



FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR—NO. 12

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SECOND SECTION—EIGHT PAGES.

THE ISTHMIAN COMMISSION

MEN CHARGED WITH WORK OF PANAMA CANAL COMMISSION.

MAKE THEIR ANNUAL REPORT.

Detail Work of Sanitation Which Has Changed Health Conditions and Made Life There Possible.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The annual report of the Isthmian canal commission has been made public today. It is a lengthy document of 123 printed pages, and gives in full detail the work accomplished during the past year, and what is proposed as nearly as the commission is prepared to indicate what it will do.

The members of the commission decided, during their first trip to the isthmus, that it would be useless to hope for large and satisfactory results in canal work, either in quantity or in cost, until thorough preparation had been accomplished in several directions. The isthmus must be made healthy by thorough sanitation proper quarters and food must be provided for employees, and adequate terminal facilities must be constructed for the prompt and economic handling of supplies and material. It was decided, therefore, to stop at once excavation on a large scale until the preparatory work was done. The commission realized that this was a radical change of policy, but believed that it would be approved when a full statement should be made of existing conditions and of the difficulties to be overcome before canal construction could be undertaken in accordance with a comprehensive and systematic plan.

Health and Sanitation.
In order to make the isthmus a place fit to live in and to work in the first essential was its thorough sanitation. Four thousand one hundred men are now employed in the sanitary undertaking, and so effective has been this work that yellow fever has been virtually exterminated from the isthmus, as the statistics given in the following table will show: (1905.)

Month	Cases	Deaths
April	9	2
May	33	8
June	62	19
July	42	13
August	27	9
September	7	4
October	4	2

The constant ineffectiveness from all diseases among the laborers scattered along the canal has at no time been as high as 30 per cent. The lowest rates on the isthmus for the year has been about 5.78 per cent, but among the employees of the commission the rate of mortality has been only 2.30 per cent, which is probably as low as might be reasonably expected among an equal number of men engaged in similar work in any climate.

Comparisons with the records of the French are the best indication of what has been accomplished. In October, 1881, when the French company had on the isthmus a force of 19,254, it lost 161 men. In October, 1905, the Isthmian canal commission and the Panama Railroad Company employing 19,625 men, lost only 55.

The largest number of deaths during any one year attributed to any one disease was due to malarial fever, which claimed 85 victims in the four months from May 1 to August 31, 1905. During the same period there were 54 deaths from consumption, 49 from pneumonia, 47 from yellow fever, 48 from dysentery, and 37 from diarrhea and enteritis. Deaths from any one other cause were not numerous.

In view of the gratifying conditions shown by these statistics and the complete success attending the efforts of the health department to check the yellow fever epidemic of May and June and to arrest in its early stages the outbreak of bubonic plague at La Boca, it may be safely said that the problem of sanitation need no longer be considered a formidable obstacle to the construction of the canal.

Care of Employees.
Other essentials of scarcely less importance than the thorough sanitation of the isthmus were the providing of suitable habitations for all classes of employees and the establishing of a system of food supply which would afford all employees opportunity of obtaining wholesome food at reasonable cost.

most serious question that confronted the commission. If the men could not be fed, the canal could not be built.

The commission was thus brought face to face with the problem of feeding 17,000 men with a base of supplies 2000 miles away.

It was immediately arranged to open local commissary stores at every important labor camp, to provide mess houses and to furnish food, both cooked and uncooked, to all employees at cost. Orders were sent by cable to have the commission's steamers equipped with refrigerating plants, arrangements were made for the erection of a temporary cold storage plant at Colon, and refrigerating cars were purchased for immediate shipment to the isthmus, thus establishing a line of refrigeration from the markets of the United States to the commissary stations of the isthmus.

Unskilled Labor.
The question of labor is a grave and perplexing one. A sufficient supply of labor can be secured from the rocky tropical islands and countries so far as numbers are concerned. The question of quality is a very different matter. Unless a much greater efficiency can be developed than is secured at present it will be necessary to look elsewhere for a better class.

The present wage varies from 80 cents to \$1.01 per day in gold. As compared with the best common labor in the United States its efficiency is rated from 25 to 33 per cent. Over 80 per cent of the employees of the canal are now and will continue to be alien laborers. A majority of the other 20 per cent employed will be in a clerical, a supervisory, or some other capacity to which the various labor laws of the United States are not applicable. It is in this kind of labor that we are compelled to apply the eight-hour law—that is, to aliens who know nothing of the law's existence until they arrive on the isthmus. Such application will increase the labor cost of canal construction at least 25 per cent and will add many millions unnecessary to the total expenditure.

