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VOL. XI

ROSEBURG, OREGON, FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 31, 1908.

NO. 130.

JAPS GET BENEFIT
Loss of Trade to U. S. is Serious Menace
TOTALS \$250,000,000 YEARLY

Result of Railroads Withdrawing Freight Rates to and From All Oriental Ports

CHICAGO, July 30.—The Record-Herald says:
The trade of the United States with the Orient, Australia and New Zealand, amounting to over \$250,000,000 annually, and of Canada with the same countries, has been dealt a severe blow by the transcontinental railroads, which have decided to abandon a large portion of this business.

By the same action the railroads controlled by Edward H. Harriman, James J. Hill, the Berwynd Syndicate and the Canadian government have made it possible, it is asserted, for the Japanese government to realize speedily its ambition to become the master of all trade on the Pacific coast.

The Canadian Pacific, Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Oregon Short Line and Santa Fe roads have announced upon the shippers that they will go out of the export trade with China, Japan, Australia and New Zealand November 1, and practically will abandon the import trade.

In so doing the roads are carrying out a threat which was made to the Interstate Commerce Commission at the time that body issued what is known as rule 86. It is displeasing at this rule and the belief upon the part of the railroad managers that they cannot comply with it except at the severe peril of their revenues or domestic business which caused them to abandon the Oriental trade.

The rule in question requires the railroads to publish the inland portion of their import and export rates and, as subsequently modified by the Commission, not to change these rates under a three days' notice for lowering and a 10 days' notice for an increase.

This action is taken by the shippers to be a severe blow not only to trade relations between the Oriental countries and the United States, but also to an immediate revival of prosperity. To the transcontinental roads themselves it means the loss of between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000 revenue annually, but this loss, it is declared, is infinitesimal to that which would threaten them if compelled to comply with the order of the commission.

It is said that one effect of the abandonment of Oriental trade through the Pacific coast ports will be the speedy abandonment of a number of the largest Oriental steamship lines.

It is stated that the lines of steamers maintained by the Harriman roads through the port of San Francisco, through the port of Seattle by the Hill lines and through Vancouver by the Canadian Pacific road will soon be for sale, and that it is more than likely the Japanese will be the purchasers.

Trade Loss Decried.
WASHINGTON, July 30.—The report that the transcontinental railroads, controlled by J. J. Hill, E. H. Harriman, the Berwynd Syndicate and the Canadian government, have determined to surrender their export trade to China, Japan, New Zealand and Australia on November 1, has created a great deal of interest at the office of the Interstate Commerce Commission in this city. If this action is taken, it will merely fulfil the prediction that has been made by railroad officials who have resisted the enforcement of the rule of the commission by which they are obliged to publish the rates on that portion of their export trade which goes to the railroads for hauling shipments to seaports and to give notice of any increase or decrease in their rates. The purpose of the transcontinental roads to take this action has not been brought to the attention of the commission, which has power to modify its ruling in order to meet the objections of the carriers, should it care to do so.

But as this matter has been fully considered by the commission, it is not regarded as likely that its ruling in this respect will be changed. The railroads have claimed ever since this rule became effective that they could not comply with it and conduct their export trade. James J. Hill gave an example of the difficulty that confronted him in a matter of this kind when before the commission, saying he had opportunity to bid on the delivery of 20,000 barrels of flour to the Orient, but as he could not quote a rate

without formally giving notice, he was unable to make a bid for the business, and the delay caused the order to be placed in Australia. Constantly changing ocean rates and the demands of trade, which the carriers have represented makes it necessary they should be free to quote a rate on export business without a moment's delay. They have frequently declared that the commission's rule would put them out of the export trade, with the result of causing an immense loss to the foreign trade of the nation.

NON-SUIT WAS DENIED
Case Will be Submitted to the Jury Late Tonight.

Portland, July 31, 3 p. m.—Booth jury will retire about 12 o'clock tonight. Quick verdict expected.

Friday's Oregonian: United States Judge Wolveston yesterday denied the application of counsel for the defense for a non-suit and a directed verdict in the Booth-Singleton conspiracy case. Both sides have rested, and arguments will be begun this morning, and it is probable that the case will go to the jury tomorrow afternoon. It is possible the court will hold a session tonight further to expedite the conclusion of the case this week.

