



The Evening News

Daily Weather Report

Rain Tonight and Sunday.

Highest temp. yesterday 49
Lowest temp. last night 44

VOL. VII.

ROSEBURG, DOUGLAS COUNTY, OREGON. SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1916.

No. 19

CHAMBERLAIN'S LAND GRANT BILL

Provisions Said to be Fair to All Parties.

TO BE REPORTED IN SENATE JAN 26

Passage of This Bill Will Bring Prosperity to Western Oregon Disposal of Land Would Begin at Once.

The News is in receipt of the following article on the much disputed problem of the O. & C. land grants, and as this subject is one in which the people of Douglas county are especially interested, it is well that they be informed on every angle of the tangle. No one questions the necessity of having this matter definitely settled, and as it seems that it can not be done with any expedition or finality by the courts, some action would seem to be necessary by congress.

The Chamberlain bill dealing with the O. & C. grant lands will probably be reported to the senate on the 26th inst.

There have been a great many plans proposed relative to the disposition of these lands. Nearly every citizen who has given thought to the matter has his ideal plan of how, in his mind, there may be brought "the millennium" as regards these lands. There are some wise ones, who claiming special uncton to themselves, can see no good in any plan except the one proposed by themselves.

The Chamberlain bill caters to no extreme idea; it is fair to the railroad, fair to the state, fair to the several counties most affected and fair to the citizens of the state and to those seeking homesteads.

In brief the bill provides: (1) that the railroad company shall receive \$2.50 per acre for each and every acre coming under the suit. (2) That lands chiefly valuable for minerals shall be classified as mineral lands. That lands having more than 1,000,000 feet of timber to the quarter section shall be classified as timber lands. All other lands are classified as agricultural lands. (3) That the mineral lands become open to entry at once under the United States mineral land laws. (4) The timber of the timber lands is to be sold under direction of the general land office, in subdivisions of 40 acres. The sale is to be conducted by sealed-bid plan and any person may so purchase the timber of one or any number of subdivisions. The government retains the title to such lands and after the timber has been removed the land is then held as agricultural and open to entry under the homestead law. (5) Lands suitable to agricultural purposes become open to entry at once under the regulations provided in the homestead law. Applicants for such lands will pay the usual homestead fees and commissions and in addition thereto \$2.50 per acre, 50 cents of which is made at the time of entry, and \$2.00 at the time of making final proof. Final proof is to be made at the end of five years or within seven years from date of filing. The area to be cultivated is left discretionary with the commissioner of the general land office. (6) The money received through the disposition of the lands, in excess of \$2.50 per acre to be paid the railroad is applied as follows: 40 per cent to the state school fund, 40 per cent to the fund of the counties affected, 20 per cent to the national government.

The bill is entitled an "Act to Amend," the granting act. This would appear to be an especially "happy idea" as it would seem to preclude further delay and litigation on part of the railroad, once the bill is made law. The bill is especially meritorious in that it avoids any technical classification of the lands before they are thrown open to entry. Any such classification is necessarily arbitrary and would serve no purpose except to delay the settlement of the lands and to furnish employment for an army of half-baked "specialists" such as a number of years

ago-classified lands in Hood River valley as unagricultural (lands which now bring as high as \$1000.00 per acre), or who acting under the unwritten regulations of the soil department of the forest service, and who classify the "unagricultural" lands having a slope of more than 20 per cent, and land on which there is snow for two or three months of the year—ridiculous absurdities.

Again, the bill is especially good because it avoids delay and thus places these lands promptly on the tax rolls of the several counties that have endured a season of "long suffering" at the hands of the railroad. The immediate disposal of the lands and increase in value through settlement should compensate for the loss of taxes the railroad has declined to pay.

Also the plan of sealed bids on timber in the smallest legal subdivision is excellent. Mr. Common Citizen will not have to stand up at the counter and offer his bid in competition with the big timber interests of the country.