On November 15, 1904, by executive order of the president, all employees on the Isthmus of Panama, except persons employed merely as laborers, were made subject to civil service laws and regulations.

Appointments to the indoor positions, such as clerk, accountant, and stenographer, and to the positions in the hospital service such as interne, physician, and nurse, are made after competitive examination and certification by the civil service commission. Efficiently, however, after the present commission assumed office in securing through this means a sufficient number of properly qualified men for the outdoor technical, mechanical, building trades and railroad positions.

But with the hearty co-operation of the civil service commission a plan has been adopted for securing the large number of persons desired.

From January 1 to December 1, 1905, 2725 persons were appointed to the United States for service on the Isthmus of Panama in 153 different grades and positions, and of the above number appointed 2943 persons have been transported to their places of duty the remainder having failed to sail after selection and appointment.

STRIKERS ARE LOSING HEART

MOSCOW REBELLION IS ENTERING UPON FINAL STAGE.

HORRIBLE MASSACRE IS FEARED.

Authorities May Be Unable to Restrain the Fury of the Lower Classes of People.

Revolutionsaries Tear Up the Railroad Track to Block Troop Trains Between Moscow and St. Petersburg and Soldiers Are Compelled to Walk.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 28.—According to advices received by the government tonight the "rebellion" at Moscow is entering on its final stage. The guerrilla warfare was continued today, on a smaller scale. Governor General Douhassoff is acting with great energy and hundreds of the members of the "druzhina" are already behind the bars.

The strikers have lost heart and the workmen's council is considering the question of calling off the strike. The principal danger now seems to be that the "black hundreds" will complete the work begun by the troops and end the revolt with a horrible massacre. The lower classes are represented as being enraged at the attempt of the revolutionaries to overthrow the emperor and even with the best intentions, it may be impossible for the authorities to restrain the fury of these classes when once the opportunity is offered them. The attacks made upon the striking railroad men at the wayside stations sufficiently shows the temper of the peasant class.

Four thousand strikers marched out of Moscow, completely destroyed several miles of railroad track between St. Petersburg and Moscow, thirty miles outside of Moscow, to prevent the arrival of troop trains. The trains were backed twenty miles to Cline, it is understood, and the troops will proceed on foot for their destination.

Konevo Under Martial Law.
Koveno, Lithuania, Dec. 28.—The city is under martial law. The field guns in the squares and the machine guns posted at strategic points have over-awed the revolutionaries. Members of the Jewish Bund fired on a passing patrol today. The patrol fired a volley, killing two persons.

Germany May Take Hand.
London, Dec. 29.—The St. Petersburg correspondent to the Times reports that the relations between Russia and Germany are distinctly strained and that there is a possibility of international complications arising from the rebellion in the Baltic provinces.

Officers Make Arrests.
Moscow, Dec. 28.—All members of the Social revolutionary committee have been arrested and a quantity of bombs, infernal machines and correspondence seized. Three hundred revolutionaries today invaded the residence of chief of secret police and killed him. At the medical bureau 650 wounded and 105 killed have been registered, but it is known that there are fully 1000 unidentified dead in the Louthow quarter alone.

Gapon at Bordighera.
Rome, Dec. 28.—According to Giornale d'Italia, Father Gapon is residing in his country house at Bordighera near Genoa, and several Russians of note met at his house every night.

REPORT IS DENIED.
Treaty Negotiations Between Germany and United States Are Not Halting, Says Correspondent.

EXPRESS APPRECIATION.
Emperor of Japan Addresses Diet From Throne on the Loyalty of Nation.

TOKYO, Dec. 28.—The emperor, on opening the diet today made a speech from the throne expressing his appreciation of the loyalty of the nation and of the devotion of all public services,

which, he said, had enabled the war with Russia to be brought to a glorious conclusion. His majesty announced friendly relations with Russia had been resumed and that the attitude of the treaty powers toward Japan are becoming more amiable. He alluded with satisfaction to the Anglo-Japanese alliance and to the necessity which compelled Japan to give her guidance to Korea. The house of representatives after adopting a loyal address to the emperor, adjourned to January 20.

WERE AFRAID TO INTERFERE.
Lewis County Officials Watch Drunken Man Toy With Gun all Night.