When court convened yesterday counsel for the defense filed a joint motion for a non-suit as to all three defendants and a separate motion for an instructed verdict in behalf of each of the defendants, based on alleged insufficiency of the evidence to support the charges preferred in the indictment. Judge L. R. Webster and A. C. Woodcock, of counsel for the defense, argued in support of these motions, contending that it was incumbent on the government to prove the existence of the alleged conspiracy and a conscious participation therein by each of the defendants within three years prior to the date the indictment was returned April, 1905.

Webster Reviews Evidence.
Judge Webster argued that the prosecution had failed in any way to support Robert A. Booth with the alleged conspiracy, except to show that he was present when Agee tendered to the Booth-Kelly Lumber Company the deed transferring the land in February, 1904, when the subject of the alleged unlawful agreement closed.

Counsel further contended that the prosecution had failed to connect Thomas E. Singleton with the conspiracy in any way subsequent to December, 1900, when he made affidavit as to Agee's residence and rights to the land in the reservation. For that reason, it was insisted, the statute of limitations had run against Singleton.

As to James Henry Booth, it was maintained by counsel that as receiver of the Roseburg land office, Booth merely assisted Agee to complete proof of title to government land that Agee considered he was entitled to, and which Booth believed the applicant had a legal claim to. The contract of the Booth-Kelly Lumber Company to purchase the land, insisted Judge Webster, was a transaction subsequent to the completion of the alleged conspiracy charged in the indictment.

Becker Speaks in Reply.
Tracy C. Becker, for the government, resisted the attempt of the defense to close the case so abruptly, maintaining that the prosecution had presented sufficient evidence, which, when considered with the law on the subject, was entirely adequate to warrant the consideration of the case by the jury.

He insisted that the charge preferred in the indictment was broad and in support of his argument that the allegations were sufficient, cited numerous decisions by the United States Supreme Court, including the McKinley and Jones-Potter cases. It was contended by the government prosecutor that the conspiracy, alleged in the indictment, constituted the offense and that it did not devolve on the government to show by what overt acts the object of the conspiracy was effected.

In denying the motions of the defense, Judge Wolveston held that the government had introduced sufficient evidence in support of the charge recited in the indictment that the guilt or innocence of the accused should be decided by the jury. The argument of opposing counsel on the motions for an instructed verdict occupied the entire session of the court yesterday.

A MATTER OF LOCALITY.

The republican leaders are now engaged in fixing their speakers' list so the ones who point to Taft as the man to carry out the Roosevelt policies will be listed for the west, while those who will point out that Taft's election means the "end of Rooseveltism" will be listed in the east.—Commoner.

A free demonstration of the Pacific will be given at H. W. Althaus' shop at 10 o'clock Saturday morning. Everyone interested in this line will be given a free ride

GOVERNOR CHAMBERLAIN.

The current issue of the Saturday Evening Post, contains a fine picture of Governor Chamberlain, accompanied by an excellent article occupying nearly a page on "Who's Who in Oregon." Among other things it says:

"As governor, Chamberlain instituted an era of good feeling. He was non-partisan somewhat—not enough to hurt, but a little. He gave some offices to republicans and he did other things to the liking of the people in the way of cleaning up. Nineteen hundred and four came along and Roosevelt carried the state that had gone democratic two years before by more than forty thousand—42,934, to be exact. Chamberlain smiled another of his smiles, and in 1906, ran again. This time he cleaned up the party that gave Roosevelt his forty thousand by 2494. As a mixologist, he was a success.

"Reaching out for the good, the beautiful and the true, the Oregon folks had decided the salvation of the state depended on primaries, and shouted for the election of United States senators by the direct vote of the people. Oregon had been somewhat unfortunate in the matter of senators. Time came along for the choice of a successor to Senator Charles W. Fulton, one of the republican bosses of the state. Senator Fulton wanted to succeed himself. He made the announcement. Then rose Henry M. Cake and said he desired to be the republican senator at Washington, and Governor Chamberlain, hopped in as the democratic candidate.

"Now, this is the story told of the succeeding events. It may or it may not be true. Perhaps, Governor Chamberlain did not put up the job, but he is a real politician. It is alleged by unregenerate people who hunker loudly at the outcome of it that many of the Chamberlain fellows, the democrats, enrolled as republicans for those primaries and pushed along the immortal name of Cake, claiming to like the layers and frosting and all the rest. Anyhow, Cake was nominated and Fulton beaten and that left Chamberlain the candidate indicated by the first primaries on the democratic side and Cake for the republicans.

