

The Willamette Farmer.

SUPPLEMENTAL TO THE WEEKLY OREGON STATESMAN, SALEM, OREGON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1899.

TOLD IN DETAIL

Sufferings of the Gilmore Party.

Crew Was Ordered Shot by Luna

When Aguinaldo Interfered Saving Their Lives—Operations of the Army in the Philippines.

MANILA, Dec. 1.—(Friday, 1:50 a. m.)—When the landing party of the United States battleship Oregon, under Lieutenant Commander McCracken, took the town of Vigan, province of South Ilocos, last Sunday, they found there an escaped prisoner, A. L. Sonnenheim, who furnished the first authentic account of the experience of Lieut. J. C. Gilmore of the United States gunboat Yorktown, who, with a party from the Yorktown, was captured by insurgents near Balera on the east coast of Luzon, last April, while making an examination of the mouth of the river in an armed boat.

Sonnenheim was imprisoned at Abra for a long time with Lieut. Gilmore and seven sailors, but contrived to escape, carrying a concealed note, often in the naval cipher, dated Abra, November 19th, and addressed to "any naval officer," and saying: "You may have perfect confidence in anything the bearer says." The note was signed "Gilmore."

According to Sonnenheim, when Lieutenant Gilmore's launch entered the river from the Balera harbor, under cover of Ensign W. H. Standley's gun, the landing party was received with three volleys. Two of the Americans were killed and two mortally wounded. Every man was hit. Lieutenant Gilmore receiving a flesh wound in the leg and both his feet stuck fast in the mud. It was a choice between surrender and being slaughtered.

Lieutenant Gilmore asked terms of release. The insurgents proposed that he should procure the delivery to them of the arms and munitions of the Spanish garrison, undertaking, if this was accomplished, to send the Spaniards and Americans to the Yorktown. A sailor of Lieutenant Gilmore's party carried this proposition to the garrison. The Spanish commander replied that it was an insult to the Spanish arms, and expelled the sailor. A Spanish soldier firing on him as he went.

The Americans were then bound head and foot, and taken to San Isidro, when General Luna ordered their execution. They were marched to the plaza, and in the presence of a great crowd, were aligned to be executed, when Lieutenant Gilmore said:

"As an American officer and gentleman I protest against being shot with my hands tied."

Aguinaldo then interfered and prevented the execution.

When General Lawton approached San Isidro last June the Americans were removed to Abra, where they were kept confined in cells for two months. Subsequently they were allowed greater liberty. The Americans were given the same allowance as the Spanish prisoners, 5 cents a day with which to buy rice and bananas, virtually the only rations.

General MacArthur is now in Bayambang, preparing to sweep the country on both sides of the Manila-Dagupan railroad. General Wheaton is at San Fabian, and General Lawton at Tuguegarao. The cordons from San Fabian to San Isidro covers all the road and occupies all the towns. The American policy is to prevent any more insurgents escaping to the north, and to force them toward the country west of the railroad.

AT ILO ILO.

Manila, Nov. 30.—Dispatches, just received from Ilo Ilo, island of Panay, say that on the evening of Sunday, November 26th, the Nineteenth regiment encountered an entrenched force of the enemy at Pavia, who opened a heavy fire. The landing battalion repelled and, after several heavy volleys, the Nineteenth flanked the Filipinos, driving them out of their trenches, and the enemy retreated to the mountains. At the beginning of the fight one captain and one private of the Eighteenth were killed.

WILL RETIRE

MARK HANNA WILL NOT MANAGE CAMPAIGN.

May Assist His Successor by Raising the Needed Funds and Serving in Other Ways.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 1.—Concerning the reports which have been in circulation for several weeks past to the effect that Senator Hanna would not succeed himself as chairman of the national republican committee, it can be stated on the authority of Hanna's most intimate friends that he has no desire to manage another campaign and that unless very strong pressure

is brought to bear upon him, he will, in all probability, decline to do so.

Notwithstanding published statements that many leading republicans throughout the country are opposed to Hanna's reappointment as chairman of the national committee, it is known he is almost daily receiving from influential party leaders, representing practically all sections of the country, letters to the effect that he had their fullest consideration and support and urging that he is the strongest man available for the place.

Hanna's closest friends and members of his own family believe, however, that the condition of his health is such that he should not under any circumstances assume the responsibility of managing another presidential campaign.

It has been suggested that if Mr. Hanna decides not to accept reappointment as chairman, that he be made a member of the executive committee, having personal charge of the campaign finances. This would relieve Hanna of the arduous duties devolving upon the chairman, and at the same time, give the national committee the benefit of his experience and marked success in raising funds.