CHEHALIS, Wash., Dec. 28.—Sheriff Urquhart and Deputy Schlittler spent a cheerless Christmas night, because Harvey Cook, a rancher on Lincoln creek, five miles west of Centralia, celebrated a little too freely Christmas day and was threatening his wife with a gun. The officers feared a sudden interruption might result in Mrs. Cook being killed.

Christmas day Alvin Cook, a son, filed a complaint here that the father had threatened to shoot Mrs. Cook and himself. Urquhart and Schlittler went out at once to the scene, and through the windows of the Cook house they saw the old man sitting inside with a gun in his hands commanding Mrs. Cook to wait outside unobserved until a favorable opportunity was presented to arrest the man.

Through the long, cold night the officers waited, and not once did Cook disperse with his gun. Just as the dawn was breaking Wednesday morning Cook laid aside his weapon and went into an adjoining room. In an instant the officers had him.

COMMANDER HOSELY STARTS.
Leaves Annapolis With Drydock Dewey on Trip to Philippine Islands.

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 28.—The gigantic drydock Dewey made an auspicious start this afternoon on its 14,000-mile trip to the Philippine Islands, under direction of Commander H. H. Hosley of the United States navy. There was an unusual kind. Three vessels in tandem are towing the Dewey. Next to the dock is the collier Brutus, then the collier Caesar and in front is the tug Potomac. Commander Hosley will have his quarters on the Glacier, the supply boat which will accompany the dock and its attendants.

WILL ENTER CHURCH IN ROME.
ROME, Dec. 28.—The Italian says that Princess Ena of Battenberg, who will soon be married to King Alfonso of Spain, will come to Rome in January to be accepted into the Catholic church at St. Peter's. She will be baptized by Archbishop Stoner, the highest English prelate in Rome.

TUBERCULOSIS EXHIBITION.
BOSTON, Dec. 28.—A free tuberculosis exhibition on lines similar to the recent exhibition in New York opened today in the Metropolitan museum, and will remain open for ten days. The purpose of the exhibition is to furnish the people with an opportunity to learn about the means and methods of treating and preventing tuberculosis. All that science knows about the dreaded disease is shown by charts, pictures and models. The exhibition includes not only the greatest part of the exhibit displayed in New York, but also a complete demonstration of what has been done for the cure of consumptives in Massachusetts, by public and private enterprise.

HIGH SCHOOL DISCUSSED.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 28.—The present and future status of the high school formed the general topic of discussion this morning at the state teachers' convention. The speakers at this concluding general session of the convention, included Superintendent A. F. Nightingale of Chicago, J. E. Armstrong of Englewood, and H. A. Holister of Urbana.

MEETING OF SCIENTIFIC MEN.
NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The Astronomical and Astrophysical Society of America began its annual meeting today at Columbia university with an attendance of members from the leading institutions of learning and scientific bodies of the United States and Canada. The sessions will continue through the remainder of the week and will be devoted to papers and discussions dealing with special branches of science in which the society is interested.

IN HOOSIER POET'S HONOR.
INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 28.—The members of the Indiana State Teachers' Association in annual session here this afternoon laid aside business and devoted themselves to a special program in honor of James Whitcomb Riley, the Hoosier Poet.

BUCKEYE HOTEL CLERKS.
DAYTON, O., Dec. 28.—The Ohio State Hotel Clerks' Association began its first annual meeting in this city today with members present from many large cities. The hostesses of Dayton united for the entertainment of the visitors. The report of the officers show that the association has had a gratifying increase in membership since its organization a year ago.

MONEY MARKET HOLDS STRONG

RATE ADVANCES TO 125 PER CENT IN NEW YORK CITY.

GOES UP BY LEAPS AND BOUNDS.

Call Money Reaches Highest Price in Years, but Causes Little Excitement.

Russell Sage Takes Advantage of Good Figures and Places Loan of \$6,000,000.—Banker Hepburn Explains Cause of High Rate of Interest.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The call money market opened strong again today. The first loan reported was \$2,800,000, at the rate of 30 per cent per annum, and this was followed almost immediately by another loan of \$200,000 at 60 per cent.

The advance in the interest rate was sensationally rapid. From 60 there was a quick advance to 75, 90 and then 100. When 100 per cent was touched, all records since December, 1899, were broken. That year, 106 per cent was paid for call loans.