"Cake and Chamberlain went to the mat in the second round. And when the back countries were all aboard from, when the returns were all in and tabulated, it was discovered that Cake was beaten, his cake turned to dough, that he had been used merely to defeat Fulton, and that the smiling, shoulder-patting Chamberlain was the choice of the people for senator. And the beautiful Oregon-like part of it is that the legislature which must elect Chamberlain, in the final instance, according to the Constitution, has a large republican majority. It will be a sight worth going to Oregon to observe that republican legislature electing that suave democrat, Chamberlain, to the senate.

The grinding of teeth will sound like the steady crunch, crunch of a battery of those machines that punch holes in boiler plate. If the legislature should renegate there will be a row that will make the rest of the United States think Oregon has been blown up and is sinking.

"This is the tale as it is told. Peevish Oregon politicians may object to some of the details, but the chronicle is about as depicted. Meantime George Earle Chamberlain is still smiling, still shaking hands, for it might be, you know, the demagogue would need a smile and a vote-giver in 1912 and reach over into Oregon for him. You never can tell.

WON FIVE PRIZES.

Dr. Geo. E. Houck, of Roseburg, is the Leading Sharpshooter.

During the recent O. N. G. shoot of the riflemen of this state on the range at Salem, Dr. Geo. E. Houck, of this city, won five of the best prizes offered. These are: Skirmish rifle, medal; Second individual shot, medal; N. R. A. Shoot, cup and \$10 cash; Pistol match, medal.

Resides this Dr. Houck was a member of the Fourth Regt. team which won the Governor's trophy, a fine mounted silver cup. It is mainly under the leadership of Dr. Houck that Co. D, of Roseburg, has developed such a fine company of sharpshooters that seven of the 15 members of the Oregon team which goes to attend the national shoot at Camp Perry, Ohio, next month are selected from this company.

During the recent contests at Salem Dr. Houck proved himself the best all-around marksman in the state winning the most of the individual prizes offered. He has for some years been the regimental command officer and recently won a hard-fought contest in the U. S. post office on a series of targets invented by him for indoor practice. Although enlisting as a private in the O. N. G. a few years ago, Dr. Houck was recently advanced to the rank of captain, a distinction earned by his efforts and ability in advancing this important branch of the service of this state.

PARIS FEARS RIOT

General Strike Leads to Labor War in That City

ANOTHER AERONAUT KILLED

Charges Independence League With Packing Convention in Interest of Republicans

Special to the Evening Review.

PARIS, July 31.—An extremely serious turn was given in the labor war here this afternoon, when the government announced its decision to arrest the leaders of the general federation of labor for rioting. A general strike of masons and typographers followed, but the leaders think they can get along without newspapers for awhile. A great industrial upheaval in the city is threatened.

Ballooning Killed.

JACKSON, Miss., July 31.—Wm. Miver, an aeronaut, fell half a mile from his balloon here today in the presence of a great crowd. His parachute failed to work and death immediately followed.

Convention Was Packed.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 31.—From developments made known here today it is expected that Hon. W. J. Bryan will make a sensational attack on the motives behind the recent Independence League convention in Chicago. This attack will probably not be made until after the formal Bryan notification ceremonies on Aug. 11. The filing of affidavits by Joseph Marshall, an Independence League delegate from Nebraska, declaring the convention was packed in the interest of the republicans, is said to be the first step in the pending revelations.

Admiral Dayton Retires.

VALLEJO, Calif., July 31.—Rear Admiral Dayton today delivered the command of the Pacific fleet to Rear Admiral Swinburne. A booming of cannon marked the ceremonies. Admiral Dayton goes on the retired list on Oct. 1st.

SALMON CANNERY BURNED.

Sisalaw Plant Destroyed With Loss Aggregating \$30,000.

EUGENE, July 30.—O. W. Hurd's salmon cannery, at Acme, on the lower Sisalaw river, was totally destroyed by fire early this morning. The fire was first discovered about 2 o'clock and in a remarkably short time the building was reduced to a mass of embers, there being no fire-fighting apparatus in the town. The loss on the building and plant is estimated at \$30,000, the plant being valued at \$15,000 and the building about the same. There was some insurance, but the amount is not learned. It is known, however, that it only partially covers the loss.