The disposition of the proceeds of the lands is excellent, and fair to all concerned. The railroad gets the \$2.50 per acre to which it is entitled; the state at large gets 40 per cent of the balance; the county in which the land is located gets 40 per cent of this balance; the national government takes 20 per cent to reimburse itself for the cost of handling.

The passage of the Chamberlain bill will do more than anything else to restore prosperity to western Oregon. There are certain minor changes which might be suggested to make the application and working out of the bill easier. These matters will doubtless be remedied by the committee.

FLOOR COLLAPSES IN MOTOR PLANT

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 22.—The entire floor of the stock department of the Hudson motor plant collapsed early this morning while scores of men were at work. Tons of material crashed through to the first floor where others were at work and it seems miraculous that none were killed or seriously injured. The alarming reports sent to the police caused a riot call to be sent out and every ambulance in the city was rushed to the scene, only to return to the hospitals empty.

EDENBOWER ROAD WILL BE PAVED

County Judge R. W. Masters returned last night from Salem where he has been conferring with the state officials in regard to the hard-surfacing of the Pacific highway from the end of the pavement on Winchester street to the railroad crossing at Edenbower. The judge announced this morning that he had been assured the necessary money to insure the paving of the road and that actual work would probably be begun about June, of this year. It has been generally known for some time that the county court has contemplated such action, but nothing definite was given out by that body until the state officials had been interviewed and the amount of help which the county could expect from the state road funds ascertained.

Since the road was re-located by the county about a year ago there has been a great deal of dissatisfaction on the part of the residents of the vicinity. The nature of the ground is such that a good roadbed is almost impossible unless hard surfaced, and with this in view the county court has made arrangements for the necessary improvements.

Although the detailed plans in regard to the width and other matters have not yet been fully settled, it is understood that the road will be located according to the plans of the county surveyor which have already been laid out and that the paving will be constructed of bituminous, as this kind of pavement is favored by the state authorities.

REBEL LEADERS DEFY CARRANZA

A Big Council is Held by the Chieftains.

MASSACRE RESULT OF SECRET PACT

All Americans in Northern Mexico Are Warned to Leave The Country—Villa Heading for Mormon Colony.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Death to Americans in Mexico and destruction to their property, as well as war to a finish against Carranza, was determined upon, it became known last night, at a formal convention of Mexican revolutionary leaders held in Novatel ranch near Cordoba. Present and joining in the agreement are said to have been representatives of Villa, Zapata, Argumedo, Higinio Aguilar, the Cedello brothers and many lesser chieftains.

Meager reports of this gathering came to the state department long ago, but they were not made public and until last night few people in Washington knew that there was a general conspiracy against Americans or even that the various rebel factions in the field in Mexico had effected any kind of an agreement for concerted activities against the de facto government.

Massacre Believed Result.

The recent massacre at Santa Ysabel, attributed to bandits led by Villa officers, is believed to have been perpetrated in accordance with the rebel convention order. Officials think the long period elapsed after the Cordoba meeting before the murders because of the time required by the various delegates to make reports to their commanders, and the fact that news of the convention's decision had to be carried to subordinate military commanders by courier.

Cordoba is on the railroad between Vera Cruz and Mexico City and some 1000 miles from Santa Ysabel.

Carranza is Advised.

The Carranza authorities have been fully advised concerning the movements of the rebels and have

been depended upon by the Washington government to take every possible precaution to prevent the threats against Americans from being carried out. They are believed to have the situation fairly well in hand now, although the chiefs whose delegates met at Cordoba still are in the field operating more or less openly.

EL PASO, Jan. 22.—The body of Bert Ackers, a Texas cattleman, the twenty-fourth victim of Mexican banditry within the past two weeks, reached this place this morning. Ackers in company with a companion named Douglas Lawrence, were hunting cattle which had been stolen by rustlers. They reached a small settlement last night by the name of San Lorenzo where they found the missing stock. They hammered upon the door of a shack, asking for admission, when from out of the darkness appeared several Mexicans from as many directions.