Demand Starts Early.
The demand for money started within fifteen minutes after the opening of business. As a rule nothing is done in money until after 11 o'clock. Today a loan was made early at 30 per cent. This was regarded as an effort to keep the rate down. Immediately afterwards the bid rate rose rapidly to 105 per cent between quotations. A request for accommodation at 40 brought no offer. Then the bid was raised to 50, with no better results. The next was 60, at which figure a second loan was made, one of \$200,000. No more money was offered at that rate.

Russell Sage Makes Loan.
The greater part of today's offerings came from out of town banks through their local correspondents. A great many industrial and commercial houses also loaned through their banks. Russell Sage, through his representative, reported to have loaned \$6,000,000 at 90 to 100 per cent. More than the usual discrimination was shown by the banks in order to make arrangements for the January 1 disbursements, became urgent, and most of them were apprehensive as to whether they could renew their loans at all. The call rate then climbed rapidly to 80, 90 and 105 per cent. The top rate yesterday was 95 per cent.

Explains High Rate.
President Hepburn of the Chase National Bank said today: "The enormous volume of business which obtains throughout the country is making a strong demand upon the banking power, and naturally has materially advanced the rates of interest. The foreign exchange credit, which the country would normally make, is much curtailed by the shortage of 'cars,' which prevents the rapid marketing abroad of cotton and grain, and also by the concerted withholding of cotton for higher prices. Normally we would anticipate such exchange by our credit abroad, but Europe has trouble of its own. The Russian cloud hangs over the markets. A possible default in the interest upon the enormous indebtedness of Russia has seriously disturbed Berlin, holds Paris in anxiety and, of course, exercises a strong reflex influence in London. Money has been 8 and 10 per cent in Berlin, and usually strong in other centers.

Condition Is Unfortunate.
Hence we are called upon to finance our great volume of business practically by our own resources. It is un-

fortunate that at such a time and under such circumstances prices of listed securities should be persistently advanced day by day. It has added to the money strain and is primarily responsible for the high rates of interest. Stock (if worthy) would have found a higher level in a normal manner without causing conditions fraught with possible danger."

Secretary Shaw Undecided.
Chicago, Dec. 28.—According to the Evening Journal, Secretary of the Treasury Shaw was asked if he had any intention of taking steps to relieve the money situation in New York, and replied: "When I decide to take any steps to relieve the situation there I will make a public announcement of my intention. I have not made up my mind one way or the other."

Call Money 15 Per Cent at Boston.
Boston, Dec. 28.—A bid of 15 per cent for money on call was made here today, being an unusually high rate for the Boston market.

Will Fight Machine.
So-Called Lincoln Party Holds an Anti-Machine Seance in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.—Members of the executive committee and leaders of the Lincoln party gathered today at the Hotel Steuton in this city to perfect the details of organization, adopt a plan of action, and make out plans for a continuation of the fusion fight against the Republican "machine" in Pennsylvania.

With a leader and an organization in each of the fifty senatorial districts of the state, the Lincoln party will ask the electors of Pennsylvania to support a complete state ticket in November next. As a step in this comprehensive effort, every effort will be exerted to capturing control of the election boards, to be voted for in February, which boards will conduct the general election in November next and sit in February, 1907, when the successor of Mayor Weaver will be elected.

ROYAL ARCANUM TRIAL.
SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 28.—The trial of F. C. Wilcox of this city, who is charged with "pernicious activity" in opposing the enforcement of the increased insurance rates of the Royal Arcanum, was begun today before the special committee appointed by Supreme Regent Howard C. Wiggins. Mr. Wilcox is a member of the national executive committee of Royal Arcanum councils and also of the law committee of five which has charge of the litigation against the supreme council to prevent the enforcement of the new rates of assessment. His case is regarded as a test case and the result is awaited with keen interest by the membership of the order throughout this country and Canada.

BURIAL OF OIL LAMPS.
BERLIN, Dec. 28.—At Urumstadt, a little market town in eastern Prussia, a curious ceremony was enacted this week to celebrate the opening of the new gasworks. A procession was organized symbolizing the "death of the oil lamp." It was headed by the staff of the gasworks, followed by bearers of banners with inscriptions and wound with crepe. Then came a band playing a dead march, and finally a bier, carried by old lamplighters. The procession made a round through the town, and on its way collected all the old-fashioned oil lamps, which were adorned with crepe bows, and reverently placed on the bier "for burial."