The origin of the blaze is a mystery, so far as can be learned over the telephone. The schooner Gerald C. arrived at the cannery yesterday from Astoria with a load of supplies for the plant. Included in the shipment was a quantity of sulphuric acid. It is supposed that this came in contact with water in some manner, causing gases which exploded and ignited some inflammable material in close proximity. Nothing in the building was saved, as at that early hour in the morning no one was about, and by the time the blaze was discovered ingress to the building was impossible.

The cannery had been leased for the season by the Elmore Company, of Astoria, who have large shipping and canning interests on the Columbia river. Preparations were being made to open the cannery at the beginning of the coming salmon season on the Sisalaw.

DIED.

TOOLEY.—In Roseburg, July 29, 1908, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Tooley, aged about 6 months.

The funeral was held this afternoon from the Baptist church with services conducted by Rev. E. H. Hicks. Interment followed in the I. O. O. F. cemetery.

Carpenters began work today on remodeling the Salzman building, opposite the I. O. O. F. temple. It will be occupied soon as real estate office by C. H. Campbell. The Cyrus Smith farm of about 1000 acres, recently purchased by Mr. Campbell, will be subdivided and placed on the market.

FULTON ON SENATORSHIP.

Again Advises Legislators to Disregard Statement No. 1.

Portland Journal, Thursday: Senator Charles W. Fulton, who is a candidate before the next session of the legislature to succeed himself as United States senator and by so doing is to attempt to break down the absolute pledge given to the people by a majority of the members of the assembly. Not that the senator has said that he is to become a candidate, but the fact is plain from the efforts of his friends and from his own answers to questions that have been put to him regarding the matter.

Senator Fulton's statement: "The question as I view it as to whether or not I will become a candidate before the legislature for reelection is not important and I am giving it no consideration whatever. The question is—shall a state with a large republican majority thoroughly committed to and believing in republican principles and policies, be represented in the United States senate by a democrat. So far as I am concerned I do not hesitate to say that I think it should be represented by a republican; no one who will represent the political convictions of a large majority of the voters of this state.

"As far as my Corvallis speech is concerned nothing that I have said then or that I have said at any time would preclude me from being a candidate if I saw fit to become one. I am not now considering that matter at all, nor do I choose at the present time to give any expression concerning it."

Engineering Fight.

There is to be a fight engineered in the coming session of the legislature by which those opposed to Statement No. 1 will attempt to break down the pledges of the majority of that body and elect some one other than George E. Chamberlain, who has received the popular endorsement, and Charles W. Fulton is to be the choice for the position of those who are the leaders of the movement.

Senator Fulton, at his room in the Imperial, discussed the question this morning warily, and answered such questions as were asked him carefully. He says he has not made up his mind whether he would allow his name to be presented as a candidate, and at the same time he does not consider himself bound by the statement made in his campaign speech at Corvallis, where he pledged himself that, should he be defeated in June, he would not be a candidate before the legislature.

Other than these few careful statements he refused to discuss the situation, professing to know nothing of the fight now being made by his friends to oust W. M. Cake from the chairmanship of the state central committee and contending that he would take no part in the organization of the two houses of the legislature.

Repudiates Statement No. 1.

"It is evident that there is to be a fight over the organization of the legislature," it was told to the senator, "and that the lines for and against Statement No. 1 will be rigidly drawn. It is also apparent that those who are opposed to Statement No. 1 will make a strong effort to break the Statement No. 1 majority in the joint assembly and defeat the election of Governor Chamberlain. Now, then, will you take any part in this organization fight and in case you were to be chosen as the senatorial candidate opposed to Governor Chamberlain would you allow your name to be entered before the legislature?"

"I do not expect to be in Oregon during the session of the legislature," answered the senator, "and I do not intend to take any part in the organization. I have simply taken the ground that the legislature should be organized by the republicans without regard to their attitude on Statement No. 1. In regard to my candidacy I have not yet made up my mind whether or not I would allow myself to become a candidate. Further than that I do not desire at this time to discuss the question."

"In regard to your Corvallis speech, do you consider that you are bound not to become a candidate before the legislature?" was the next question.

"Get your pen and take this down," said the senator, and he dictated the statement printed at the beginning of this article.

Considered Himself Free.

To one standing on the side lines the situation is patent. Senator Fulton does not consider himself bound to keep out of a senatorial contest in the legislature because at Corvallis he pledged himself not to be a candidate before the legislature if "he was defeated in June." He was not defeated in June but at the primaries in April, consequently, it is supposed, considers himself free to act as he sees fit.