THE REPORT CONFIRMED.

Milwaukee, Dec. 2.—Marcus A. Hanna, chairman of the national republican committee, will not accept another term as national chairman, although he will serve out his present term. This was admitted by Henry C. Payne, national republican committeeman of Wisconsin, this afternoon. His term expires after the national convention, which will be held in June.

UNPLEASANT TRIP

TRANSPORT MANAUENSE WAS IN BAD CONDITION.

Many Men Deserted Her When in Honolulu Harbor—Much Water in Her Hold.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—Arthur Burns, who was butcher on the transport Manauense, has returned here from Honolulu, where he left the vessel on account of sickness. Burns tells a startling tale of the voyage of the transport between this port and Honolulu. He says that ten men deserted the vessel at Honolulu. According to Burns the transport leaked three days after leaving port, and the condensers broke down. The refrigerating plant collapsed before the vessel reached Honolulu. He states that the hold was so full of water that the floors of the lower staterooms were awash, and that he was compelled to seek a berth in the soldiers' quarters.

STORM AT SEA

COASTING VESSELS ON THE PACIFIC SUFFER.

A Schooner's Crew, Out of Provisions, Subsist on Sea Gulls for Five Days.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—The Schooner Enterprise, which sailed from Gray's Harbor November 24, arrived here today after a terrible voyage, owing to the stormy weather. For days at a time the crew battled to save the vessel from destruction, and it became necessary to jettison the deckload of lumber to keep her afloat. Her seams opened and the cabin was awash for days. Her rudder head was torn away and her rigging badly damaged.

Steamer Robert Adamson arrived from Nantamo today, and reports having supplied the schooner Wing and Wing with ten days' provisions on November 28th. The crew had been eating sea gulls for five days, and their supply of fresh water was exhausted when the Adamson came to the rescue.

A TRADE REVIEW

THE WONDERFULLY PROSPEROUS CONDITIONS CONTINUE

Failures for November Are Remarkably Low, and the Volume of Business Is Increasing.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade will say tomorrow:

Business continues wonderfully large, prosperous and healthy. As a detailed statement of the failures by branches cannot be made until next week, it seems well to say that in four weeks failures have been reported amounting to \$6,848,590, against \$8,110,475 in the same week last year, yet the volume of solvent trade represented by the exchanges at the principal clearing houses had been for the month 22.5 per cent greater than last year, and 46 per cent greater than in 1897. In many lines the volume of business has been larger than in October, notwithstanding the extraordinary flood of business ever since the beginning of last March.

The failures for the week have been 144 in the United States against 381 last year, and twenty-one in Canada against nineteen last year.

THE OCEAN RACE.

Washington, Nov. 30.—The cruiser now Orleans has arrived at Colombo on her way to Manila. This brings her up to the cruiser Brooklyn for the first time since their ocean race to the Philippines began. The indications are that the New Orleans will be the first to arrive at Manila.

IS OF INTEREST

Report of Secretary of War Root

Given to the Public Last Evening.

It Deals with Questions of Insular Policy, Future of Cuba and the Luzon Campaign.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Dealing, as it does, with the large questions of an insular policy, of the army reorganization, the future of Cuba, and of the campaign in the Philippines, the first annual report of Secretary of War Root, just made public, is one of exceptional interest. The secretary deals at great length with the problem of insular government. He recalls the fact that the treaty of Paris places in congress alone the determination of the civil representatives and political status of the native inhabitants of territories ceded to the United States. He assumes that the intention is to give them, to the greatest possible extent, individual freedom and self-government in accordance with their capacity. Concerning Cuba the report says that the control, which we are exercising in trust for the people of Cuba should not, and of course, will not, be continued any longer than is necessary to enable them to establish a suitable government, to which that control shall be transferred.

The secretary deals in a forceful manner with the subject of post exchanges. He expresses his agreement with the construction of the status quo on this point, as laid down by the attorney general, and produces statistics from the United States forces at the posts and elsewhere, to show that the overwhelming testimony of the army is to the effect that the present regulation has promoted the temperance, discipline, morals and health of the enlisted men, and that in the interest of morality and effective service it should be retained.

Under the head of river and harbor improvements, the secretary, while characterizing the estimates as generally meritorious, states that he has felt it necessary, in view of the extraordinary appropriations for military purposes, to reduce the estimates of the chief of engineers from \$21,906,821 to \$14,992,741.

One of the most important chapters of the report deals with the subject of the army reorganization, and on this point the secretary makes some most radical recommendations, pointing out the inadequacy of the present system and the insufficiency of the force.

THE PENSION LISTS.