Ackers was killed on the spot, but Lawrence managed to reach the place where they had tied their horses. The animal upon which he rode to safety was struck twice by bullets which the Mexicans sent after him.

The officials were informed by Lawrence that a number of the bandits were dressed in the uniforms of Carranza troops. These they are supposed to have obtained from the bodies of dead soldiers.

It has been officially announced by the authorities that General Villa at the head of 400 of his troops, is encamped 12 miles south of Madera. The American Mormon colony situated at Casas Grandes, and which is but a short distance from this city, is becoming greatly alarmed over the report that Villa is headed in their direction.

AUSTRIA TRYING FOR PEACE WITH SERBIA

ROME, Jan. 22.—That Austria has made fresh overtures of peace to Serbia, following her failure in her negotiations with Montenegro, is a report which was received in this city from Athens today.

An Austrian torpedo boat and hydroplane sunk a British submarine which was operating in the Adriatic. Advice from this city said the submarine captured the crew of the Aus-

SCORES KILLED BY SNOW SLIDE

Two Coaches Thrown Down Mountain Side.

ONE CAR IS BURIED DEEP IN SNOW

Many Likely to Be Found Dead in Smoking Car Which Contained Fourteen at the Time of Accident.

EVERETT, Jan. 22.—An avalanche of snow swept two west-bound passenger cars on the Great Northern railroad down a 2,500-foot mountainside early this morning. The accident resulted in the death of at least three trainmen and a score of passengers.

The cars are buried in many feet of snow and debris and are in such a position that assistance is hard to reach them. But very meagre information has been received at the superintendent's office. The accident occurred at Korea, near the scene of the disastrous Wellington catastrophe.

Fourteen Men in Smoker.

LEAVENSWORTH, Jan. 22.—More complete reports of the catastrophe on the Great Northern Railroad are coming in slowly to the railroad officials at this place. The landslide over which the two passenger coaches were hurled was 300 feet high instead of 2,500 as was first reported.

The gigantic snowslide took place just as the long train was about to enter the Horseshoe tunnel and the dining and smoking cars were hurled over the embankment. The smoking car is known to have contained 14 persons.

One sleeping car was bowled off the tracks and stood upon the edge of the embankment. If this had tumbled over the hill the loss of life would doubtless have been much heavier, as there were a large number of women and children in their

trian plane who were trying to repair their engine when the torpedo boat came up suddenly and sunk the submarine. The fate of the crew is unknown.

berths when the slide came. The train was standing still at the time of the accident, the engineer having sent the brakeman ahead to see that the tunnel which they were about to enter was safe.

Rescue Train Leaves for Scene.

A rescue train left Leavenworth this noon carrying a hundred workmen who will assist in the clearing of the tracks and in the search for the missing passengers. It is feared that on account of the moderating weather and the great depth of the snow in the mountains that other slides will occur at different places along the line.

The telegraph communications were severed shortly after the first details of the wreck were received, the operator at the Alpine station declared that a second slide occurred shortly after the news of the first one was reported. Railroad officials declare that but five persons lost their lives in the wreck, but reports coming in a round about way say that the casualties will not be less than 20. A later report states that three were removed alive from the wrecked smoking car this afternoon.

BURGLAR CAUGHT IN STORE BUILDING

Found in the building occupied by the Economy Grocery, a transient giving the name of Joe Richards, was last night arrested on a charge of burglary.

The young man, who gives his age as 20 years, arrived in Roseburg at nine o'clock last night and was lodged in the city jail shortly after 12. Entrance to the building was made through the skylight. A ladder was found lying in the rear of the building and Richards taking this made his way to the roof and after drawing the ladder up after him, lowered it through the skylight and made his way to the floor.

The noise made on the roof attracted Officer Wilcox, who happened to be passing, and the young man had scarcely more than reached the floor before the night officer entered the front door. The burglar managed to secure a few crackers, which he said was his real object for entering the store, as he was hungry and had no money. He stated that he did not intend to take anything except enough to eat.

