and other guests will occupy a first class battleship, the members of the Canal commission another, and newspaper representatives a third, which is to be a cruiser.

This will enable the president and party to make the trip in comfort, give them healthy accommodations while on the isthmus and incidentally provide against the possibility of delay through accident to any of the ships.

## Agree on Meat Labels.

Washington, Sept. 8.—After numerous conferences between Secretary Wilson, Dr. Marvin, chief of the bureau of animal industry, and about 40 representatives of the various packing houses, the problems which have arisen over the question of labels which must be put upon meat products have been settled to the satisfaction of all concerned. At the conclusion of the conference, the packers announced that they would at once prepare the labels and have them ready by October 1, when the law goes into effect.

## May Be Gobbled by Trust.

Philadelphia, Sept. 8. — It was reported today that the Pennsylvania railroad had concluded a deal by which it expects to turn over to the United States Steel corporation its control of the Cambria Steel works, but all efforts to confirm the report were unsuccessful.

## PINCHOT ON FOREST RESERVES

Chief Forester Explains to Irrigationists Government's Scheme.

Boise, Sept. 4.—The policy of withdrawing vast areas of the public domain from entry under the land laws in order to create forest reserves or conserve the water supply for purpose of irrigation, which has been vigorously opposed by influential interests in the West, had its defenders and opponents at tonight's session of the National Irrigation congress.

United States Senator Carter, of Montana, the presiding officer, gave a brief outline of the legislation enacted by congress giving to the president of the United States the extraordinary authority to exercise his discretion in setting apart such reservations. He made the declaration that it could be set down as the definite purpose of the national congress not only to stop further destruction of the forests, but to set aside reserves on which new timber may grow and where the headwaters of the streams may be conserved.

Mr. Pinchot stated that the policy of President Roosevelt was "to give every part of the public lands their very best use." The problem he said, was one of the most difficult, and one in which the forest service "had made lots of mistakes." Probably it would continue to make mistakes, he said, but the effort was to study, in connection with the people, the question of method by which all parts of the public reserve can be put to the best use. These reserves to a certain extent control the stock business of the West, he said, for the chief summer range is in the reserve. The stockmen could not be kept off entirely at the demand of the irrigationists, nor could the service let them have free run of the reserves.

"So you see," said Mr. Pinchot, "that the forester stands in the middle and he gets it coming and going."

The speaker stated that some reserves were practically without trees and one in Kansas was without a single tree—facts which had been the subject of much criticism—but it was the purpose to put trees there and to restore the grass on the range. The service, he said, had the biggest job of tree planting on the face of the earth.

Mr. Pinchot gave the number of rangers in the service as 1,137 and the supervisors as numbering 105. Under the laws of Prussia, he said, the same reserves would be controlled by 110,000 rangers and 12,000 supervisors.

Senator Heyburn was called to the platform and immediately launched into a bitter attack on the administration's forestry policy. Some of the delegates were with Heyburn; a far larger element stood by Roosevelt and Pinchot. Once, when Heyburn made a particularly unjust criticism of the president, he was hissed from all parts of the convention hall and forced to suspend.

When the hissing began to subside, Heyburn, mad through and through, and waving his arms furiously, roared at the audience:

"Hies, you geeese, hies."

The hissing was renewed, and when it had again subsided, Heyburn shouted:

"Don't try that on me, I am too old a stager to be scared. You will listen to what say."

## REVOLUTION CONTINUES.

Two Thirds of People Said to Sympathize With Insurgents.

Havana, Sept. 5.—As days and weeks pass with no appreciable diminution of the revolution, apprehension increases. The most conservative testimony from the country district of the provinces of Pinar del Rio, Havana and Santa Clara is to the effect that two-thirds of the people in the country and small towns of these three provinces are insurgents in sentiment if not in fact. It is generally believed that the government ultimately will subdue the insurrection, but in the meantime the crops cannot be developed, and it is a grave question whether the rebellious spirit even then can be actually quelled to the extent of restoring the country to a normal self governing status.

A realization of this is the cause of the renewal of efforts for the restoration of peace. General Mario Menocal, whom the people trust as one capable of bringing the warring factions together, if such a thing is possible, came to Havana today and held two conferences with President Palma. General Menocal after the conference absolutely refused to make any statement.