Washington, Dec. 1.—The annual report of Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock was made public tonight. At the close of the fiscal year there were 99,519 pensioners, a decrease of 218 during the year. The average annual value of all pensions was \$132.74. The Spanish war will probably increase the pension roll during the coming fiscal year.

COST OF ROYALTY

Since 1863, When He Became of Age, the Prince of Wales Has Drawn \$15,000,000.

Although it is not generally stated, the British royal family is the poorest of the great ruling houses, yet when one glances at the enormous sums of money which its living descendants receive in the shape of pensions and emoluments, one can not say that parliament has been very close-fisted toward them. In fact, it has been most open-handed; so much so, indeed, that many a prominent politician has striven his utmost to cut down the yearly outlay which our royalty costs us, says the London Tit-Bits.

Next to the queen, the prince of Wales has cost the country more money than any other member of the royal family. Since 1863, which was the year in which he attained his majority, his royal highness has drawn from the country nearly 3,000,000 pounds. When he became 21 he came into accumulated revenues of the duchy of Cornwall, amounting to 601,721 pounds. Since then the average yearly payment to the prince of Wales from the duchy revenues has been 61,232 pounds. In addition to this, the nation pays him the annual sum of 16,216 pounds, as compensation for the abolition of certain ancient dues on tin coinage. Altogether the rents and royalties of the duchy land exceed 82,000 pounds a year.

In 1850 Marlborough house was settled upon the prince by parliament, the public expenditure on which amounts to 3,720 pounds a year. His royal highness' military appointments

are, of course, numerous, the majority of them bringing him in a respectable income. Then he draws an annual income of 10,000 pounds from his private landed property. On his marriage in 1863, 23,455 pounds was granted to pay expenses, while the princess, who brought no dowry, was granted a life annuity of 10,000 pounds a year from the consolidated fund, and should she survive her husband this grant will be increased to 30,000 pounds per annum.

Although the duke of Edinburgh has not, of course, drawn so much from the country as his brother, the prince of Wales, yet he is a far wealthier man, owning mainly to his marriage with the daughter of Alexander II, who brought a private fortune of 90,000 pounds, a marriage portion amounting to 300,000 pounds, and a life annuity of 11,250 pounds a year. Should she outlive the duke, her royal highness will receive a grant of 6,000 pounds a year from the consolidated fund. When the duke of Edinburgh attained his majority in 1866 he was allowed the usual 15,000 pounds a year, which was increased to 25,000 a year on his marriage in 1874. This income was augmented when he visited Australia some years later by an additional 3500 pounds, while in 1893 his salary as commander-in-chief at Devonport amounted to 3130 pounds per annum.

His succession to the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha increased his yearly income by another 20,000, besides which it is estimated that the duchy was worth £100,000 in ready money. Since his majority, in 1866, however, the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha always allowed the duke £1800 per annum. When he succeeded to the duchy he was compelled, by the acceptance of these fresh responsibilities, to relinquish a portion of his pension of £25,000—i. e., £15,000.

His brother, the duke of Connaught and Strathearn, was the recipient of an annual annuity of £10,000 until his marriage with Princess Louise of Prussia in 1879, when it was increased to £25,000 a year. The duchess brought his royal highness a dowry of £15,000, and, similarly to her sister-in-law will be paid £6000 a year in the event of her surviving the duke. His royal highness has a suite of rooms at Buckingham Palace free of all expense, while Bagshot Park mansion was built for him by the nation at a heavy cost. His military appointments have brought him in over £20,000, besides £6000 a year he received while acting as commander-in-chief at Bombay.

It is the duke of Cambridge, cousin to the queen, who has received more army pensions than any other member of royalty. In 1850, on the decease of his father, the country voted him an annuity of £12,000 a year. At 18 years of age he became a colonel; at 26 a major general; in 1854 a lieutenant general, two years later a general on full pay; six years later a field marshal at £4500 a year; and in 1861 he was appointed a colonel of the Grenadier Guards at £2132 a year. His residence, Gloucester House, he, of course, occupies rent and tax free—equivalent to about £2500 per annum. He holds the Rangshir of St. James, Green and Hyde Parks, which increases his annual income by about £2200, besides over £4000 which he draws yearly as rental of his estate near Wimbledon.

Turning to the female members of royalty, we find that the princess royal the dowager empress of Germany, which amounts to £8000 a year. On the occasion of her marrying into the reigning house of Prussia, in 1858, a dowry of £40,000 was granted to her, besides £5000 for wedding expenses, etc.