Representatives of Sixty-Eight Institutions of Learning Meet to Modify Football Rules.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The concerted movement toward reforming the game of football by the colleges and universities of America was begun here today when the representatives of sixty-eight institutions of learning agreed to act together in securing the adoption of rules and the enforcement of them, that are expected to materially lessen the danger to the players, to do away with mass formations and to secure permanent officials for intercollegiate contests. The conference effected permanent organization, and appointed a rules committee of seven which will communicate with the representatives of Yale, Princeton, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Cornell, Amherst and Chicago universities, constituting the existing committee on rules, by asking for amalgamation with that body. None of the above mentioned universities were represented at today's conference.

PAYN DENIES BRIBE STORY

DID NOT SELL OUT WHILE SUPERINTENDENT INSURANCE.

HE SAYS ACCUSATION IS FALSE

Declares Mutual Reserve Did Not Write Own Report of His Investigation.

Judge Cady Is Also Brought Before Armstrong Committee Through His Connection With Prussian Life Insurance Companies.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Louis F. Payn and J. Ryder Cady, who was employed at times as counsel by Payn, while the latter was state superintendent of insurance, were the principal witnesses today before the insurance investigation committee. Payn in reply to one of the first questions asked him, emphatically denied the report that he had received \$40,000 from the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company and had allowed that company to write its own report of the investigation which Payn caused to be made in 1899.

Judge Cady was brought into the investigation by reason of his having appeared before Payn in the interest of Prussian insurance companies seeking admission into the United States. This application was denied by Payn, but two years later was granted. President McCurdy of the Mutual Life Insurance Company had asked that this permission be held up until he could see Payn. The request was refused, but Payn had Cady call upon McCurdy.

Hughes asked if McCurdy said the Mutual Life would pay any money for a contrary decision. Judge Cady said he did not know but that McCurdy offered him a retainer on behalf of the Mutual Life, which he refused.

McCurdy Quits Trust Company.
New York, Dec. 28.—It was learned today that Richard A. McCurdy, former president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and his son-in-law, L. A. Thebaud, who also was connected with the Mutual, had resigned some weeks ago from the directorate of the United States Mortgage & Trust Company. The resignations were accepted.

OFFICERS ARREST ITALIAN.
Prisoner Is Believed to Be Man Who Shot At Southern Pacific Train.

MEDFORD, Or., Dec. 28.—A man named Gombetti was arrested, charged with firing a gun through the rear car of the first section of the north-bound passenger train Christmas day. A witness saw a man standing with a small rifle on the track in the rear of the train just after the report of the gun rang out. As Gombetti was the owner of the only rifle, a 22-caliber, found in the camp, he may be asked to prove that it was someone else. He asserts that he saw a man shoot such a weapon at the train, but the officers believe that they have the right man. It appears that the shot came from the rear car, went through the car, from end to end. The ball, after piercing the glass in the rear, struck the casing in front and fell to the floor of the car. While badly flattened, it is said to have been fired from a 22-caliber rifle.

WILL STRIKE ON TUESDAY.
Housemiths and Bridgemen of New York Will Demand Increase In Pay.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The announcement was made today by the leaders of the housemiths' and bridgemen's union, that on Tuesday next, January 2, the 4,000 members would strike for an increase in pay from \$4.50 to \$5 a day. This, the leaders declare, means that every big building in the course of construction in this city and within a radius of fifty miles on Long Island and in New Jersey, which has normal iron work is being done, will be tied up indirectly and will throw out of employment about 75,000 men.

MISSOURI FRUIT GROWERS.
KANSAS CITY, Dec. 28.—With an attendance representing a majority of the state, the Missouri Horticultural Society assembled at the Coates House today and began its forty-eighth annual session. An executive session this afternoon preceded the formal opening of the gathering this evening when welcome and responses will be delivered and addresses on horticultural topics made by Dr. J. M. Stedman of Columbia, K. G. Rau of St. Joseph, Miss Adelaide Uttor of Kansas City, and others.

WILL SWEEP CONTINENT.
CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—Plans for an old-fashioned religious revival to sweep the continent of America were made today by the religious workers from all over the country at the evangelistic conference conducted by R. A. Torrey and Rev. Charles M. Alexander at the Moody church.

WESTERN SURGEONS MEET.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 28.—The annual meeting of the Western Surgical and Gynecological Association began in this city today, with headquarters at the Midland hotel. One hundred and fifty eminent surgeons, representing all parts of the west, were present when the gathering was called to order by President H. D. Niles of Salt Lake City. The sessions continue two days and are to be devoted entirely to papers and discussions on scientific topics.