## Would Quash Indictment.

Findlay, Ohio, Sept. 5.—A hearing on motion to quash the information filed against John D. Rockefeller as the responsible head of the Standard Oil company by Prosecutor David was heard here today in Probate Judge Banker's court. B. Klein represented the Standard company, and the gist of his argument was that the Standard Oil company could be criminally prosecuted only under an indictment found by a regularly constituted grand jury. Prosecutor David argued in support of the informations.

## Brazil's Generous Gift to Chile.

Santiago de Chile, Sept. 5.—The government of Brazil has appropriated \$300,000 toward the fund for the relief of the Chilean earthquake sufferers.

## TALK IMMIGRATION

Speakers at Irrigation Congress Have Various Ideas.

## NO MORE LAWLESS FOREIGNERS

Irish, of California, Would Close Our Gates Tight, and Give Americans a Chance.

Boise, Sept. 5.—Vice President L. W. Shurtliffe, of Ogden, presided at the opening of this morning's session of the National Irrigation congress, Senator Carter having returned to Montana. Governor Albert E. Mead, of Washington, later was called to the chair and Governor Chamberlain, of Oregon, presided a part of the day.

William K. McAllister, of Denver, the first speaker, dealt with the immigration question and raised issues that involved the congress in most earnest discussion. The Coloradoan advocated foreign immigration, and as a model to be followed urged the methods of the Mormon church in settling the valleys of Utah and adjoining states. Under the methods of the Mormon church these immigrants had been drawn from the agricultural classes of Northern Europe, from the best of the hard working peasants.

Hon. John P. Irish, of California, asked the congress if it would not be better to close the country's gates to the more than 1,000,000 of foreign immigrants who were coming annually and give the youth of our own land a higher opportunity. The Californian declared that the immigration today was not a patriotic immigration, but a parasitic immigration.

C. W. Mott, of St. Paul, general immigration agent of the Northern Pacific railroad, agreed with Colonel Irish. He said the Northern Pacific's success in peopling the territory traversed by their lines had been in the Eastern states, not in foreign lands. The kind of immigration wanted had been found in the Eastern states, and 75,000 of these, nearly all American citizens, had been settled in the Northwest during the past year. The lawless immigration from even Europe, he believed, was not wanted.

W. Reidt, a foreign born delegate from Oregon, praised the foreign immigrant, who was needed in the upbuilding of the country. The trouble with Americans, he said, was that they were all looking for "soft jobs."

## PEACE MOVEMENT STARTED.

All Parties Holding Conferences With View to Ending Revolt.

Havana, Sept. 6.—Peace is in the air, and on all sides tonight there is hope that matters will be arranged between the government and the insurgents so as to avoid further bloodshed. However, there has been no tangible advance toward an agreement or to a definite arrangement for negotiations. In the meantime, fighting has been practically suspended. Delegates, informally chosen by a small group of veterans started today to the camps of Pino Guerrera, Colonel Asert, General Guzman and others of the insurgent leaders with the purpose of learning what will be acceptable to the actual fighting leaders of the revolution. A similar committee started for Cienfuegos to consult, under a flag of truce, with the insurgent leaders in Santa Clara province.

Late this afternoon General Menocal, General Cebreco and other veterans held a conference with Alfredo Zayas, the leader of the Liberal party, which, however, did not result in reaching any understanding. At the same time the executive committee of the Moderate party was holding a conference at which the subject of peace was excitedly discussed, although no determination was reached.

## Fighting Ancient War.

Madrid, Sept. 6. — The newspaper Espana Nueva, in the course of a fresh attack today on the conduct of the Spanish-American war, states that General Linares, the Spanish commander at Santiago, asked Admiral Cervera to land a few guns to supplement the inadequate defenses at the Morro Castle and La Soca. The admiral sent two guns but General Linares did not attempt to mount these guns until the sortie of Admiral Cervera's squadron, when he found the breech locks had been lost.

## Train Wrecked by Dynamite.

Ironwood, Mich., Sept. 6.—A dynamite outrage, resulting in the wreck of a Wisconsin Central ore train, occurred here yesterday. The engineer and fireman had close calls from death. The dynamite had been placed on the tracks with the intention of wrecking a passenger train.