Princess Christian is the recipient of a pension of £6000 a year, and her marriage dowry amounted to £20,000. She enjoys the free use of Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Park, as a residence, of which domain her husband is ranger at a salary of £500 a year. Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, was appointed governor general of Canada in 1878, and held the post until 1883, at a salary of £10,000 a year and a free residence.—Tit-Bits.

A TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Organized at the City of Stayton Recently—Program for the Next Meeting.

The permanent organization of the local teachers' association for the joint districts of Marion and Linn counties was effected in Stayton, on Saturday, November 25th, eleven teachers being present.

A. P. Hiron was elected local manager. A committee on program, consisting of Miss Pearl Applegate, Miss Mollie Badger and A. R. Baker made the following assignment of subjects for discussion at the next session:

Forenoon.
"Suggestions to Teachers."—J. R. Geddes.
"Tests for Promotion."—Miss Pearl Applegate.
"Supplementary Work."—Miss Ella Bennett.
"The Schoolroom and Yard."—Miss Nellie Starr.

Afternoon.
"The Lesson."—J. G. Richardson.
"The Recitation."—E. B. Watters.
"The Touch."—J. J. Houser.
"Perfection."—Miss Alice Balfrey.
"Current Events."—A. P. Hiron.
Paper on "Manners."—A. R. Baker.
"Parents Co-operation."—Miss Pearl Applegate.
Music by Rev. and Mrs. Davis.

Judge Wylie, for years one of the most prominent figures on the district bench, is still living in Washington, and, though over 90 years old, is in vigorous health.

WILL DISCUSS EDUCATION

County Superintendents of Oregon

CALLED TO MEET IN SALEM

Important Questions, Affecting the Schools, to Be Considered—Meeting After Christmas.

(From Daily, Dec. 2d.)

Prof. J. H. Ackerman, superintendent of public instruction, yesterday sent out the call for a meeting of the department of superintendence of the state teachers association, to be held in this city on December 27th to 29th inclusive, being the same dates as those fixed for the meeting of the association for Western Oregon. This is done for the purpose of bringing up for discussion important questions affecting the teachers, and giving the latter an opportunity to hear these matters, vitally concerning them in their chosen avocation, discussed by the leaders in the educational world of the state. It is expected that every county superintendent and the principals of all the leading schools will be present and assist in making the gathering an unequalled success.

The letter, calling the meeting for this city on the dates named, is signed by Frank Rigler, president, and C. L. Gilbert, secretary, and is addressed to all superintendents and principals; it follows:

"The regular annual meeting of the department of superintendence of the State Teachers Association of Oregon will be held at Salem, December 27th, 28th and 29th. The program deals with subjects that are believed to be of vital interest to the school system of the state. It is, therefore, hoped that all superintendents and principals will be present and participate in the discussions."

The program referred to, which accompanies the letter, and is hereto appended, consists of educational subjects to be discussed by the superintendents:

Wednesday, December 27—2 p. m.

"The Granting of Permits."—Superintendents C. L. Gilbert, Wasco county; E. B. Daggett, Gilliam county; G. W. Denman, Benton county.

"Recent School Legislation."—Superintendents A. P. Armstrong, Multnomah county; J. F. Nowlin, Umatilla county; E. E. Bragg, Union county.

Thursday, December 28—9:30 a. m.

"Consolidation of Rural Districts."—Superintendents H. A. Ball, Washington county; J. D. Hayes, Josephine county; I. H. Copeland, Columbia county.

"Relation of Text Books to Courses of Study."—Superintendents G. W. Jones, Marion county; G. A. Gregory, Jackson county; W. W. Bowland, Clackamas county.

"The State Course of Study."—Superintendent J. H. Ackerman.

Afternoon Session—2 p. m.

"High Schools for Rural Districts."—Superintendents A. S. McDonald, Linn county; W. M. Miller, Lane county; Joseph T. Lee, Clatsop county.

"In recent teachers' examinations, candidates were given fifteen questions, with permission to answer any ten. Is this principle correct? If so, to what extent and in what branches may it be applied?"—Superintendents J. N. Hart, Polk county; E. V. Littlefield, Yamhill county; Douglas Waite, Douglas county.

Election of officers.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA

In view of the warlike character of the last years of the century the rumors of an early clash in arms between Russia and Japan are neither untimely nor surprising, says the Springfield Republican. In this talk there is nothing inherently improbable. War is in the air. Since China and Japan collided in 1894, and Japan was deprived of a European coalition, of the spoils of victory, that power has been steadily preparing for a much greater struggle. It was over Korea that the two oriental empires fought, yet at the close of the contest Japan found Russia planted therein even more firmly than China had been. By engineering the European intervention at that time Russia both enhanced her own prestige and made bitter enemy of Japan. Is the conflict between the two powers in the Korean peninsula irreconcilable? The Japanese believe that their own empire would be endangered were the Russians to become supreme in Korea, and that such an ascendancy would greatly aid Russian aspirations to the leadership of the Orient as a whole. The Japanese have ambitions of their own, meanwhile, ambitions which embrace a Japanese leadership in the "awakening" of China—and these the Russians are well aware of. Two such sets of ambitions, if persisted in, do not spell the word peace, but the word war.