According to the story told by him when interviewed this morning he left his home at Bristol, Tenn., about a month ago, previous to that time being employed as clerk in a hotel at that place and since that time has hopped his way to this city. He was a clean young man and of good appearance and did not have the aspect of one who has been on the road for any length of time. His clothes were good and did not look as if they had been worn for any length of time. It is thought that he has entered other stores where he obtained the clothing.

When taken before Justice of the Peace I. B. Riddle this afternoon he waived preliminary examination and was placed under \$1000 bail to appear before the grand jury. Not being able to furnish this amount he was turned over to the county officials.

AMMUNITION LADEN STEAMER, AFIRE, RACES FOR PORT

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—With fire blazing in one of the forward holds, the Norwegian steamer, Bygna, which is said to be carrying ammunition to the belligerent nations of Europe, raced toward quarantine this morning.

Other vessels played their searchlights upon the vessel while the crew and harbor fireboats fought the flames. After a stubborn battle the fire was gotten under control. The officers of the ship refused to give any information to the many newspaper men who boarded her shortly after she was docked.

Myth Henderson, who has been spending several days at her home in this city returned this morning to Umpqua where she is teaching school. Her school has been closed for some time on account of the deep snows.

Unless America Lays Foundation Now for Big Export Trade, Depression May Follow War, Says Commerce Expert

By Edwin F. Sweet.

The munitions orders and the other increases in foreign trade have resulted in new machinery, new factories, and new additions to factories. Plants abandoned for many years have been fitted up as shops. We now have far greater manufacturing plant capacity than ever before.

There is no longer a home market enough to consume the capacity production of our plants. So, when the war ends will have this alternative: either to dismantle the excess factories, scrap the machinery, throw men out of work by the thousands, and create a tremendous economic loss, or to develop foreign markets and keep our plants running at capacity.

Factory Efficiency Will Win Trade. Whether we can hold our new foreign markets, and develop them still further, depends upon two things: the quality of our goods and their price. Of the quality there is no question. American goods are regarded as the best in every foreign market. It is a question, then, of price, and in that we are at a disadvantage.

We can meet European prices in the competitive markets of the world by developing factory efficiency. This is not a political argument, but it is a fact that the protective tariff system tends to diminish the efforts of manufacturers to attain efficiency in their plants. A great many manufacturers are conducting their business along antiquated lines. Our department has been helping the hosiery, pottery, and other industries, and it is surprising how many plants



Edwin F. Sweet.

we find having absolutely no cost-keeping system.

In Europe wages are low compared with what we pay. But we can offset this. Instead of regarding the flood of gold pouring into the United States as easy money, our manufacturers ought to use these profits in the purchase of the latest and best machinery. Now is the time to get down to the strictest, bedrock principles of manufacturing.

The Ford automobile has no competitors in the foreign markets, and

its export success is due largely to the factory organization in the Detroit plant. The increased volume of production in almost all line of manufacture ought to be a great help in attaining greater efficiency, because increased volume reduces unit costs.

American Business at Turning Point.

American business has reached a turning point. Men are now thinking in millions where a few years ago they thought in thousands. They are realizing for the first time the existence of foreign markets. They are beginning to make their first serious study of foreign trade. Foreign trade will be a dominant element in the new era which we are beginning.

I look to see our manufacture take a different form. We will export less raw material, such as wheat and cotton, and more finished products, such as flour and cotton goods. We are beginning to make our own dyes. We are beginning to import tin ore and smelt it ourselves. All these are indications of the new philosophy of business.

Up to the present we have regarded foreign markets as a dumping ground for over-production, for goods which the American public failed to buy. Now we are beginning to learn that foreign markets desire goods different from those sold at home. We will make this differentiation in the future, not only within factories, but I expect to see factories producing exclusively for export, and manufacturing goods just as the foreign market specifies.