With their leader in this state of mind the followers of Senator Fulton are working hard. They want the control of the state central committee, the machinery of the republican party; therefore they desire to oust W. M. Cake. The control of the organization would aid them in securing control of the organization of the legislature.

The control of the organization would give to them important committee appointments and the direction of legislation which would have much to do with the control of Statement No. 1 members of the legislature who might be persuaded to repudiate their pledges given to the people who elected them. This control might make possible their success of the effort to defeat Governor Chamberlain and elect Fulton.

That is the way the thing is being run and it will mean a bitter fight over the organization, and, very probably, a bitter fight on the floor of the joint assembly over the senatorial election. Of course the success of the whole thing depends upon whether some five or six members of the legislature can be persuaded by some means to repudiate their pledges and violate their oaths made to the people who elected them.

If no member who is pledged to obey the popular will be defective, Governor Chamberlain will be elected on the first ballot, if not, the fight will be on to the finish.

WILL STAY CLOSED

First Result of Action on Sunday Closing Law

TWO CASES PLEAD GUILTY

Jury Disagrees in the Case of E. Rhodes,—Hearing in Circuit Court Later

After deliberating for an hour and a half in the case of E. Rhodes, on trial for alleged violation of the Sunday closing law, the jury in Justice Long's court was discharged at 5:30 Thursday evening. They were unable to agree, standing equally divided—three to three—for conviction and acquittal.

Two Plead Guilty.

Upon calling up the other cases this morning before Justice Long, two of the defendants, R. B. Matthews and C. J. Denning, changed their former pleas of "not guilty" and admitted that their respective places of business were open on Sunday, July 19, as alleged in the complaints. Upon agreeing to keep the business places closed on Sundays hereafter until such time as the state law on Sunday closing has been passed upon by some higher court, Justice Long imposed the minimum fine of \$5.00 each, which was promptly paid.

Other Cases Pending.

District Attorney Brown not being in his office this afternoon we are unable to state just when the Rhodes case will be called for a re-hearing. The case against E. Jennings, the baker, has not yet been called.

It is generally understood now that a general test of this Sunday closing law will come up before the circuit court, and until that can be done it is probable that Sunday closing will be observed in this city. As to whether one of the cases now pending, or some other, will be thus tried has not yet been decided and of course cannot be told by the officers themselves.

Late this afternoon it was reported that Messrs. Rhodes and Jennings will probably enter pleas of guilty and their cases then taken into the circuit court for a thorough reviewing.

A LETTER FROM IOWA.

Louis Steinbach, who is conducting the branch office of the Farmers' Real Estate Co., on Sheridan street, receives a good many letters of inquiry about this country. One he received only a day or two ago we believe worth reproducing. It follows:

"Hartley, Iowa, July 26, 1908:
Mister Loui Steinbach, I got your name from a man out der wot told me you no about the centre out der, is de klmet gud out der, is it cold out der in de winter, is it hot out der in de summer, haf you gud timber out der, haf you gud pluk sille out der, do you raise gud hay out der, how much is vud out der, haf you much kame out der, is de deers plenty out der, haf you voifs out der, how much kan a man mak out der an a gud farm, I wud lik to kum out der but I am afred I kant mak much out der. Let me no about your kontri out der. Atreus.

ADOLPH SCHWINGENHEIMER, Hartly, Iowa."

TEA

If the tea is good you ask for a second cup; if not, you ask for the money.

Your grocer returns your money if you don't like Schilling's tea, we pay him.

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Safety-Deposit boxes for rent. By the year \$2.00, or will rent by the month.
Our conservative management offers substantial advantages to present and prospective patrons. We are prepared to handle all business entrusted to us accurately and expeditiously.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

F. S. Weather Bureau, local office, Roseburg, Ore., 21 hours ending 7 a. m., July 29, 1908.
Precipitation in inches and hundredths: .00
Maximum temperature: 69
Minimum temperature: 46
Precipitation: .00
Total precip. since first of month: .00
Avg. precip. for this month for 30 years: .63
Total precip. from Sept. 1, 1907, to date: .31
Average precip. from September 1, 1907, to date: .31
Average precipitation for 30 wet seasons: .424
Sept. to May (inclusive): .424
This station, observer:
For Roseburg and vicinity:
Fair tonight and Friday.