If war, when? Two states with rival interests, irreconcilable ambitions in empire building and opposing civilizations cannot always choose the exact time when they shall fight out their issues in battle. Circumstances may precipitate the collision sooner than had been expected or desired. In the case of Russia and Japan there are considerations making for war, and against it. The special reason, why Japan should appeal to arms at an early date, which is foremost in every one's mind, is that her chances of success will be materially lessened, if war be delayed until after the completion of the Siberian railroad. The Boers clearly saw that delay in opening hostilities against Great Britain meant a lessening in their own chances of inflicting severe punishment upon their enemy. The Japanese are in exactly the same position toward Russia, if a war between them is to be regarded as inevitable. With the Siberian railroad completed, Russia could move large armies into Korea and probably dominate the situation there, even if at sea the Japanese fleet should prove supreme. But if Japan strikes soon Russia will be taken at a disadvantage. With the great railroad in its present condition the czar could not match the Japanese forces. In numbers in a struggle for the possession of Korea. At sea the Japanese are already stronger than the Russians can hope to be in oriental waters, and delay would not change much the relative positions of the two governments in sea power. Russia's finances, too, are shaky. Famine at home and the immense cost of railroad construction have been a severe drain upon the czar's financial resources and credit. The other day he is said to have sought unsuccessfully a loan in Germany. Only in France can Russia borrow money, and there is a limit to French amiability in money lending. So far as Russia and Japan are concerned, therefore, the time has come for Japan to strike, if a blow is to be delivered.

There is another reason why Japan may be preparing to fight. Germany's recent friendliness to Great Britain means, perhaps, that the kaiser would not repeat his course of 1895 in joining the coalition of Russia and France against Japan. If he should remain severely neutral, Russia would have to depend upon France alone for naval assistance. But would France dare to go to Russia's relief with the British and American fleets in oriental waters so largely outnumbering her own in ships and men? As against Russia, the British and American governments would naturally sympathize with Japan, and in view of the "open door" interests of the three powers, in China it is not improbable that Japan would expect Great Britain and the United States to act so that France would be kept entirely out of the contest. With no European coalition to fight on the sea, Japan's chances of dealing Russia a severe blow would be considerably increased.

It is also to be observed that the action of the United States in asking the European powers for written guarantees of its trade rights in China, has been made simultaneously with the reports of the growing tension between Russia and Japan. That may be of no significance. It is not necessary to consider the coincidence as any importance. It can be said, however, that this action by the United States is a notification to the world that the American government hereafter will not be an indifferent spectator of events in the far east. To Japan such an act may be an encouragement. To move more rapidly than before against Russia, the theory of Japanese statesmen being that England and America could not afford to let France send her fleet against Japan, once the mikado's government had thrown down the gage of battle.

Ever if Germany were again in coalition with France and Russia, the Japanese realize that present conditions are very different from those in 1895. In that year the British government left the Japanese to their fate, but would it do so now? Chinese situation has so developed since 1895 that England would not repeat her old tactics, particularly if aid, moral or material, from the imperialistic government at Washington could be depended upon. The conclusion of this reasoning is that Japan, if so disposed, might rush to war, primarily for her selfish interests in Korea, and safely reckon on British and American assistance to prevent a hostile coalition, even if the British and American governments disapproved of Japan's course. If that be true, Great Britain and the United States are to some extent at the mercy of Japan's itch for a fight.

But there are considerations, of course, which tend to offset those making for war. The influence of the British government with Japan must be great, and it is hardly thinkable that Lord Salisbury would approve of a belligerent move by Japan while the South African war continues. All of his influence, therefore, will be thrown in favor of peace, for this winter at least, in the Orient, and to his views the Japanese government can hardly fail to show deference, whatever the feeling of the people against Russia. On the other hand, the influence of France with Russia will be in favor of peace on account of the Paris exposition next year. No outbreak need be anticipated in the immediate future. There is a certain contagiousness about war, however, that is widely recognized. And where it will break out next season seems as pertinent a question today as ever before.

Michael Davitt, during his day in parliament, did nearly all his literary work in the house writing room, where silence is enforced, sitting invariably in the same seat.